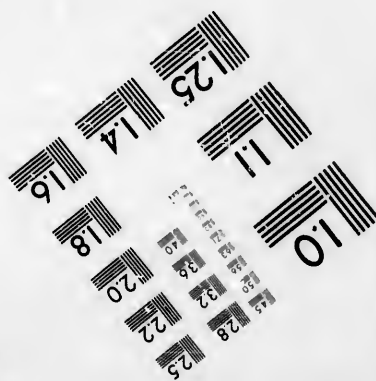
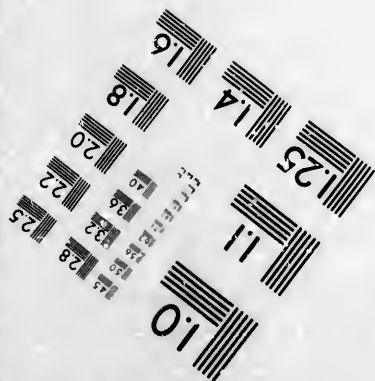
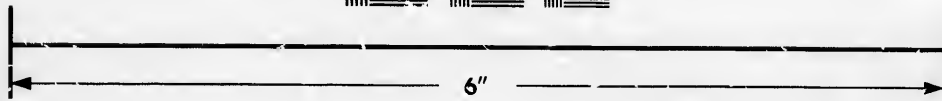
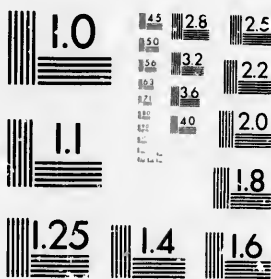


**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

15 28 25.5  
13 32 22  
18 20

**CIHM/ICMH  
Microfiche  
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

10

**© 1981**

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la  
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées  
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,  
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont  
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/  
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata  
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to  
ensure the best possible image/  
Les pages totalement ou partiellement  
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,  
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à  
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

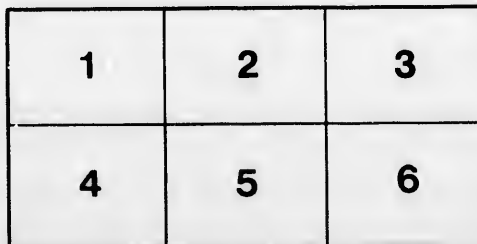
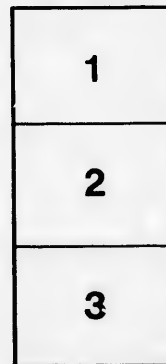
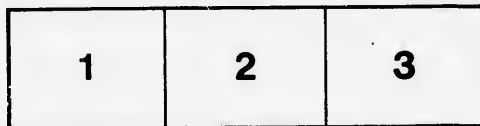
Library of the Public  
Archives of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol  $\rightarrow$  (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol  $\nabla$  (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

La bibliothèque des Archives  
publiques du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole  $\rightarrow$  signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole  $\nabla$  signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

ails  
du  
diffier  
une  
page

rrata  
o

pelure,  
n à

32X

G

STATEMENT

OF

GEO. R. R. COCKBURN, Esq., M.A.,

PRINCIPAL OF U. C. COLLEGE,

TO THE

Committee of the Legislature on Education.

---

Toronto:

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 KING STREET WEST.

1869.

1-3585

STATEMENT  
OF  
GEORGE R. R. COCKBURN, ESQ., M. A.,

PRINCIPAL OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE ON EDUCATION.

---

---

In availing myself of the opportunity now afforded me of addressing the Committee in reference to the present condition, and past history of Upper Canada College, over which I have had the honor of presiding as Principal during the past seven years and a-half, I have felt some doubt as to the propriety of noticing here charges set forth against the Institution in a pamphlet published, and widely circulated, under the auspices of the Grammar School Masters' Association; and dealing largely with questions affecting the appropriation of public lands, set apart for the purposes of education in Upper Canada, at various dates, from the year 1797. As, however, the assertions and charges contained in that publication have been made the basis of inquiries submitted to me by this Committee, as well as of many erroneous statements in the newspapers of the Province, it will facilitate the object you have in view, if—while avoiding all merely personal questions, and passages of a controversial character,—I deal with such as affect the condition of the College during the period of my connexion with it. In so far as those charges refer to the present management, and the practical value of the College in relation to the interests of higher education in this Province, I gladly welcome the appointment of this Committee; feeling assured that the more searching the present enquiry, the more fully will it appear that the charges against the College are founded in misconception.

*Attacks on the College.*

I cannot avoid giving expression to the regret with which I have perused this pamphlet, so industriously circulated throughout the Province, entitled "The Upper Canada College Question," even more on account of the tone of feeling by which it is characterized, than because of the unfounded charges which it contains. Whatever personal feelings may have influenced some individuals in the controversy to which this has given rise, I venture confidently to believe that when so intelligent a body of men as the Grammar School Masters of Ontario have become fully informed as to the working of the U. C. College, and its true relations to the various educational institutions of the Province, they will cease to regard it with jealousy; or to overlook the important functions it performs in relation to the high standard of education which so honorably distinguishes Ontario, not only among the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, but throughout the North American Continent.

*U. C. College Endowment.*

In reference to the question of the original appropriation of the lands which constitute the endowment of U. C. College, and their special destination for the purposes to which they are still applied, I can scarcely conceive that, after having fulfilled the duties



of Principal for seven years and a-half, the ver, legitimacy of my office, and the legality of endowments sanctioned by every successive government for upwards of seventy years, are to be regarded as open questions; and that I am to be called upon to go into an investigation of legal documents, reaching back to the earliest settlement of the Province.

I received my commission from the Crown in 1861, in the full conviction that a Provincial Institution, which had been founded in 1829, and maintained and encouraged under every change of administration, since the establishment of responsible government in Canada in 1837, could no longer admit of any challenge of the legality of its endowments. I accordingly accepted in good faith the office of Principal, and have since laboured, and as I venture to believe not unsuccessfully, in elevating its status and increasing its efficiency. While, therefore, it appears to me, on looking carefully into all the evidence, that the endowments of U. C. College are legitimately applied to promote the very objects for which they were originally set apart: I doubt not that the Committee will regard that as a secondary consideration, compared with the efficiency and utility of the College. If, moreover, as I confidently anticipate, it shall be made apparent to them, that the Institution is performing for Ontario a work analagous to that which the great public schools of England accomplish for the mother country, and without detriment to its numerous and well-appointed Grammar Schools: I may assume that Parliament will not withhold any confirmation, if such were needful, of an endowment which has received the reiterated sanction of previous parliaments. I have, however, appended sundry notes and extracts, (*See Appendices I & II*) for the convenience of the Committee, in order to facilitate reference to the various public documents involving the history of the endowment. From these, I gather that its history may be briefly stated as follows:—A grant of 500,000 acres was made to endow a University and Four Royal Foundation Grammar Schools. Preparatory Schools to the University after the model of the great Public Schools of England. Of these acres, one-half was set apart for the University and one-fourth of the other half was granted to the U. C. College and Royal Grammar School, as being one of the Four Royal Foundation Schools contemplated in the Despatch of the Duke of Portland in 1797, and in the Report of Chief Justice Elmsley in 1798. The other three-fourths have apparently been *diverted* from their original purpose, and constitute, I suppose, the Endowment Fund of the 104 Grammar Schools now in existence.

#### *U. C. College Since 1861.*

Turning now to the history of U. C. College, within a period of which I am personally cognizant, I must crave the forbearance of the Committee, while I briefly refer to the circumstances under which I was first brought into relation with the educational system of this Province. I came to Canada in 1858, having received, while in Scotland, the appointment of Rector of the Model Grammar School for Upper Canada. I was selected for that office by Dr. Ryerson, who along with the Council of Public Instruction wished to establish a Grammar School in Upper Canada, on which the Grammar Schools should, as far as possible, be modelled. It is not for me to say how complete was the success of that Institution. I can only refer to the Annual Report for 1859, Page 13, where he says:—"The Model Grammar School is intended to accomplish the same objects in regard to the Grammar School instruction of the country, that the Normal and Model Schools are intended to accomplish in regard to Common School instruction—to improve the furniture, organization, discipline and teaching of the schools by presenting a proper model, and to train masters for their important and noble work. Up to the present time no Normal Class has been established in the Model Grammar School. This will probably be done at the beginning of the year. But as a *model* it has fully met our expectations, and has already exerted a salutary influence upon many Grammar Schools, the masters of which have paid visits, and, in some instances, visits of many days, to the Model Grammar School, and have applied the results of their observations and inquiries to the improvement of their own schools." I remained in the daily discharge of my duties as Rector of the Model Grammar School until the end of the session in July, 1861, and in the following September, after the long vacation, I entered on my active duties as Principal of U. C. College.

ce, and the  
upwards of  
le<sup>d</sup> upon to  
ettlement of

a Provincial  
under every  
n Canada in  
owments. I  
ured, and as  
ts efficiency.  
ce, that the  
ets for which  
as a second-  
f, moreover,  
ution is per-  
England ac-  
well-appoint-  
onfirmation,  
sanction of  
e Appendices  
the various  
r that its his-  
ndow a Uni-  
e University  
was set apart  
College and  
templated in  
tice Elmsley  
inal purpose,  
ools now in

which I am  
le I briefly  
the educa-  
ed, while in  
Canada. I  
blic Instruc-  
e Grammar  
w complete  
t for 1859,  
omplish the  
the Normal  
struction—  
y presenting  
Up to the  
hool. This  
lly met our  
ar Schools,  
lays, to the  
inquiries to  
my duties as  
1861, and in  
e duties as

Turning to the condition of the College at the same period, it will be seen (1) That immediately preceding my appointment to the Principalship, Parliament had finally withdrawn in 1860, the annual grant of \$4,444.44, which had been enjoyed almost since its foundation; (2) That in consequence, the services of two Masters, namely, the Third Classical and the Commercial Master had been dispensed with. (3) That with a further view of meeting the loss of the annual grant, there had been made a reduction of one-sixth in the salaries of the Principal, of the first and second Classical Masters, of the Mathematical Master, and of the English Classical Master; while the salaries of the French and German Master, of the First and Second English Masters had been reduced one-eighth. (4) That the income was burdened with pensions amounting annually to \$1,900, though these pensions had been granted by the Government when the College was in the enjoyment of the above named Parliamentary grant of \$4,444.44. (5) That the expenses of the Bursar's office, over which neither the Senate of the University nor the Principal had any control, amounted to nearly \$1,900 per annum. (6) That when I received my commission in 1861 as Principal of U. C. College, having for three years previously been Rector of what was an acknowledged rival of U. C. College, (the late Model Grammar School for Upper Canada,) it became all the more necessary to introduce gradually such reforms as my familiarity with the educational institutions of the Mother Country, and the experience I had acquired in connection with those of Canada, led me to believe were needed to bring into greater efficiency a school which had already won an honorable place in the sympathies of Canadians, by the good work it had accomplished.

#### *Annual Expenditure.*

Turning then to the working of Upper Canada College since I received my appointment as Principal in September, 1861, it may be premised that with the expenditure of the Academic year which was completed in the following December, I had but little to do, as eight months of the year had passed before I entered on the regular work of the session. I may be permitted, however, to draw attention to the inaccuracy, as well as injustice of including among the items of expenditure for 1861, the balance or debt of previous years as it stood on 31st December, 1860, amounting to \$7357.67, and adding still further, as pure expenditure, the sum of \$5455.25 received by the Bursar as Board Dues for that year.

A moment's reflection will suffice to suggest that when boys pay such a sum for board, it is with the reasonable expectation of being boarded in return. Again, in dealing with the expenditure of 1862, it has been thus erroneously set forth:—

Nominal expenditure.....	\$35,050 05
Real expenditure.....	40,227 05

although an examination of the Bursar's printed statement (Mr. Christie's Returns, p. 3), shews that the net annual expenditure for 1862, which is there given as \$23,082.79, is in reality only \$21,133.56.

The following tabular view will serve to illustrate the misrepresentation:—

#### EXPENDITURE FOR 1862.

Expenditure as given by the Bursar.....	\$23,082 79
From this should be deducted "amount credited to income, but paid out of the appropriation" of \$6000, and wrongly charged to annual expenditure.....	1949 23
Real expenditure.....	\$21,133 56

This \$21,133.56 is made up to \$40,227.05 by

(1st). Balance of money from former years amounting to	11,967 26
(2nd). Board Dues paid by parents and by Dr. Barrett..	5177 00
(3rd). Amount paid out of appropriation.....	1949 23

\$40,227 05

The slightest consideration will suffice to suggest that (1) and (2), debts and board dues, cannot be charged to annual expenditure.

If the boarders had been as numerous in 1862 as they were in 1867, or are now, and their expenses fully met, as they are by their own board fees, were assumed as an increase of the annual outlay, some \$3000 additional might be added to the annual expenditure, by bringing in the \$8004 of 1867, instead of the \$5177 of 1862. In dealing with the expenditure of a public institution as of a private individual, it is necessary to take an average drawn from that of several years, for it is occasionally advisable to spend largely in some particular years with a view to ultimate economy.

*Total Deficit not Average Annual Deficit.*

With a view, therefore, to deal with the economic questions affecting the management of Upper Canada College, I shall pass, in review, the statements regarding the expenditure, so far as it has come under my own control. On page 31, the author of "The Upper Canada College Question" says—"We are now in a position to estimate the success that has attended the latest legislative experiment in behalf of Upper Canada College. As we approach the present time, we find the average annual deficit constantly increasing, and if we particularly consider the six and a half years ending with June, 1867, the average annual deficit becomes truly appalling. During this period, which coincides with the incumbency of the present Head Master, the debt of the Institution has increased from \$11,967.26 (Dec. 31, 1861,) to \$17,524.77 (June 30, 1867), that is, the debt has had added to it (excluding interest) \$5557.51."

Now, gentlemen, the very returns (Mr. Christie's) professedly quoted, prove the preceding statement to be incorrect; for they show that during the term 1864-7, there had been a reduction of the balance or debt of \$2314.99, and had the writer taken the trouble to consult the Bursar's accounts for June, 1868, he would have found that during the last three and a half years, the whole balance or debt has been reduced by \$3905.26, while the reduction in the last two years has been \$3283.43. He seems to desire to make his readers regard as an *annual deficit* the whole debt or balance brought forward from all the former years. The following tabular view extracted from Mr. Christie's Returns, and the Bursar's accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1868, will show the exact state of the whole balance or debt during the period referred to:—

31st Dec. 1861.	Balance.....	\$11,967 26
" " 1862.	" .....	15,594 48
" " 1863.	" .....	14,585 50
" " 1864.	" .....	19,839 76
To June 30 1865.	" .....	17,560 75
" " 1866.	" .....	19,217 93
" " 1867.	" .....	17,524 77
" " 1868.	" .....	15,934 50

*Cause of Increase of Deficit.*

How then, it will be asked, is the fact to be accounted for of the balance of \$11,967.26 having now risen to \$15,934.50? I answer in the following manner: In 1862, it had been increased by \$4627.22, but the gratuity of \$4800, which had been granted by the Government to my predecessor on his retirement in 1861, was paid this year, and charged to income, otherwise there would have been a reduction of the debt, as there was in the following year, of \$1008.98. In 1864, the debt had risen to \$19,839.76. In this year, the Rev. Dr. Scadding, the First Classical Master, after more than twenty-four years' service, was compelled, through infirmity, to resign his position, and a gratuity of \$2400 was allowed him, while at the same time, owing to various causes, more especially the depressed condition of the agricultural districts, the income collected from the endowment fell nearly \$2,200 below the average. (See Mr. Christie's Returns, page 5.) In the year 1865, the financial year of the College, was by an order in Council, dated July 19, 1865, assim-

lated to that of the Province, viz., commencing July 1st, and ending June 30th. Accordingly, to make the correspondence complete, the College year has been made to commence on the 1st July, and to end on the 30th June. Thus we have the Bursar's receipts and expenditure, on account of income, for the half year ending with June 30th, 1865, in which the payments were \$7713.95, and the receipts \$9992.96, showing a surplus of \$2279.01. In 1866, by Orders in Council, dated 21st Dec., 1865, and 2nd April, 1866, the present system was inaugurated, which ensured that the expenditure of Upper Canada College should be kept within the income. By this it has been provided that:—

(1) The expenditure of the Bursar's Office, against which again and again memorials had been sent to the Government both by the Senate and by the Bursar himself, was at length restricted to \$1000.

(2) The sum of \$12,500 was assigned as the estimated average income from the endowment of Upper Canada College, which, together with the fees and miscellaneous receipts not coming under the head of rents, interest on instalments, and interest on investments and cash balances, is held to be the available income of Upper Canada College until 30th June, 1871.

(3) Directions are given for the guidance of the Bursar in case of the available income not being entirely expended in any one year, and also how to make *pro rata* deductions from salaries, in case of its being apparent that the expenditure would otherwise exceed the income. The Bursar is also directed to report to His Excellency on or before January 1871, with the view of ascertaining whether any further regulations may then become necessary.

By the last named Order in Council the Bursar is further instructed to keep an entirely distinct account for the receipts and expenditure on account of the Residence or Boarding House.

In the year ending 30th June, 1866, there is an apparent deficit of \$1,657 18, but a glance at the account will show that this is caused by the change in the system of keeping accounts, and by the Bursar's Office \$2,200, for the preceding year, 1865, being included in the account of 1866.

In 1867 the income fund shows no deficiency, but on the contrary the receipts exceed the payments by \$1,693.16, thus more than covering the apparent deficit of the preceding year. In 1868 a similar result was obtained, for the balance or debt was reduced \$1,590.27, thus bringing it down to \$15,934 50.

I shall now sum up the causes of the increase of the deficiency during the earlier period of my incumbency.

Balance, 31st December, 1861 .....	\$11,967 26
Gratuity to Rev. W. Stennett, late Principal .....	\$4,800 00
Gratuity to Rev. Dr. Scadding .....	2,400 00
	\$7,200 00
	\$19,167 26

Whereas the balance now stands at \$15,954.50, and that too in spite of the fact that during 1861-68 Upper Canada College has been compelled to pay annually the sum of \$1,900 in pensions which had been sanctioned by the Government, when this institution was receiving an annual grant of \$4,444.44.

#### *Pensions paid out of Annual Income.*

The pensions alone during the past seven years and a half amount to \$14,250, which have been paid out of annual income in spite of repeated remonstrance of the Senate. On the withdrawal of the annual Parliamentary grant, a statute was passed reducing these pensions *pro rata* with the reductions effected in the salaries of the Upper Canada College Masters, amounting annually to \$1,555 50. (See Mr. Christie's Returns, p. 13). But this statute His Excellency Sir Edmund Head saw fit to disallow. Soon after the

College was placed under the management of the University Senate, a Commission was appointed to inquire into various questions affecting the condition of the College. This resulted in the removal or resignation of the Principal and several of the Masters; pensions being granted to them after fully considering all the circumstances in each case. It is not my province to enter into the merits of a question belonging to the management of the College before I had any connexion with it. I simply state facts necessary to account for this annual charge on the income of \$1,900.

In reference to this great burden on the annual income, which was imposed under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, I may be permitted, very respectfully, to state, that it has appeared to me, from my first knowledge of it, to be a charge which the Provincial Government ought to have provided for from other resources, when they recommended the withdrawal of the annual Parliamentary grant, which constituted a part of the regular income of the College at the time when these pensions were granted, and "for the continuance of which the faith of the Province may be regarded as pledged," according to the report, page 340, of the late Chancellor Burns.

The only item in the form of a gratuity granted since my accession to the Principalship, was a retiring allowance of two years' salary to the Rev. Dr. Scadding, who after faithfully performing the duties of First Classical Master during the long period of nearly twenty-five years, was compelled by bodily infirmity to sever his connection with the College. It is not undeserving the consideration of the Committee, in relation to this part of the subject, whether some well devised system for providing retiring allowances for superannuated masters of the College might not be an act of wise economy, as well as justice and fair dealing to those, who, like Dr. Scadding, have spent a lifetime in its service.

#### RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.

In connection with the matter of expenditure I shall now take up what the writer of the pamphlet terms "An Endowed Boarding House," the mismanagement of which he declares to have been frightful, and its administration still worse. "Certain it is," says he, "that the sons of well salaried Professors, of well salaried College Masters, and of other well salaried residents of Toronto, obtained tuition and board on those unnecessary easy terms [namely, free board and tuition], and this is the way in which the Parliamentary provision for the support of Grammar Schools has been rioted in at Toronto, while Trustees throughout the Province have been at their wits end to provide the most scanty pittance for the Masters of the Grammar Schools; and while Upper Canada College could not spare free tuition for the sons of the lowly, the sons of men rich in this world's goods were bountifully provided at the public charge with tuition, with books, and even with food. How far this truly scandalous system has been amended we know not. We find, however, on Mr. Cockburn's testimony that even still "three boys, the sons of well salaried masters obtain free tuition," pp. 47-48.

I should not deem it necessary to rebut such extravagant misstatements, were it not that questions recently addressed to me by members of this Committee imply that they have received some credence. Whatever may have been the former management of the College and its boarding house, it is sufficient for me to state, that since I assumed the duties of Principal, in 1861, no boy has been provided either with board or school books at the expense of the institution. As to the admission of the sons of the masters of the College to mere attendance on the classes, I presume the same is done in the case of every master of a Grammar School in Canada who has a son of the requisite age. Whoever may be referred to under the designation of "Professors and other well salaried residents of Toronto," I can only assure the Committee that, so far as my knowledge and experience extend, the statement has no other foundation than the writer's fancy.

But, to return to the question of the Upper Canada College Resident School House. With the object of more clearly rebutting the charge of mismanagement, I have prepared from Mr. Christie's Returns and the Bursar's accounts for 1868 the following tabular view of the receipts and expenditure of Upper Canada College from 1st January, 1862 to 30th June, 1868:—

*Financial Results of Resident School House.*

	Deficit.	Surplus.
31st Decr., 1862.....	\$885 50	
do 1863.....	300 46	
do 1864.....		\$1,344 21
30th June, 1865, (half-year).....		268 88
31st Decr., 1865, ".....	1,315 05	
30th June, 1866, ".....		412 96
do 1867.....		219 16
do 1868.....		704 52
Total, 1862-68.....	\$2,501 01	\$2,949 73
Surplus.....	448 72	
	\$2,949 73	

From the above statement, which any one can readily verify, it will be seen that the "alarming mismanagement" results in a surplus of \$448.72. The sum, indeed, is not large. But the Committee will bear in mind, that, so far from the Resident School House being designed for the benefit of the citizens of Toronto, it is just because the College is a Provincial Institution, receiving pupils from all parts of the Province, and even from many distant localities in the Dominion, that such a provision constitutes an important and indispensable feature of this institution. The object, therefore, is not to make the Boarding House a source of revenue, but to see that the board of resident pupils is sufficient to make it self-sustaining, and to pay all the expenses of management. If this view of the case be a correct one, the result fully meets all requirements. Under a different system less satisfactory results were obtained; and when I took the management of the College, its Boarding House was, for a time, a source of much anxiety and trouble. During the first two years of my incumbency it was still conducted at a loss. When such was found to be the case, the whole system was radically changed. The present Resident Superintendent was appointed in January, 1864, and since the new regime commenced there has been a steady surplus, with the exception of the year 1865, in which the deficit was more nominal than real, as it arose from the change in the system of keeping accounts (mentioned in pp. 6 and 8 of Mr. Christie's Returns), in consequence of which \$532.35, the salary of the resident Superintendent for 1864-5, was charged to the year 1865-6, and \$1,152.50, dues for 1865, were carried over to 1866. The change effected in 1864 has been attended with the happiest results, for not only has the accommodation in the Boarding House been materially increased, and the comfort of the pupils thereby correspondingly enhanced; but a complete change in the management was effected, whereby the details of the household economy were entrusted to an experienced steward, and the conduct of the whole adapted to the growth of the institution. How far this change has been appreciated by the country may be estimated by the fact, that already it has been found necessary to occupy, temporarily, one of the residences of the masters as a supplementary boarding house, so as to accommodate the increasing numbers sent from distant parts of the Province to partake of the educational advantages of the College.

The Resident School House account has been kept distinct from that of the College since January, 1866, and the payment of the salary of the Resident Superintendent is dependent on there being a balance sufficient for that purpose after paying the ordinary expenses of maintenance, incidental to the year, including repairs and improvements in the building, and then only at a rate determined by the balance in hand, within the limits of the salary.

I need scarcely add, that it is not in the power of the Principal to order the Bursar to pay such a salary out of the College income fund, although the contrary is affirmed by the writer of the pamphlet above referred to (page 47).

The charge for board and tuition is \$45 per term, or deducting the ordinary tuition fee of \$10 per term, instead of \$5, the reduced fee for boarders, board costs only \$35 extra per term, for which the boarder enjoys the comforts of a home, besides daily assistance

in the preparation of his studies, and careful supervision over his moral and physical development.

#### BURSAR'S OFFICE.

Over the expenditure of the Bursar's Office, I have no control whatever. The Bursar is a Government Officer, appointed by the Crown directly, and is solely responsible to the Government. The expenses in the Bursar's Office were formerly very heavy indeed, and the Senate, and the Bursar himself, repeatedly remonstrated with the Government in the matter, but no change was effected until the year 1866, when the Government finally reduced the staff. Accordingly, while the expenses of the Bursar's Office averaged during the years 1861-65 \$1,877.10 per annum, the change effected in 1866 limited the expenses of the Office for U. C. College to \$1000 per annum. Thus, for the half-year ending June 30, 1866, the expense was \$482.95; for the year 1867 it was \$994.70; and for the year just closed in June last, \$997.82. Had this change been made in 1861, when the Parliamentary grant was withdrawn, it would of itself have saved the College \$4,385.50, if we take the average of the last two years and a half as a basis. In connection with this subject, I notice another rash assertion made in the attack upon the College, "that ever since 1861 the Bursar has been left to toil on unadvised and unconsolated, save by a numerous staff of clerks," when the simple truth is that the numerous staff of clerks has, since 1865, consisted of *one clerk*, at a salary of about \$900 per annum.

#### EXHIBITIONS.

In reference to the U. C. College Exhibition Circulars, which have been referred to as an "insult," pamphlet page 40, annually offered by the Principal of U. C. College to the Grammar School Masters of the Province, it may suffice to state that I am required by statute to issue these annual circulars, and that this statute existed long before my accession to the Principalship. Until last year the circulars were always addressed to the Grammar School Masters, but as it was found on enquiry that they were often not communicated to the pupils who might have profited by these exhibitions, it was considered advisable to address them to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees for each Grammar School; and I cannot imagine why those Grammar School Masters who were present at the association meeting last summer should feel themselves aggrieved by their Trustees requiring them to inform a deserving pupil that he may compete for an U. C. College Exhibition, and thus, if successful, so far aid pecuniarily in the burden which his parents would, in many cases, be unable to bear. I may be allowed to state that eight exhibitions are annually awarded on examination in the subjects taught in the 4th and 5th Forms, that these subjects have been the same for several years, and that a certain maximum numerical value is allotted to each subject. I submit copies of the annual circular issued. These exhibitions are open to the whole Province. Two are of the annual value of \$120, two of \$80, and four of \$40.

#### *Examiners for Exhibitions Impartial.*

The examinations are conducted entirely by gentlemen *wholly unconnected with Upper Canada College*. The very names of the several competitors are, as a rule, wholly unknown to the Examiner, as they do not affix their names but mottoes to their papers. For several years Professor Cherriman, of University College, has conducted the entire examination in Mathematics; Professor Ambery, of Trinity College, in Classics; Professor Croft, of University College, in Chemistry; Dr. Aikins, President of the Toronto School of Medicine, in Physiology; while the examinations in History and Modern Languages have been conducted by Mr. Moss, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Mulock, all of whom were distinguished graduates and Medal men of the University of Toronto.

These gentlemen prepare the questions, preside personally at the respective examinations, receive the papers, and return under their signatures to me, the values assigned by them to each paper bearing such or such a motto. I myself do not know what mottoes the competitors may have attached to their papers. All I do is to append in the Public Hall of the College for inspection, the results over the examiners' signatures. It is not

possible  
competi  
tial syste  
occasiona  
italics ar  
preparati  
It is to  
should h

But  
granted  
but six I  
over the  
his prep  
on his c  
paration  
acquired  
five-sixt  
U. C. C  
mar Sch  
ing." (p  
he woul  
last two  
Univers  
a boy I  
preparat  
had bec  
due rec  
of the  
taken t  
their sig  
the two  
School  
years o  
much a  
his onl  
of the

B  
uncorr  
from s  
find th  
5th Fe  
afterw  
still at  
been fi  
Unive  
Sixth  
the F  
remain  
only s  
four  
numb  
how

possible for favouritism to be practised. The examiners meet the College boys and their competitors for the first time together. The following are the terms in which this impartial system has been represented in the pamphlet referred to:—"The Institution has occasionally (as in the instance of the late D. Ryrie), for the purpose of advertising [the italics are in the pamphlet], conferred an exhibition on a talented boy whose University preparation has been already almost, or quite completed in the County Grammar Schools." It is to be regretted that those Grammar School Masters composing the Association should have allowed the writer to insult gentlemen so justly deserving their esteem.

#### *Preparation for the University.*

But to return to the question of U. C. College Exhibitions. As these Exhibitions are granted on an examination in the subjects of the Fourth and Fifth Forms, and there are but six Forms, it is maintained that before a Grammar School boy obtains an Exhibition over the other boys entering the Fifth Form, he must have completed at least two-thirds of his preparation for the University; and that similarly when he obtains an Exhibition on his entrance into the Sixth Form, he must have completed five-sixths of the preparation. The writer goes on to say, "and it is from such boys as have respectively acquired in the County Grammar Schools considerably more than two-thirds and more than five-sixths of their University preparation, that the University honour men claimed by U. C. College are chiefly recruited. Daniel Ryrie in this way owed to the Toronto Grammar School considerably more than five-sixths of his Classical and Mathematical training" (*pamphlet p. 40*). If this writer had ever prepared any pupil for the University, he would have known that the progress made and knowledge acquired during the last two years preparatory to matriculating, are really the important part of the pupil's University preparation. Every pupil knows such to be the case. It is argued that if a boy has passed through the Fourth Form, he has gone through four-sixths of his preparation; on the same plea the Common School teacher might claim that the pupil had been four years under his care, while the infant school mistress might insist on a due recognition of her claims, which the mother in her turn might dispute. The Senate of the University of Toronto following the usages of the Universities of England, has taken the common sense view of the subject, and requires of matriculants to append to their signatures the name of the school or schools, or Tutor, attended by them during the two years preceding matriculation. A writer professing to speak for the Grammar School Masters ought to know that in every Grammar School it is only in the last two years of the course that the University work proper is really taken up. If he knew as much as I do of the hard struggle made by many a poor boy to secure an exhibition as his only hope of advancement in life, he would be less inclined to sneer at the pittance of the proffered aid.

#### *University Honour Men not Recruited from the Grammar Schools.*

Before concluding this part of the subject, I cannot allow the statement to pass uncorrected that the University honour men claimed by U. C. College are chiefly recruited from such Grammar School boys. On examining the lists of Exhibitions from 1861-68, I find that out of 30 Exhibitions granted to the successful competitors in the subjects of the 5th Form, but two have been taken by pupils from the Grammar Schools, one of whom afterwards matriculated at the University of Toronto, and gained a scholarship, the other is still at college; while out of 36 Exhibitioners in the subjects of the 4th Form, there have been five successful competitors from the Grammar Schools—one of whom did not go to the University; two others remained two years at the College, passing through the Fifth and Sixth Forms, and on matriculating scholarships were awarded to each, another passed through the Fifth and Sixth Forms in one year, and then took a scholarship at matriculation. The remaining Exhibitioner is in the Fifth Form at present at U. C. College. Thus altogether only seven pupils from the Grammar Schools, have carried off Exhibitions and by these pupils four University Matriculation scholarships have been taken out of the very large number gained by U. C. College boys. In view of these facts the Committee will know how to appreciate the assertion "that the University honour men claimed by U. C.



College are chiefly recruited from these Exhibitors; that it retains these boys a few short terms or months, and then on their admission into one of our Universities claims the credit of their preparation." I beg to submit the Honour List of Matriculants in September last in Arts, Medicine, Civil Engineering and Agriculture, which speaks for itself, and will sufficiently indicate the high position occupied by U. C. College boys in the various departments.

*Why Exhibitions have been made tenable in the College.*

I am at a loss to understand what is meant by the assertion "that a poor scholar, holding an Exhibition in U. C. College so far from being benefited in pocket, will actually be at a large pecuniary loss." (Pam. p. 41.) I cannot bring myself to believe that the 66 successful candidates for Exhibitions actually strove with all their might, and at their parents' solicitation, to secure Exhibitions, that so far from benefiting them would actually involve a large pecuniary loss. It is true that a boy is not permitted after obtaining an U. C. College Exhibition to return to his own Grammar School and enjoy it there. Such is the Statute; but, as I publicly stated before the appearance of the pamphlet, I would gladly see it amended, so that a successful candidate for an Exhibition should enjoy the benefit of it, if desired, in his own, or in any other Grammar School. The difficulty hitherto has been simply this:—These Exhibitions are open to the competition of the whole Province, and while no 5th or 6th Form U. C. College boy can compete against the 4th Form boys or a 6th Form boy compete for a Fourth or Fifth Form Exhibition, yet any one of any age, from any school, or any University even, is allowed to enter for the competitive examination, and may thus carry off any one of these eight Exhibitions; and the simple truth is that outside competitors may thus come in and carry off Exhibitions set for the Fourth Form, whereas had they been in College they would have been placed in the Fifth Form, and forced to compete with those of their own age and standing. The attendance at U. C. College therefore was required to prevent, as far as possible, abuses or irregularities of this kind, and that the Senate might thus have the guarantee that the money granted to Exhibitors was really employed by them in prosecuting their studies. Otherwise any well educated young man who was pressed for \$80 or \$100 might have made his appearance at the Exhibition examination against even the boys of the 4th Form. Of course he would easily have secured the Exhibition, and the money he would have been at liberty to spend where and how he pleased. I believe however that, notwithstanding these difficulties, some plan might be devised by which even these seven successful Grammar School pupils of the last eight years would not of necessity have left the Grammar School at which they had received their rudimentary training. I sympathize fully with the feeling of the Grammar School Master who wishes to promote the welfare of his pupil without sacrificing his own immediate interest, and with the feeling of honest pride he has in the success of a pupil to whose early training he may have devoted his best attention. The consideration of the governing body has already been drawn to the propriety of such a change being effected as shall meet the views of every honest working Grammar School Master, and I earnestly trust that some scheme will be arranged satisfactory to all parties. I have always desired to see these Exhibitions thoroughly Provincial in their character, and with this view I relieved in 1861, the College Masters of all share in or connexion with the Exhibition Examinations, and handed them over to gentlemen wholly unconnected with U. C. College.

*Character of the Teaching of U. C. College.*

The next question discussed is the "alleged superiority of the teaching done in U. C. College over the instruction offered in the Grammar Schools, and whether 'U. C. College' is anything more than a Grammar School."

In every civilized country special provision is made for the higher culture of the youth as in U. C. College, which is founded upon the model of the great Public Schools of England, such as Harrow, Rugby, Eton, Winchester, Marlborough, Westminster, Merchant Taylors', etc., etc.; and if such endowed Public Schools are thought to be necessary in England, with all the manifold educational advantages to be found in its other endowed and

private schools  
in a new co  
or high cu  
writer of "T  
ife as unde  
used in con  
of Eton Co  
which no b  
of the Upp  
years.

As so  
beg to st  
in the Firs  
Form, 14  
months; in

It m  
schools of  
contempla  
the Lieute  
was treate  
"The Col  
Governor"  
"to proc  
"teract t  
"country  
"connectio  
"far-seeing  
"the instit  
have rais

The  
might be  
sundry p  
of 1859,  
and City  
permanen  
"and at  
"Public  
"sious c  
"the cor  
"ilar pri  
On

acter of  
asserting  
although  
had any  
instituti

It i  
mar Sch  
1866 by

private schools, how much more is the existence of one or more such schools indispensable in a new country like Canada, where institutions presenting similar educational facilities for high culture and thorough systematic training have not yet been developed. The writer of "The College Question" is evidently not familiar with public schools or public school life as understood and appreciated in Europe. He repeatedly sneers at the word "College" used in connection with U. C. College. It would almost seem as though he had never heard of Eton College, Winchester College, or of Wellington College; to the upper division of which no boy is admitted after 14, while the average age (his proposed test of a College) of the Upper Canada College boys in the corresponding department for 1867-68 was 16 years.

As so much has been said about the ages of the College boys in their respective Forms, I beg to state that during the last session (the year referred to,) the average age of boys in the First Form, Senior and Junior Divisions, was 11 years and 1 month; in the 2nd Form, 14 years; in the 3rd Form, 14 years and 8 months; in the 4th Form, 16 years and 2 months; in the 5th Form, 17 years and 1 month; in the 6th, 18 years.

*Sir J. Colborne's view of U. C. College.*

It may be that this want of familiarity with the system of the great public schools of England prevents this writer from fairly estimating the system of education contemplated by the institution of U. C. College, and that accordingly he styles its founder, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir J. Colborne, an "illiterate man." Perhaps Sir John Colborne was treated thus cavalierly, owing to a little irritation being naturally felt by the writer of "The College Question" on stumbling across the following sentence in the Lieutenant-Governor's message of February 4th, 1830, "Before I leave the Province, I shall endeavour to procure for the Institution (U. C. College) such protection as may enable it to counteract the influence of local jealousies, or of the ignorance, or vice, to which in a new country, it may be sometimes naturally exposed." His message to Parliament in connection with U. C. College proves him, on the contrary, to have been a gentleman of far-seeing and comprehensive views, who was anxious to build up and foster here, through the institution of Upper Canada College the same noble qualities and many virtues which have raised Great Britain to its proud position among the nations.

*The Legislature's View.*

The legislature of our own day clearly appreciated the original intention of, and what might be achieved through the foundation and endowment of the U. C. College, for apart from sundry parliamentary deliverances, it passed the Upper Canada Municipal Institutions Act of 1858, 22 Vic. Cap. 99, Sec. 279, which enacts that the Municipal Council of every County and City may pass by-laws for the following purposes among others: "For the making permanent provision for defraying the expense of the attendance at the University of Toronto and at the U. C. College and Royal Grammar School there, of such of the pupils of the Public Grammar Schools of the County as are unable to incur the expense, but are desirous of, and in the opinion of the respective Masters of such Grammar Schools possess the competent attainments for competing for any Scholarship, Exhibition or other similar prize offered by such University or College."

On a former occasion I drew attention to this Act as evidence of the Provincial character of the College, but the writer of the Pamphlet boldly gets rid of the difficulty by asserting that he thinks he discovers in it a strong flavour of my own peculiar diction; although the Act was in the Statute Book as far back as 1858—fully three years before I had any connection with Upper Canada College, and while I was in fact Rector of a rival institution.

*U. C. College as seen by the British Special Educational Commissioner.*

It is thus obvious that the Legislature considered U. C. College to be more than a Grammar School. Let us now see what is said by the Rev. J. Fraser, M.A., who was deputed in 1866 by the British Government as Special Educational Commissioner to the United States

and Canada. After a minute investigation into the system of Public Instruction pursued both in the United States, and in Canada he expresses himself thus: "At present (1866) the only institution in Upper Canada which seems capable of giving a high education and of occupying that position in relation to the Universities which is occupied by the Public Schools of England, is the institution originally called the 'Royal Grammar School,' but whose title was subsequently changed to that which it now bears—Upper Canada College. The school occupies a pleasant site in the heart of the City of Toronto, furnished with suitable buildings, and is in the hands of an efficient Principal and body of Masters." (Page 267.)

*Mr. Inspector Checkley's Opinion of Grammar Schools and U. C. College.*

I will next refer to what is said by the Rev. W. Checkley, M. A., who was selected by Dr. Ryerson and the Council of Public Instruction as the second Rector of the late Model Grammar School for Upper Canada, and who speaks thus after having officially inspected every Grammar School in Upper Canada. No man is better qualified to advise on the subject than Mr. Inspector Checkley, for during many years he had been a most successful Grammar School Master—then he had for two years conducted the Model Grammar School for Upper Canada, and after that institution ceased to exist, he had, as Inspector, additional opportunities of becoming conversant with the wants of the various Grammar Schools. He remarks:—

"While many of these (Grammar) Schools are in a high state of efficiency, and likely to improve steadily, it is impossible to deny that there are many others which scarcely deserve the name, being in fact often far inferior to many of the Common Schools. The existence of such a state of things is not, I think, chiefly owing, as generally supposed to the want of proper qualifications for their office on the part of their Masters, though this may be the cause in a few instances; but rather to the absence of a desire for classical learning among our rural population: an absence natural enough in a country so young and so practical, and also to the defective state of the Grammar School law. The results of the system would, in my opinion, be greater, if the light were more concentrated, and instead of a multitude of small schools scattered over the Province, and each emitting but a feeble glimmer, a few institutions of a better description were established and well supported in the County and other principal towns. The effect of such a change would I am persuaded, be soon visible in the improved condition of our Universities. . . . I observed that the system of the late Model Grammar School was carried out in a modified form in many of the better Grammar Schools of the Province, and with evident advantage. I would remark therefore, that as time was not given to that institution to do its work effectually, and as the same system is now adopted on a more extensive scale in Upper Canada College, arrangements might possibly be made with the authorities of the latter whereby the benefits both of the general system and the training class might still be secured to the County schools."—(*Dr. Ryerson's Report for 1863*, p.p. 165, 166.)

I had the honour while Rector of the Model Grammar School, to be entrusted with the responsible duty of Grammar School Inspector during the years 1859 and 1860. I am therefore thoroughly conversant with their condition at a very recent period; and it is only necessary to refer to the more recent reports of the Rev. W. Checkley, the Rev. Professor Young, the Rev. J. Fraser, M.A., British Commissioner of Education, and to those of the Rev. Chief Superintendent of Education, in summing up the results of their various inspections, to show what later observations have contributed in reference to them. But to those the attention of the Committee has, I may presume, been carefully directed, with a view to legislation on behalf of the Grammar Schools of the Province. I leave that subject therefore in their hands, having no desire to dwell on defects in reference to a class of institutions in the future prosperity and higher elevation of which I feel the keenest interest. No legitimate antagonism can exist between Upper Canada College and the well appointed Grammar Schools or other higher educational institutions of the Province, and a spirit of narrow-minded jealousy can only be looked for where conscious incapacity for honourable rivalry awakens the desire to drag all down to a common level.

Since I had the honour of being placed at the head of the Upper Canada College I have watched with unalloyed pleasure the increasing success of some of the best Grammar

Schools in p  
establishmen  
giate Scho  
Collegiate S  
om the suc  
pils of Up  
all, and a  
nterfering v  
pointed in  
modelled, is  
demand for  
Grammar S  
ccess by a  
tions as U  
ces of a g  
sured that  
remost in  
Leavin  
schools to t  
ination of  
main, I  
atement c  
which consi

I scarc  
e multipli  
rammar  
well on th  
pages in  
aining; t  
mination  
class in ev  
riter of t  
eaching o  
priors res  
most direc

In se  
of the su  
tion at a  
Province,  
their stud  
Maticulat  
han, Engl  
icine, in  
training t  
I shall al  
another st  
of eight  
by Up  
pils c  
from th  
the adv  
—says

Schools in preparing students for the University. I have seen, at the same time, the establishment of Hellmuth College, London, with a large staff of teachers; of a Collegiate School in connection with Trinity College, now at Port Hope, and of other Collegiate Schools at Picton, Woodstock, and other provincial centres. But so far from the success of those tending to diminish the numbers, or affect the character of the pupils of Upper Canada College, it was never more prosperous. The Province has need, all, and abundant room for all; and so far from the success of Upper Canada College interfering with that of the best appointed Grammar Schools, the tendency of such a well-appointed institution, like that of the great public schools of England, after which it was modelled, is to elevate the standard of Education throughout the Province, and so to create a demand for all the available educational facilities of the country. The more nearly all the Grammar Schools of the Province are brought to the high standard already aimed at with success by a few of the best of them, the greater will be the need felt for one or more such institutions as Upper Canada College with a large staff of teachers, and the corresponding appliances of a great public school; and when this most desirable end has been attained, I feel assured that the ablest and most successful Grammar School Teachers will be found the foremost in extending their sympathy to such institutions.

Leaving then the present condition and future improvement of the Grammar Schools to the wisdom and experience of the Legislature, in whose hands the final determination of all questions concerning the educational institutions of the Province must remain, I shall confine myself in the remaining portion of this address to a brief statement on some points connected with the management of Upper Canada College, on which considerable misunderstanding and not a little misrepresentation at present prevail.

#### *U. C. College not a mere Classical and Mathematical School.*

I scarcely think that in view of the authorities I have quoted, and which could easily be multiplied, any one can seriously consider Upper Canada College something less than a Grammar School, or a mere union of a Grammar with a Common School. I might dwell on the important position accorded to Chemistry, Physiology, and Modern Languages in Upper Canada College, in proof of the thorough character of the scientific training; the practical evidence of which was furnished at the recent matriculation examination in medicine in which Zimmerman, a College boy, came out first in the first class in every subject of study, a feat achieved by Graham two years before. But the writer of the pamphlet on the College Question in denying the alleged superiority of the teaching of Upper Canada College, declares that "luckily he is not left in this subject to *a priori* reasoning, and that a truthful list of Toronto University Honours will give the most direct contradiction to Mr. Cockburn's arrogant assumption."

#### *University Honours and Scholarships.*

In selecting the Honours gained at the University of Toronto, as the sole measure of the superiority or inferiority of Upper Canada College, he places that institution at a material disadvantage; for coming, as College boys do, from all parts of the Province, and indeed of this continent, many of the best pupils afterwards prosecute their studies at Trinity College, where alone since 1861 they have carried off at least 13 Matriculation Scholarships, while others continue their distinguished career at other Canadian, English, and United States Universities. Many of the pupils, too, matriculate in Medicine, in which faculty they frequently secure a prominent position, owing to the thorough training they have been subjected to in Chemistry, Physiology and kindred sciences. But I shall allow the writer to choose his ground, who in this "delicate matter" prefers that another should open the attack as follows:—"In the University Papers it is recorded, that of eight Scholarships obtained by pupils of Grammar Schools, only one was obtained by Upper Canada College! In 1859, of nine Scholarships in the faculty of Arts, the pupils of this school again obtained only one, the other eight were carried off by pupils from the Grammar Schools. The pupils of Upper Canada College have, in some cases, the advantage of being examined by their own masters." "If we now take the period—says the writer—from 1850 to 1867, will Mr. Cockburn kindly inform us how many

"Matriculation Scholarships in excess of ONE per annum can Upper Canada College honestly claim? How many honour men, the most important part of whose University preparation was not, even in Mr. Cockburn's contemplation, acquired elsewhere than at Upper Canada College?"

I shall be happy to answer these questions, so far as the period under consideration, 1861-1868, is concerned. It may be that in 1859 and 1860 at the Matriculation examinations of the University of Toronto, Upper Canada College obtained only one Scholarship each year in Arts. I believe that in 1859 it gained two, and in 1860 one, and in 1861 none. I cannot say whether any Upper Canada College boys matriculated in the latter year. And here I cannot help remarking that it does seem strange that while the College was apparently, as tested by this writer's gauge of efficiency, doing very little indeed, no attack was then made, but that the combined onslaught, led by him, is made only when year after year Upper Canada College boys have succeeded in carrying off so extraordinary a share of the highest honours, not only at Matriculation, but throughout the whole University course. I am discussing the success or failure of Upper Canada College under the present management; but due credit must be allowed to my predecessor, to whose long failing health and absence, I think, ought fairly to be attributed any apparent failure, above alluded to, at the Matriculation examinations of 1859, and of 1860 and 1861. I say apparent, for at Trinity College Matriculation examination in 1858 Upper Canada College boys carried off two scholarships, in 1859 one, in 1860 two more, and in 1861 five; while in 1859 an Upper Canada College boy became Foundation Scholar on matriculating at Cambridge, England; and another, in 1861 came out 9th in the competitive Examination of the Military Academy, Woolwich, England, examinations in which they were pitted against boys from the best schools of Great Britain. In noticing the very extraordinary success of the College boys at the matriculation and other examinations, I gladly share the honour with those gentlemen who are associated with me in the great work of instruction. I now turn to the results afforded by Toronto University Lists in Matriculation in Arts, and that my statements may be duly appreciated, I beg to add, that at Matriculation, eight Scholarships are offered, by statute, to competition in those subjects professed to be taught in the Grammar Schools, and that here, for the first time, are Upper Canada College pupils brought face to face in active competition with the pupils from the 104 Grammar Schools of the Province.

In reply to the allegation: "That the impartial administration of University affairs has been most injuriously affected by the influence of Upper Canada College in the University Senate, as illustrated by the appointment of Upper Canada College Masters examiners of their own and rival pupils for University Honors—seventeen such appointments having been made during the eleven years ending 1866," I beg leave to remark, that the last time I acted as University Examiner was in September, 1861, when no U. C. College boy took a scholarship, and that I had been appointed Examiner months before, when Rector of the Model Grammar School, having also examined during the two preceding years. During the eleven years referred to, several Grammar School Masters officiated as University Examiners in the same capacity as the Masters of U. C. College. The rule established by the Senate is that no U. C. College or Grammar School Master takes any part in the Matriculation Examinations. Strange as it may seem, then, the fact is nevertheless true, that in 1858, when three College Masters examined, but one Scholarship was taken by U. C. College boys; in 1859, when two Masters examined, only two Scholarships; and in 1860, with one Master examining, one Scholarship; while at the Matriculation Examinations of last year, when no College Master was an University Examiner, five Scholarships in Arts, besides the Medical, were carried off.

In September, 1862, the U. C. College boys carried off seven scholarships, in 1863 three, in 1864 three, in 1865 four and the Medical, in 1866 four and the Medical, in 1867 seven, in 1868 five and the Medical, and 12 First-class Honours in Arts out of 23, granted, while in Medicine and Civil Engineering they carried every thing before them, as a reference to the University Honour List will shew, while from the 104 Grammar Schools only four pupils secured eight First-class Honours among them.

Resu

Moreo  
by the Un  
Scholarsh  
years of ag  
years imme  
simultaneou  
New Bruns  
in the Don  
disadvanta  
Boys secu  
been taken  
three First  
short, in re  
the years 1  
University  
thirteen go

From  
will be see  
ber of for  
head place  
and Chem  
Mineralog  
and Chem  
College fo

"Ho  
left the S  
September  
These are  
Universit  
Grammar  
reality, o  
tive Gran  
it is not  
enough t  
tions, be  
The  
pressed v  
and brib  
own sati  
In supp  
supplies  
Masters  
allows to  
so rather  
that if t  
year, ar  
more th  
At the v  
the Clas  
he is on  
sity of I

*Results shewn by the London University Examination for the Gilchrist Scholarship.*

Moreover, during last July, throughout the whole of the Dominion, there was held by the University of London, England, an examination of candidates for the Gilchrist Scholarship, the value of which is \$1500. It is open to all competitors from 16 to 22 years of age, who are natives of, or have resided in the Dominion of Canada, for the five years immediately preceding the examination, which by means of printed papers was held simultaneously in Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax, and a Town in New Brunswick. In such an examination our boys had to compete with the best talent in the Dominion, and with men five or six years their seniors. Yet in spite of these great disadvantages, the lists show that out of five First Classes granted, our Two Sixth Form Boys secured two. More could not be expected from them, the Scholarship having been taken by the head man in the third year of the University of Toronto. The other three First Classes granted were, I believe, gained by men of University standing. In short, in reviewing the career of U. C. College boys at the University of Toronto during the years 1862-8, it will be found that in addition to a large number of prizes gained at University College, they have carried off no less than eighty-one Scholarships, besides thirteen gold and silver medals on graduating.

*Latest results of U. C. College Training.*

From the recently published Class Lists of the University College of Toronto, it will be seen that out of one hundred and eleven first-class honours awarded, the large number of forty-two has been carried off by ex-pupils of Upper Canada College, who gain head places in the fourth year in Classics, English and German; in the third year in Classics and Chemistry; in the second year in Classics, French, German, Mathematics, Logic, Mineralogy and Geology, and in Metaphysics; in the first year in Classics, English, French, and Chemistry. Those who gained the head places, all but one, had been pupils of U. C. College for at least three years.

*Honour Men not recruited from the Grammar Schools.*

"How many Honour men were there?" is the next question. Not a single boy has left the Sixth Form of U. C. College, and then matriculated in Arts in the following September, who did not become an Honour man in at least one of the Departments. These are plain answers to plain questions. But probably it will be said that these University Scholars and Honour men were all, or most of them, boys drafted from the Grammar Schools, and were enticed from them by the U. C. College Exhibitions. In reality, out of all that long list of Honour men, but three of them ever left their respective Grammar Schools to compete for and enjoy their Exhibitions in U. C. College, and it is not unlikely that these three would not have been able to prosecute their studies far enough to enter the University with honour had not timely aid, in the shape of Exhibitions, been awarded to them.

The writer of "The College Question" seems somehow or other to have become impressed with the idea, that U. C. College can do little else than hunt up talented boys, and bribe them to attend that institution by Exhibitions which he himself proves to his own satisfaction are heavy pecuniary losses to these poor simple boys when caught. In support of this idea, he boldly declares, "that owing to U. C. College receiving supplies from the Grammar Schools of 4th, 5th and 6th Form boys, the College Masters consider the junior pupils unworthy of attention, and that the very few pupils he allows to have worked up their way to the University from the lowest forms have done so rather in despite of the system pursued than by means of it!" It might have occurred to him that if the fourth, fifth and sixth forms, numbering from 60 to 70 pupils throughout the year, are recruited from the Grammar Schools, U. C. College must, indeed, be something more than a Grammar School to be able to attract so many pupils from their homes. At the very last Matriculation Examination, Fletcher, who secured a double Scholarship, the Classical and First General Proficiency, was for six years a pupil of U. C. College, and he is one of those alluded to as having passed so brilliant an examination before the University of London in the competition for the Gilchrist Scholarship.

I have limited myself here strictly to illustrating the work done by U. C. College, in the competitions for University Honours, without attempting, unless forced, the invidious task of contrasting the achievements of U. C. College pupils, with those of their competitors from the various Grammar Schools of the Province. It is sufficient for me to say that if the Committee call for the requisite returns from the University Registrar, U. C. College will have no cause to be ashamed at the comparative results.

Now, that I have examined in detail the various questions submitted in reference to, (1st) the U. C. College Exhibitions, and their influence; (2nd) whether U. C. College is anything more than a Grammar School; (3rd), the alleged superiority of the instruction in U. C. College, over that offered in other Schools, as tested (a) by the Inspectors' reports, (b) by the report of the British Parliamentary Commissioner, Inspector Fraser, of England, (c) by the test of the number of Scholarships and Honour men at Matriculation in the University of Toronto: I am in a position to take up the "Comparative Cost of the U. C. College and the Grammar Schools." In entering on this estimate, the Committee will not fail to give due weight in any comparison of schools, to the Reports of the various Grammar School Inspectors. The quality of the instruction as well as the number instructed, must be kept fully in view. After examining these points, and the corresponding remuneration, it will be seen how incorrect it is to represent "That it costs this Province between four and five times as much to educate a boy at U. C. College as it does in the County Grammar Schools." (Pamphlet, p. 49.)

#### *Salaries Unfairly Represented.*

In speaking of the salaries of the U. C. College Masters, those of the year 1867 are unjustly selected, as that is the only one of the last eight years in which these salaries have been paid in full. As Mr. Christie's returns show, the salaries on the withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant of \$4,444.44 were reduced by a statute of the University Senate, approved by the Governor in Council; those of the Principal and the first four Resident Masters, one-sixth, and those of the other Resident Masters, one-eighth; and by the last statute even these reduced salaries are not to be paid, unless, after paying all expenses there shall be income fund to meet them; while, if, as in 1867, there should be a surplus, after paying the reduced salaries, the balances due on the salaries of the Principal and Masters are to be paid as the last charge on the available income. Under the present statute, the annual outlay cannot exceed the income, for any such excess of expenditure is met by the Bursar making a *pro rata* reduction from salaries before the end of the fiscal year. (See Mr. Christie's returns, p. 8.) The rule is plain, and such as any judicious man would follow, if he found that he had been in any previous year compelled to exceed his means. Let it be remembered, too, that these are reductions on salaries which were established nearly 40 years ago, when money had more than twice its present purchasing power, when one dollar bought of the necessities of life more than two dollars do now. If we except from Mr. Christie's returns, that wonderful year of 1867, when the College Masters, for the first time after many years, were enabled to get the salaries at which they had been engaged—the average incomes, *from all sources whatever*, paid to the Principal and Masters, from January 1st, 1861, to June, 30th, 1866, were as follows:—Principal, \$2,287.57; Classical and Mathematical Masters, \$1,317.85; English Classical Master, \$1,204.52; 1st English Master and Lecturer on Chemistry and Physiology, \$1,250.88; 2nd English Master, \$1,104.52; French and German Master, \$997.48. And if we accept the valuation put upon the residence attached—though considering that the internal repairs are for the most part done at the personal expense of each Master, the estimate may be considered high—then we must add to the yearly incomes from all sources, given above, \$300 for the house occupied by the Principal, and \$240 for each of the houses occupied by the various Masters.

#### *Salaries in 1869 less than in 1829-*

On what principle can such salaries be regarded as exorbitant, when 40 years ago they were not considered so in Little York, when fuel, instead of being \$6.50 or \$7, was \$1.50 per cord, and many other things proportionately cheap. I do not hesitate then to

assert that these salaries as reduced by statute, have been so low that not a few Grammar School Masters would be slow to accept them, coupled with the various conditions and restrictions attached to them. For what is the real state of the case? The College Masters reside in a large city, the capital of Ontario; everything there is very expensive, and the decrease in the purchasing power of money is felt more peculiarly by men who have on their limited means always striven hard to live as gentlemen and scholars, and to bring up their families to occupy respectable social positions. Life in a large city like Toronto may have its advantages, but to a family man, with the limited income of a College Master, it is at best a hard struggle. The Chief Superintendent of Education and the Council of Public Instruction, in establishing the late Model Grammar School for Upper Canada, found it necessary to offer a salary of \$2,000 to the Rector, while he received in addition sums varying from \$250 to \$500 for Grammar School inspection; though the labour in U. C. College is much greater, owing to the large number of pupils. In the Model Grammar School, these could not by law exceed one hundred, and it had no Boarding School connected with it. The Classical and Mathematical Masters also each received \$1,500 per annum, being as large an income as is paid to the First Classical or the First Mathematical Masters in U. C. College.

As to the Salaries of Masters, it is easy to reduce, as has already been done, the emoluments of men, who, relying on the good faith of the governing body, have thrown up good appointments elsewhere to accept of their present offices. But the general experience is that when a vacancy occurs, a higher salary has to be offered to secure the requisite ability. So impressed was the Senate of the University with this, that in the hope of securing a Principal of the highest class from among the Masters of the Great English Schools, it was proposed in 1853 to fix the income of the Principal at \$4000, "quite on a par with the highest professional incomes in the Province." \$1,500 are now proposed in the pamphlet as ample emoluments; while Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to enquire into the revenues and management of various English Public Schools, after a lengthened investigation, comprised in four large volumes, recommended that the salary of the Head Master of Harrow School, containing 480 boys, should be at least \$20,000; Eton also \$20,000; Rugby, \$15,000; Winchester, with 200 boys, \$12,500, (more than the whole U. C. College income from Endowment fund); Westminster, with 120 boys, \$6000; Charterhouse, with 130 boys, \$6000; and that the salaries of the Masters should be proportionate. These salaries are all on a reduced scale, but they place them at these apparently high figures, because it is felt and understood in England that no Master can, as a rule, stand the wear and tear of a large public school more than from ten to fifteen years, according to his constitution; and that if the schools are to secure talent of a high order in the various masters, these gentlemen must be paid according to the scale of professional incomes in the country. Also a spacious residence is attached to each Mastership, besides several minor perquisites.

#### *Work of U. C. College Masters.*

Masters in U. C. College, too, have not only work of the highest class to perform, but their actual work is heavier, owing to the large attendance of pupils, which at the present time gives about 28 to each Master, while in the Grammar Schools there are 151 Masters to 3,275 pupils admitted by the Inspector, or only 21 to each Master. It is worthy of note, also, the Grammar School Masters are not compelled to devote their whole time and attention to their duties as such, but are allowed to make an increase to their income in various ways—a privilege denied to College Masters. For example, Grammar School Masters may easily add a few hundred dollars, in some cases, pounds, to their incomes by receiving as boarders the pupils attending the school, while College Masters are by statute of Senate prevented from so doing.

#### *Division of Labour in U. C. College.*

Just as by the division of labour principle extraordinary results have been achieved at a comparatively moderate cost, so a similar principle is carried out in the educational scheme of U. C. College. The Classical Masters confine themselves to Classics, the Math-



matical to Mathematics, the French and German to these respective languages. Each Master works up his own particular department, and is held responsible for its advancement, while in most of the Grammar Schools all these duties involving the most varied attainments are supposed to be duly discharged by one man, who, as a graduate, may be presumed to have taken honors in special departments only. It is not the duty of a University to adjust its curriculum to the manufacture of Grammar School Masters, and hence it is that a graduate may know little of some of the subjects required to be taught in a properly conducted Grammar School. College Masters are selected with a view to their special attainments in the branch they are required to teach, and it is by combining these several special talents of the various Masters under one direction, instead of subdividing them among 9 or 10 Grammar Schools, that U. C. College has been able to maintain its high reputation, and has sent forth from its walls so many who have since occupied influential positions in the Province. If a similar plan, as suggested by all of the Grammar School Inspectors, were adopted, the present Grammar School Fund would of itself constitute a fair foundation or endowment; and the Province would, in reality, be materially benefited. It is not for me to suggest reforms in our Grammar School system, but one thing is indisputably manifest, that a magnificent educational fund of \$113,887 is annually expended, a share of which is secured by schools condemned by every Inspector as totally inefficient, may positively injurious to the cause of education. I can merely express the hope that the Government, aided by the Chief Superintendent of Education, may so thoroughly reorganize the whole Grammar School system that the relative position of U. C. College, and the chief Grammar Schools may much more nearly approximate to each other.

The Grammar Schools are intended to advance their pupils so far, that they may acquire a liberal education, and if desirable, they may matriculate at the University of Toronto, and take honours at such examinations.

#### *A High Standard of Education Maintained.*

The Grammar School programme of studies, adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, if duly observed, would carry the pupils still further in some subjects; but let us see if they are carried even so far as the lower standard, and in drawing this comparative test, it will be well to have recourse to the last full and complete report of the Superintendent of Education, 1866, so that we may see the Grammar Schools then at their highest development; and to render the comparison fair in every respect, I shall take the same year for Upper Canada College.

When we begin to look at the results in the higher classes of the various 104 Grammar Schools, 85 of which are schools for boys and girls, we find the classical standard low indeed. To ask that each Grammar School should have at least one pupil per annum sufficiently advanced in his studies, that he might be said to have reaped the full benefit of the Grammar School course prescribed, and thus matriculate with honours in classics, is certainly not requiring too much. If such were the case, then we should have, in accordance with the prescribed Grammar School programme of studies, at least one pupil reading, for example, Homer's *Odyssey*, which is one of the subjects demanded by the University for matriculants in honours. But I find, from Dr. Ryerson's report for 1866, that in that year, there were but thirty pupils, reading that book; so that on an average, it takes three and a half Grammar Schools to train one single pupil sufficiently far even to commence the honour standard demanded both by the Council of Public Instruction, and by the Universities of Toronto and of Trinity College. In Upper Canada College alone in 1866, more than 30 boys were reading Homer's *Odyssey*; so that, so far as the full honour work demanded from Grammar Schools is concerned, Upper Canada College was doing more than the whole 104 combined; and by a judicious combination of special acquirements, was in this respect, with a staff of a Principal and seven Masters, doing more than the 151 masters and assistants in the Grammar Schools of the whole Province. In Latin, the results are not much better; for in Ovid, another honour subject, I find, for the whole year, but 62 pupils altogether, including boys and girls, so that even here, it requires nearly one and three-fourths Grammar Schools to manufacture one pupil. Even in an easy author like Livy, I find that during the whole year, that author had been put into the hands of 108 boys or girls, while in Upper

Canada College, all of that author, required at matriculation, had been read in the 4th, 5th, and 6th Forms, comprising nearly 100 boys. The report also reveals the fact, that out of a total of 4444 pupils in Latin, only one in seventy-one ever reached the confines of Ovid; and that only one in 148 was ever by any chance brought face to face with the *Odyssey*.

*Drafting System in the Grammar Schools.*

The simple truth is that owing to the Grammar School Law, the masters are necessarily so intent on drafting into the Grammar School, children who would be much better left to the common or other preparatory school, that they cannot possibly give anything like due attention to the advanced pupils. In Union Schools particularly, and they constitute by far the larger proportion of the Grammar Schools, "All the pupils of the Common School Department, boys and girls alike, are driven like sheep into the Grammar School, and put into Latin, in order to swell the roll of the Grammar School pupils, and entitle the school to a larger share of the Grammar School Fund." (Inspector Young's report, 1866, p. 29.) I do not blame the Grammar School Masters. Their means of support are made dependent upon the number of pupils admitted by the Inspector, so that, as soon as they have managed to secure the passing of a pupil by the Inspector, they feel a sense of relief, as that pupil represents so many dollars per annum. The Grammar School is thus in one normal condition of always beginning; and conscientious Grammar School Masters knowing this, and feeling the difficulty of their position, instead of sacrificing a promising pupil, transfer him, if possible, to some larger school, where his studies may be really advanced. Hence it is that I consider so unjust the charge made against various Grammar Schoolmasters of "incompetency, aye, even of dishonesty?" (College Question, page 45), because they sent some of their pupils to Upper Canada College.

Talented Grammar School Masters have repeatedly sent to U. C. College their own sons, as well as other pupils, some of whom have enjoyed exhibitions; and at this hour the son of one of the most talented Grammar School Masters in this Province holds an exhibition in U. C. College, and when sent to College last session, it was because his father, a clergyman, and a distinguished graduate of a British University, felt that he could not conscientiously discharge his duties to the younger pupils and at the same time devote sufficient attention to the studies of an advanced class of one or two boys. He knew that he must sacrifice the one or the other, and accordingly he sent his two best pupils to College, and they are now in Residence.

*U. C. College not Supervised by University Professors.*

The desire is expressed to bring U. C. College under the Supervision of the Grammar School Inspector, and it is said "the members of the Committee of Supervision of the College are Professors whose duties proper are laborious and incessant, and whom it is unfair in the public interest to trouble with the minute but necessary duties of a school." (p. 34.) I am at a loss to account for the origin of such a statement, if it be not made with the view of leading the public to believe that the U. C. College boys are supervised by University of Toronto Professors, who accordingly feel bound in a manner to regard them more favorably on their entrance to the University, and to give them any little advantage possible. For several years the Committee of Supervision has consisted of Hon. Mr. Justice Morrison, Adam Crooks, Q.C., Laratt Smith, D. C. L., Thomas McLean, M.A., and J. H. Morris, M. A., and since my accession to office in 1861, Dr. Wilson has been the only Professor who was a member of the U. C. College Committee.

It may be thought that, as a Grammar School Master sees the Inspector at most once in six months, that in U. C. College the Committee exercise no more frequent supervision. The U. C. College Committee, however, not only visit the College and hear the classes examined; but in addition to their usual monthly meetings, they have on many occasions sat until midnight devising and discussing schemes for the improvement of U. C. College, and all the great changes introduced during the last few years have either originated with them, or have been made with their express approval. I scarcely think that any one will

assert that the above mentioned gentlemen are incompetent to examine U. C. College ; and that in their combined capacity they have not done a vast deal more inspection in U. C. College than can possibly be achieved in any Grammar School from the semi-annual visit of the ablest Inspector. It is worthy of grave consideration whether a body of men can be found more fitted in every respect to secure the due inspection of U. C. College. In Mr. Inspector Young's Report for 1866, he complains of the insufficiency of the present system of Grammar School inspection ; and with the view of remedying it, proposes that instead of one Inspector there shall be four.

*Comparative Cost of U. C. College and the Grammar Schools.*

Bearing in mind the preceding remarks regarding the comparative efficiency of the Grammar Schools, the salaries paid to the U. C. College Masters, and the character of their work, we are now in a position to take up directly the Comparative Cost per pupil at U. C. College and at the Grammar Schools.

In comparing the cost per pupil at U. C. College with that at the Grammar Schools, it is only fair to deduct from the expenditure such items as in the case of the Grammar School Fund are borne by the Government and Education Office, or by the Municipalities, and consequently do not appear to swell the amount of the Grammar School expenditure. The pensions also must be excepted for the reasons previously given :—

From Mr. Christie's returns, pp. 14, 15, we find total expenditure for the Session 1866-7.....		\$18,731 70
Deduct—Bursar's Office.....	\$ 994 70	
“ Pensions.....	1900 00	
“ Taxes.....	153 37	
“ Insurance.....	168 00	
“ Half the value of prizes, being the proportion allowed to Grammar Schools by the Education Office.....	139 49	
“ Exhibitions.....	240 09	
“ Examiners for do.....	60 00	
		3655 56

This leaves net expenditure corresponding to that returned for the Grammar Schools..... \$15,076 14

The writer in instituting his comparison misquotes the returns of the Chief Superintendent of Education, very much to the advantage of his argument, by giving the “total number of pupils,” viz., 5179 as the “number admitted by the Inspector,” whereas this latter was only 3275, boys and girls both included, (p. 99, Report for 1866).

From the same report (p. 105), I learn that the average attendance of boys in Latin for the whole year was 1577½.

The following remark of Rev. Mr. Inspector Young in his report (1866-7) may no doubt, with justice, be applied to a large per centage of these boys, especially when we take into consideration that in the previous year he was compelled on examination to reject :—

“ At Toronto Grammar School .....	40 out of 80 or 90”
“ Hamilton “ “ .....	18 “ 56”
“ Woodstock “ “ .....	22 “ 30”
“ London “ “ .....	24 “ 55”

(See Report for 1865, Part III., p. 75), all of which he quotes as average schools.

Mr. Young then observes (Report for 1866, p. 28):—“Every child in the Grammar School Department, boy or girl, who is supposed to have any chance of wriggling through the meshes of the Inspector's examining net is transferred to the Grammar School, and enrolled as a classical” [i.e. Latin] “pupil.”

Accepting as a fair average the per centage of those rejected at such places as Toronto, Hamilton, Woodstock, and London, I might reduce the 1577½ given in the report to a

much smaller number, but I am anxious to give the Grammar Schools every advantage, and take the number as I find it.

Assuming then this 1577½ as the basis for calculating the average cost of each Grammar School boy, and bearing in mind that the total expenditure for Grammar Schools in 1866 was \$113,887, (p. 11, Report for 1866), I find that the average cost of each boy was not \$22, as the writer gives it, but \$72.19.

It may be observed that girls are not included. Mr. Young declares that in the whole course of his experience, he could not recall more than three girls by whom the study of Latin had been pursued far enough for the taste to be in the least degree influenced by what had been read.

Now, I found that the total expenditure of Upper Canada College for the year 1866-7, corresponding to that returned for Grammar Schools, was \$15,076.14. Calculating then the average attendance at Upper Canada College for 1866-7 to have been only 185 boys, this would make the average cost of each boy to be \$81.50; so that, without taking into consideration the amount or value of the education conferred, it is sufficiently obvious that it does not cost this Province "between four and five times as much to educate a boy at Upper Canada College, as it does in the County Grammar Schools."

*University Fund not preyed upon by U. C. College.*

The charges that Upper Canada College preys upon the Provincial University, and thereby endangers its existence, and that recent advances have been made to it out of University Funds (pp. 28-30), are unfounded. I beg to submit a letter from the Bursar, in which it will be seen he distinctly states, in reply to my enquiries, that since the passing of the Baldwin Act in 1849, twenty years ago, up to the present time, no payment has been made to Upper Canada College from the funds of the University of Toronto, or from those of University College, (see Appendix III); so that the statement that in 1861, "the Senate attempted to make good their advances to Upper Canada College, by reducing the number of University Scholarships, and reducing the value of the gold and silver medals," is wholly unfounded.

*U. C. College truly Provincial.*

As to the Eighth and last Allegation that the "attendance of pupils, is mainly derived from Toronto, thus completely divesting U. C. College of all claim to be regarded as a Provincial Institution; I beg most respectfully to refer the Committee to the printed returns by which it will be seen that out of 840 pupils who have attended U. C. College since 1861, there were no less 403 whose parents did not reside in Toronto.

*Grammar School Masters would not be benefited by the Disendowment of U. C. College*

I shall now proceed to show that the sum to be derived from the proposed disendowment of the Upper Canada College would not in reality increase the incomes of the Grammar School Masters.

It is proposed to divide the U. C. College Endowment Income Fund of \$12,500 among the 104 Grammar Schools on the plea that it would increase by \$125 the salary of every Grammar School Master. The fallacy of such a statement is apparent. If each Grammar School boy, on an average, in 1866, cost the Parliamentary Grant, *i. e.*, the Endowment Fund, nearly \$34, taking as the basis of calculation the Parliamentary Grant, (under which I include the item \$1,145, the amount paid for the purchase of maps, apparatus, &c., *vide* Report 1866, p. 10.) reaching a total sum of nearly \$53,000, and the average attendance of boys in Latin at 1577, (p. 105,) then U. C. College should be entitled to receive even on the basis of a Grammar School a very large share indeed of the present Parliamentary Grant to Grammar Schools; unless we are to suppose that if U. C. College endowment were alienated, the 230 boys now in attendance would not require in future to be educated and paid for as Grammar School pupils.

It is overlooked that from that sum of \$12,500 must, as I have already shown, be

deducted fully one fourth to pay Bursar's Office, Pensions, Taxes on Lands, Brokerage, &c., &c., amounting in 1867 to \$3500, leaving only \$9000 for educational purposes strictly so called.

Supposing then that Upper Canada College should not even share in the Grammar School Fund, that the supposed debt due to the University were ignored, and that the Grammar Schools should come in as preferential creditors in the proposed distribution of the \$12,500, or rather as has been shewn \$9,000 income, derived from U. C. College Endowment Fund; even on these suppositions being allowed, the salaries of the various Grammar School Masters would not be augmented by \$125 annually or by any sum at all approaching it. I find that between 1861 and 1866 the number of Grammar Schools has increased from 86 to 104, and if the same ratio of increase be observed during the next five years as has prevailed during the last five, there would be an average diminution of nearly 20 per cent. on the sum derived from the endowment, so that in a very few years the absolute gain would be trifling indeed.

#### *Conclusion.*

It is not by pulling down U. C. College, and, if possible, dividing its income between the various 151 Grammar School Masters that such a revolution will be effected as to prevent the constant change of Masters, which is sufficient to render the steady growth of any school impossible. On an average, during the last three years alone, (1864, 1865, 1866.) the Head or Classical Master of every Grammar School has been changed. Each year every third Master either abandons teaching altogether, or moves to some new locality to introduce a new system, and to start the pupils anew. In 1864 out of 95 Head or Classical Masters in the 95 Grammar Schools no less than 32 were changed; in 1865 out of 104, no less than 36; and in 1866 out of the same number, 37. Is it then proposed to improve the condition of higher education in the Province by rendering U. C. College also subject to these chronic changes, and to bring that institution under the operation of a system which forces the great majority of Grammar Schools to maintain a sickly existence at best in the hybrid alliance of Common and Grammar Schools, with which the country is again so dissatisfied that radical changes are at this moment being effected in it.

I earnestly trust, looking to the real interests of higher education in this Province, that the Legislature will, in its wisdom, see fit not only to maintain in its integrity, this, the oldest educational institution in the Province, around which the warm sympathies of thousands of old pupils, and many who have distinguished themselves in the history of the Province, are gathered; but that Upper Canada College will be regarded in some of its best features, as the model on which other institutions will be framed, in suitable localities, to meet the growing demands for higher education.

# APPENDICES.

## APPENDIX, No. 1,

### UPPER CANADA COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

#### *Answer to Allegation No. 1.*

In reply to the first allegation submitted by your honourable Committee, it is most respectfully submitted that the subject does not properly fall within the province of the Principal of U. C. College, but fitly pertains to one of the Law Officers of the Crown. Nevertheless, in order to meet your wishes as far as the limited time and the documents at my disposal will permit, I beg leave to lay before you certain Parliamentary and other extracts bearing on the point. At the same time I would strongly urge that should these not prove in all respects satisfactory, you will be pleased to submit the same question to the consideration of some person within whose province it may more legitimately fall; so that the want of knowledge of matters involved in this first question, on my part, may not be construed to the prejudice of U. C. College.

*Allegation 1.* That in the endowment of Upper Canada College, the Grammar School Reserves were illegally diverted from their original purpose.

*Answer.* It is respectively submitted, first, that the words "Grammar School Reserves" are not used in the early public documents contained in the Journals of the House of Assembly.

2. That these words "Grammar School Reserves" are, nevertheless very often used by the writer of a pamphlet lately largely circulated, and which purports to have been compiled by order of the Ontario Grammar School Masters' Association, and is entitled "The U. C. College Question."

3. That these words "Grammar School Reserves," when so used by the writer of the before mentioned pamphlet, are either by inadvertence or intention erroneously represented to be set forth in certain public documents referred to and contained in the Journals of your honourable House.

4. That these words "Grammar School Reserves," so used by the said author, are calculated unjustly and wilfully to prejudice the interests of Upper Canada College by inducing the readers of the pamphlet to believe that in the endowment of Upper Canada College the "Grammar School Reserves" were illegally diverted from their original purpose. These statements I shall now proceed to establish.

In a despatch from His Grace the Duke of Portland, dated 1797, addressed to Mr. President Russell, in reply to a joint address from both Houses of Parliament, it is said that "His Majesty has been pleased to authorize the appropriation of a portion of the waste lands of the Crown for the purposes indicated in the Legislative Address." On referring to the joint address alluded to, the purposes indicated are therein stated to be that "His Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct his Government in this Province to appropriate a certain portion of the waste lands of the Crown as a fund for the establishment and support of a respectable Grammar School in each district thereof, and also of a College or University for the instruction of youth in the different branches of liberal knowledge."

The Province was at that time divided into four districts, and the prayer of the address was, therefore, that a certain portion of the waste lands of the Crown might be appropriated as a fund for the establishment and support of four respectable Grammar Schools, and also a University. This despatch of the Duke of Portland was, in the following year, submitted to the consideration of a Committee of the Executive Council, presided over by Chief Justice Elmsley, and the report concludes thus:—

"I have, therefore, the honour to inform you, that the members of His Majesty's Executive Council, the Judges and Law Officers of the Crown, after much reflection and deliberation on the matter referred to them, are of opinion, first, that an appropriation of

500,000 acres or ten townships, after deducting the Crown and Clergy sevenths, will be a sufficient fund for the establishment and maintenance of the Royal Foundation of FOUR Grammar Schools and a University in the Province of Upper Canada."

"2nd. That the present circumstances of the Province call for the erection of two of those schools, one at the Town of Kingston, the other at the Town of Newark."

"10. That the provision for the establishment and maintenance of the University be, at least, equal to that of the FOUR schools taken together.

"I have the honour to be, &c., &c.,

"(Signed) J. ELMSLEY, C. J.

"I perfectly accord with this report in all its parts.

"(Signed) PETER RUSSELL,  
"President.

"1st Dec., 1798."

This report of the Committee of the Executive Council was not acted upon. Another report of a Committee of the Executive is addressed to His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, which, on account of its importance, is here set forth in full:—

*To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, &c., &c., &c.*

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

"The Committee of the Executive Council, to whom your Excellency was pleased to refer the consideration of a plan for establishing a University in this Province, assembled this day, and by your Excellency's permission requested the attendance and assistance of His Majesty's Attorney-General.

"A letter was read from His Grace the Duke of Portland to Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, bearing date 22nd June, 1796, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the Bishop of Quebec, upon the subject of a school of a higher class, which His Grace then did not think necessary in Upper Canada. A letter was also read from His Grace, bearing date 4th November, 1797, acknowledging an Address from the two Houses of the Legislature, requesting an appropriation of Crown Lands for the establishment of schools, and communicating His Majesty's pleasure to acquiesce in their petition, directing the Governor to consult the members of the Executive Council, Judges and Law Officers on the requisite means, to report to His Grace, for His Majesty's information, what schools were then necessary, the means of erecting and endowing them, the amount necessary, and also to erect and endow a University.

"On this letter, the Committee named reported FOUR schools to be necessary, a sum of three thousand pounds requisite to erect them, and an annual sum of one hundred and eighty pounds to pay a master and sub-master, and keep the building in repair, and the sum of three thousand six hundred and twenty pounds for a University.

"That a fund to raise this sum would require five hundred thousand acres of land, which was recommended to be set apart for such purpose, and the report, approved by the President, was directed to be transmitted for the information of His Majesty's Government.

"No answer to this report or further confirmation of it can be traced in the office of the Executive Council. The committee, therefore, concurring in opinion with His Majesty's Attorney-General, that the appropriation of that quantity of land is not sufficiently sanctioned to authorize a grant in other portions than limited by His Majesty's commission, humbly recommend that Your Excellency do call the attention of His Majesty's Government to a formal sanction, under the royal sign manual, or the signature of His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to sell, lease, grant and dispose of the said five hundred thousand acres of land for the purpose of establishing a University in this Province.

"In the meantime, in conformity to Your Excellency's pleasure, the committee proceeded to consider the detail required by Your Excellency.

"In pursuing this object, the committee first observe that provision for District Schools is not now required out of this fund, being made by the Legislature. The scale established by the former committee appears at present very inadequate.

"The Committee is of opinion that not less than ten thousand pounds will be required

to erect a suitable building and provide a library, philosophic apparatus, and a botanic garden.

"That an annual sum of four thousand pounds may be deemed necessary to defray the salaries of the Principal, Professors, Preceptors, Scholarships, Librarian, Gardener and other officers, with other contingencies.

"That to raise these sums it will be proper that a sale of land should be made from time to time, to meet with security the exigencies of the establishment until the revenue will supply the annual expenditure.

"That a Commission should permanently attend, with large powers to sell and lease the land, and manage its revenues, under the direction of the Executive Government. It is also considered that it would conduce much to the importance and utility of the projected University if its constitution should be by a Royal Charter.

"All which is humbly submitted.

"By order,

"(Signed), W. DUMMER POWELL, C. J.

"Executive Council Chamber, York, 7th January, 1819."

From this report, signed by Chief Justice Powell, it may be seen that no answer or further confirmation of the previous report signed by Chief Justice Elmsley, could be traced in the Office of the Executive Council. The first observation made in this second report is, "that provision for District Schools is not now required out of this fund, (such provision) being made by the Legislature," and the Committee recommend the appropriation of the whole 500,000 acres to the purposes of the projected University.

Four years later, that is to say, in 1823, Sir Peregrine Maitland obtained the sanction of the Imperial Government (as conveyed in a despatch from Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies) to the establishment of a General Board of Education in this Province.

On the 7th March, 1826, the following petition was addressed by this Board:—

*"To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major-General Commanding His Majesty's forces therein, &c., &c., in Council:*

"The Petition of the President and Members of the Board for the General Superintendence of Education in this Province,

"HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That according to the original appropriation of lands made under the sanction of His Majesty's Government on the 1st December, 1798, *in order to raise a fund for promoting education*, 549,217 acres were set apart as reserve for that purpose, and continued to be reserved for many years agreeably to the original order."

"That subsequently, to facilitate the formation of roads and settlements and for other objects, the Government of this Province has from time to time granted to individuals, or resumed in order to grant them various portions of such reservations amounting in the whole to 203,786 acres. That in Townships newly surveyed 94,000 acres have been reserved in order to replace in part the portions of the original reservation which have been applied as above mentioned to purposes inconsistent with the objects first intended, and that the *lands now reserved for the purpose of providing means of education* do not in the whole exceed 439,431 acres, and falling short of the appropriation made by the order of 1st December, 1798, by 109,768 acres.

"Your memorialists humbly beg leave to represent to your Excellency that, independent of the fact that the lands recently set apart to replace those reserved are of considerably inferior value, it is in the opinions of your memorialists very desirable that the full quantity originally intended to be assigned to the important object for which they have been appointed Trustees should be preserved, and so that end they pray that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to order that such quantity of the lands now remaining at the disposal of the Crown as will be sufficient to make up the original reservation, may be set apart for that purpose."

"And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

In this memorial it will be observed that the President and Members of the Board speak of the original appropriation as lands set apart as "reserved, in order to raise a



fund for promoting education." And again, as "lands now reserved for the purpose of providing means of education."

Wherefore it is respectfully submitted as proven that the words "Grammar School Reserves" are not used in the early public documents, contained in the Journals of the House of Assembly.

These words "Grammar School Reserves" are very often used by the writer of the pamphlet, and at page 3 the following language will be found, "it will be advisable briefly to revert to the early history of our colony, and to commence with the first endowment for educational purposes, which is described on the records of our Legislature as the Grammar School Reserves." It has been already shown that the lands reserved in order to raise a fund for promoting education are not described on the records of our Legislature as the "Grammar School Reserves." Your attention may be called to the fact that these words "Grammar School Reserves" are introduced in large type no less than three times on this one page, thereby shewing the importance and value which the author of the pamphlet attaches to this expression.

On page 6 of the same pamphlet it is said: "In 1823, during the Lieutenant-Governorship of Sir P. Maitland, the first inroad appears to have been made on the Grammar School Reserves. Their management was committed to a General Board of Education." It has been already shown to your honourable Committee that, in a memorial to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor from the Board of Education, the original appropriation is spoken of as lands set apart as reserved, *in order to raise a fund for promoting education*. Nor is the expression "Grammar School Reserves" ever made use of by the Board for the General Superintendence of Education.

On page 10 of the pamphlet it is said: "On the 21st of the same month (January, 1831), an address was passed requesting His Excellency to lay before the House all documents relating to the "Grammar School Reserves." On referring to the address alluded to, contained in the Journals of the House of Assembly, the words "Grammar School Reserves" do not occur; they are purely imaginary, and originate with the author of the pamphlet.

At page 11 of the pamphlet, there is a professed quotation, as follows:—"Lately 66,000 acres have been set aside, (from the Grammar School Reserves) for the support of U. C. College." Referring to the Journal of Assembly for the 26th December, 1831, I find the following, forming part of a Message from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Assembly:—"In the year 1827, His Majesty's Government ordered 255,273 acres of the *lands originally set apart for the purposes of Education*, to be transferred to the Crown, in lieu of the leased Crown Reserves granted to the University as an Endowment for that institution, and lately 66,000 acres have been set apart for the support of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School." The author of the pamphlet again introduces his favorite words, "Grammar School Reserves," such not being in the original. On the contrary, it is expressly stated in the preceding part of the same sentence of the Message, "*of the lands originally set apart for the purposes of Education.*"

The opening paragraph of the message from the Lieutenant-Governor to the House of Assembly, of the 18th March, 1835, shows that the House of Assembly had addressed the King, in 1835, "respecting the lands originally set apart for the advancement of education." It has now been shown,

#### *Summary of the Evidence.*

1. That the expression "Grammar School Reserves" does not occur in the Duke of Portland's despatch, 1797.
2. That the report, 1798, of the Executive Committee, presided over by Chief Justice Elmsley, recommended "the establishment and maintenance of the Royal Foundation of four Grammar Schools and a University."
3. That the Report, 1819, of the Executive Committee, of which Chief Justice Powell was President, did not regard these lands as Grammar School Reserves, but recommended that the whole of the 500,000 acres should be appropriated to University purposes.
4. That the Board of Education [1823-1831] in speaking of these lands never called them Grammar School Reserves, but "lands reserved for the purpose of providing means of education."

5. That Sir John Colborne, in his Message of December, 1831, used the expression "lands originally set apart for the purposes of education."

6. That, in 1833, the House of Assembly addressed the King "respecting the lands originally set apart for the advancement of education" as shown in the Lieutenant-Governor's Message of 18th March, 1835.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state, in reply to the first allegation of your Committee, that according to the evidence furnished by the Journals of the House of Assembly, and especially by the Message of the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 24th December, 1831, it plainly appears, that "of the lands originally set apart for the purposes of Education, 66,000 acres have been set apart for the support of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School," and that the legality of such endowment has been again and again established by Acts of the Provincial Legislature.

## APPENDIX, No. 2.

### ANSWER TO ALLEGATION, NO. 2.

"That the property of the Home District School, now the Toronto County Grammar School, was illegally appropriated to the use of Upper Canada College." With reference to this allegation I beg merely to append the following documents:—

1. Deed by which Block D. was conveyed to the Chancellor, President and Scholars of King's College, in Trust for the benefit of Upper Canada College, dated 28th November, 1834. (The original is in the Bursar's office.)

2. Extracts from Minutes of King's College Council, 1845-47.

3. Bursar's letter to Rev. John Barclay, one of the Grammar School Trustees, May 4th, 1854.

4. Bursar's letter to the Hon. John A. Macdonald, giving a history of the whole transaction.

5. Report of the Executive Council, September 6th, 1858.

(Copy).

THIS INDENTURE, made the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, between the Honorable and Reverend John Strachan, of the city of Toronto, (late York), in the Home District and Province of Upper Canada, Doctor in Divinity, the Honorable George Herchmer Markland, of the same place, and Grant Powell of the same place, Esquire, of the one part, and the Chancellor, President and Scholars of King's College, in the Province of Upper Canada aforesaid, of the other part. WHEREAS, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Province, bearing date at York, the Twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, His late Majesty, King George the Third, of his especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, gave and granted unto the Honorable William Dummer Powell, (since deceased,) James Baby, (since deceased,) and the said John Strachan, and to their heirs and assigns for ever, (amongst and together with other hereditaments,) all that parcel or tract of land, situate in the town of York, (now the city of Toronto,) containing by admeasurement six acres more or less, being a certain parallelogram or block of land denominated by the letter D on the plan of the said town, situate on the east side of Church Street and north side of Newgate Street, in the said town of York, being a reservation for the purposes of a public school in the said town of York, and which said parcel or tract of land is more particularly described in the said letters patent, as by reference being thereunto will more fully appear; to hold the same unto the said William Dummer Powell, James Baby and John Strachan, their heirs and assigns for ever, upon the trusts nevertheless and to and for the uses hereinafter declared concerning the same, that is to say, in trust at all times thereafter, to observe such directions, and to consent to and allow such appropriations and dispositions of them or any of them, as the Governor or person administering the Government of the said Province and the

Executive Council therein for the time being, should from time to time make and order, pursuant to the purposes for which the said parcels or tracts of land, or any of them, were originally reserved, and to make such conveyance or conveyances, deed or deeds of the said parcels or tracts of land or any part thereof, to such person or persons and upon such trusts, and to and for such use or uses as the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or person administering the Government of the said Province and the executive Council thereof for the time being, should from time to time by order in writing appoint; and whereas by an order in Council in writing, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, His Excellency Sir John Colborne, the Lieutenant-Governor and the said Executive Council were pleased to order and direct that a certain portion of the said school reserve, embracing one-half of the plot east of grounds enclosed for the use of the Royal Grammar School, and numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, should be conveyed by the said Trustees to the Trustees of the Catholic Church and the Reverend William John O'Grady, in trust for the use of a Roman Catholic Parochial School, and the same containing three-quarters of an acre, (be the same a little more or less), was conveyed accordingly; and whereas, by diverse mesne conveyance and other acts valid in the law, and ultimately by indenture of bargain and sale, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and made or expressed to be made between the said John Strachan of the first part, the said George Herchmer Markland, of the second part, the said William Dummer Powell, (since deceased) of the third part, William Rowan, Esquire, of the fourth part, and the said Grant Powell of the fifth part; all and singular the remaining portion of the said block of land denominated by the letter D, upon the said plan as aforesaid, became vested (together with other hereditaments therein mentioned) in them, the said John Strachan, George Herchmer Markland, and Grant Powell, their heirs and assigns forever as joint tenants; but, nevertheless, upon the trusts and to and for the several ends, intents and purposes mentioned, expressed and declared, of or concerning the same, in and by the said in part recited Letter Patent; and whereas by an order in Council, bearing date the 16th day of June last, His Excellency, Sir John Colborne the Lieutenant-Governor, and the said the Executive Council, were pleased to order and direct that the said remaining portion of the said school reserve, denominated as letter D on the said plan, should be by the present Trustees conveyed to the Chancellor, President and Scholars of King's College, in trust for Upper Canada College; now this Indenture witnesseth that in obedience to the said recited order in Council, &c., &c., &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF KING'S COLLEGE COUNCIL.

13th December, 1845.

The matter of the District School House in Block D was again taken into consideration, when the Council fixed the annual rent to be £20, and agreed to include, in the repairs they are about to make, the removal of the small cottage to another part of the premises.

28th January, 1846.

Read a letter from the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Home District Grammar School, representing the dilapidated state of the School House which belongs to the College, and applying for certain repairs not to exceed £50.

Whereupon the Solicitor General moved that the sum be granted, which motion being seconded by the Dean, the Vice-President proposed the following amendment:—

That as it appears that the Building used as the Home District School requires repairs, the sum of £50 stated in the communication of the Chairman of the Trustees as sufficient for the purpose of effecting the repairs be expended thereon, and that the yearly rent of the building shall be £5, to be paid by the Master.

The President and the Solicitor-General dissenting.

18th February, 1846.

Read a letter from the Rev. H. J. Grasett, dated the 16th inst., on the subject of the Home District Grammar School on Block D of this City.

Whereupon it was moved by the Solicitor-General, That as it appears from the letter of the Chairman of the Trustees of the Home District Grammar School that it is not within their power or that of the Master to pay the rent fixed by the Council for the building on the land the property of this Corporation and now occupied as the District Grammar School, the repairs be made which have been stated to be necessary provided they do not exceed £50.

Which motion being seconded by the Vice-President was put and carried.—Dr. Gwynne dissenting.

6th March, 1847.

On the petition of the Head Master of the Home District Grammar School, it was moved by the Vice President that the sum of £76 expended by the Head Master on the improvement of the Home District School House be paid to him on the production of vouchers for items of expenditure and a certificate from the Architect that they were necessary and the charges not unreasonable.

The above extracts are correct.

(Signed.) DAVID BUCHAN,  
*Bursar.*

BURSAR'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 29th March, 1856. }

BURSAR'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 4th May, 1854.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have this day instructed the Solicitor for the University and Colleges to give to the Grammar School Trustees the necessary legal notice preparatory to obtaining for Upper Canada College repossession of the premises now occupied by the Grammar School at the corner of Stanley and Nelson Streets, and forming part of Block D, on the plan of the City of Toronto. This step has been taken in consequence of the claim preferred by you and others, representing the Grammar School Trustees, at the sale in Mr. Wakefield's auction rooms yesterday; and in order to test the validity of that claim, the notice will be given as a preliminary measure, and while it is intended to follow it up at the proper time, if necessary, there is not on my part, or on the part of those with whose concurrence I act, any desire to do anything either harshly or hastily. Quite the reverse; and in order that, if possible, we may be satisfied without having recourse to ulterior legal proceedings, I shall be glad that you favor me, as soon as possible, with such information as the Trustees can furnish in regard to the extent and grounds of the claim; assuring you that there is not the slightest intention, or even disposition, on my part to take advantage of any apparent admission or concession which (as I understand) you fear might thus be made to your prejudice. In giving this assurance I have, of course, no reference to former communications or admissions of title.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) DAVID BUCHAN,  
*Bursar.*

The Rev. John Barclay,  
&c., &c., Toronto.

(Copy).

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES BURSAR'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 28th March, 1856.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from your office, respecting a claim made by the Trustees of the Toronto County Grammar School to certain property fronting on Nelson Street, and on Stanley and Adelaide Streets, of this city.

The papers forwarded to me with that communication are now returned, and in compliance with your instructions I have to submit the following remarks:—

The lots claimed by the Grammar School Trustees are described on the books of this office, and on the plan of Block D, City of Toronto, of which they form a part as lots 11 and 12, South of March Street, (now Stanley Street), and 1 and 2, North of Nowgate Street, (now Adelaide Street); of the former two lots the Trustees are in possession as tenants of Upper Canada College, free of rent; of the latter two lots they never had possession, except a small strip of the more northerly lot, which it was discovered had been included within the fence.

There is not the slightest doubt that these lots form part of the Endowment bestowed upon Upper Canada College. Until the buildings near Government House were erected, the College met in the very premises now occupied by and claimed for the Grammar School; and during the time the College property was managed by King's College Council, that body, at the solicitation of the Grammar School Trustees, made some necessary repairs, which, of course, they would not have been asked to do, had not the Trustees recognized the College as the proprietors. I enclose two or three extracts from the Minutes of Council on this subject.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the history of the Grammar School to say how the Trustees came to re-open it after it had been merged in Upper Canada College, and to re-occupy the premises when they were vacated by the College. I have not been able to get any satisfactory information upon the question from an examination of the records in my possession. Nor do the Trustees in their memorial to Lord Elgin, throw any light upon it. They, however, make the important admission (at the foot of the first page), that the title is in the College; although they, at the same time, allege that it was from inadvertence the property was not reconveyed to their predecessors for the benefit of the County Grammar School.

I first had occasion to examine into the state of these lots early in 1853, when the late Board of Endowment, appointed under Mr. Baldwin's Act, anxious to increase the income of the College, were looking out such portions of the property as could immediately be made productive or more productive. We had disposed of several lots in Block D. An examination relating to the lots in dispute showed that the Common School Trustees occupied the premises forming lots 1 and 2, North of Adelaide Street, at the almost nominal rent of £20 per annum, as one of their District Schools; while, as already stated, the Grammar School Trustees were in possession of the other two lots, free of rent. Having made my report to the Board, it was ordered, on 28th February, 1853, (the parties present being the Hon. J. H. Cameron, Dr. Hayes, and myself as Chairman), "That notice to quit be served upon the proper parties, so that possession be obtained as soon as possible with a view to a sale."

The necessary notices were given. The Grammar School Trustees claimed to have the right to hold the property occupied by them. The Common School Trustees proposed to give immediate possession (on payment of a sum of £10) of the premises they occupied, viz., Nos. 1 and 2, North of Adelaide Street. Their proposition was agreed to, *and I have had possession of these lots ever since.*

The present Act came into operation on 30th April, a few days after I had closed with the Common School Trustees. Under the circumstances, I did not feel myself justified in taking any ulterior measures to dispossess the Grammar School Trustees, until I had some authority upon which to fall back for advice. The present Board of Endowment was not appointed until February, 1854. At our first meeting it was ordered that the City lots, the property of Upper Canada College, should be offered for sale by auction on a convenient day. In the consequent advertisement, Lots 1 and 2 were included, but the Grammar School Trustees not having been dispossessed of Lots 11 and 12,—these were omitted.

Just previous to the sale, I discovered that the Trustees also held possession of about 18 feet in width along the northern side of Lot No. 1, and I gave instructions to the Auctioneer to omit that also from the sale and to sell at so much per foot on Nelson Street. When the remainder of Lots 1 and 2 were put up, certain of the Grammar School Trustees appeared and protested against a sale on the ground that the property was theirs—that by some document, which they referred to but did not produce, the whole four lots had been appropriated to them, and that they were then in communication with the Govern-

ment on the subject. Having replied to their statement, I withdrew the lots for the time and intimated that, with the consent of the proper authority, I would test their claim to the property, by instituting legal proceedings to have them ejected from the whole premises.

At next meeting of the Board, I made my report, and was authorized to place the matter in the Solicitor's hands. The result has been the action of ejection now pending, the trial of which has been postponed at your instance.

It may be proper to state that at the time of placing the case in the Solicitor's hands, I addressed to Dr. Barclay the letter of which I enclose a copy; and that, while I have endeavoured to protect the interests of the College against an adverse claim, I have been very far from intending, or even wishing to put the Trustees to inconvenience, or to injure the School. On the contrary, I have said repeatedly, when apparently pushing the case, that my only object was to get the dispute brought to an end; and that if I obtained judgment against the Trustees, I would not go further than was necessary to establish the title of the College and save it from a claim of 20 years adverse possession, until, at any rate, the Trustees had obtained an answer to their Memorial to His Excellency.

I do not know that I can add anything further of any consequence bearing upon the question.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) DAVID BUCHAN,  
Bursar.

The Hon. John A. Macdonald, Attorney-General,  
Toronto.

(Copy.)

U. C. C.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, dated 6th Sept., 1858, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 10th Sept., 1858.*

On letters on behalf of the Trustees of the Toronto Grammar School, upon the subject of that portion of Block D., in the City of Toronto, which is in dispute between Upper Canada College and that Grammar School.

From an Extract from the Minutes of the proceedings of the University of Toronto, at a meeting held on the 3rd December, 1857, it appears that the Senate are advised that their title to the land as Trustees for Upper Canada College, is undoubted; but that they are of opinion it would not be detrimental to the interests of the College, if the remaining portion of Block D., not otherwise disposed of by the Board of Endowment, were conveyed to the Trustees of the Grammar School.

The Hon. the Attorney-General for Upper Canada, in a Report dated 23rd March, 1858, recommends that, in accordance with the above resolution of the Senate, the remainder of Block D. be granted to the Grammar School in Toronto, for the purposes of such School.

The Attorney-General adds that the Trustees must pay any costs incurred in the litigation between the University or Her Majesty and them.

The Committee respectfully recommend that the suggestion of the Senate be approved of and carried into effect.

Certified.

(Signed,) W. H. LEE,  
C.E.C.

#### APPENDIX III., No. 1.

OFFICE OF THE BURSAR OF THE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES,  
Toronto, 29th September, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have to state in reply to your note of this date that neither from the University Permanent Fund nor from its Income Fund has any grant been made to

Upper Canada College since I took charge of the Endowment of both institutions in June, 1851, and I feel assured that without examining the accounts, I may make a similar assertion in reference to the period between the passing of the Baldwin Act and June, 1851. But from a fund created by 16 Vict., c. 89, section 54, Upper Canada College did receive £1,000 by Order in Council in 1860, when the annual grant of that amount was withdrawn.

I am, my dear sir,  
Yours very truly,

DAVID BUCHAN,  
*Bursar.*

GEORGE R. R. COCKBURN, Esq.,  
Principal, &c., &c., &c., U. C. College.

APPENDIX III., No. 2.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 22nd May, 1860.*

The Committee have had before them a memorandum, dated 18th May, 1860, from the Hon. the Solicitor-General U. C., stating that the annual Legislative Grant to Upper Canada College of \$4,444<sup>44</sup>/<sub>100</sub> has this season been discontinued, that no provision has been made in view of so large a deduction from its income. That consequently the funds at the disposal of the Institution are not sufficient to meet the current expenses of the present year,—expenses incurred upon the faith of receiving the usual annual appropriation—and unless relief is afforded, great embarrassment will result. That a large amount is standing to the credit of the University Surplus Income Fund, which Fund, under the University Act, is applicable to Academical Education in Upper Canada. That he would therefore recommend that an amount equal to the former annual appropriation, viz., \$4,444<sup>44</sup>/<sub>100</sub> be granted from such surplus fund to Upper Canada College, to enable it to meet the expenses of the current year. That he would also further suggest that as the Income Fund of the College will hereafter, in all probability, be insufficient to meet the annual expenditure under the present system and management, and as it is considered practicable to reduce the expenses of the Institution without impairing its efficiency, the subject be brought before the Chancellor of the University, and it be intimated to him for the information of the Senate, that the Government cannot hold out any encouragement, that any further appropriation will be made by Parliament in aid of Upper Canada College, and that the College after this year must depend upon its endowment and tuition fees for support.

The Committee advise that the above suggestions of the Solicitor-General be approved and acted on.

Certified.

(Signed)

WM. H. LEE,  
*C. E. C.*

## APPENDIX NO. IV.

Taken from "Globe" of October 14, 1868.

## UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The following Class Lists of Matriculants in Honours has lately been issued. We attach the name of the Institution at which each Student has been educated during the two previous years, so far as we are able to learn them:—

## MATRICULATION IN ARTS—(JUNIOR).

## CLASSICS.

1ST CLASS.—1. Fletcher, U. C. College; 2. White, U. C. College; 3. Clarkson, U. C. College; 4. Crerar, U. C. College; 5. Gibson J., Clinton Grammar School; 6. McDermid D., Galt Grammar School.

2ND CLASS.—1. MacClelland, U. C. College—Reid W. G., Toronto G. School; 3. Burton, Hellmuth College; Goldie, Guelph G. School; 5. Straith, Clinton G. School; 6. McMichael, Galt G. School; 7. Stewart, Guelph G. School; 8. Smellie, Fergus G. School; 9. Black, Guelph G. School; 10. Bickle, U. C. College; 11. McKee, Brantford G. School.

## MATHEMATICS.

1ST CLASS.—1. Punshon, England, (private study); 2. Nichols, Whitby G. School; 3. Crerar, U. C. College.

2ND CLASS.—1. Reid, Toronto Grammar School; 2. Fletcher, U. C. College; 3. McDermid, Galt G. School; 4. Clarkson, U. C. College; 5. Hamilton, Brantford and U. C. College; McKee, Brantford G. School

## HISTORY.

1ST CLASS.—1. Fletcher, U. C. College; 2. White, U. C. College; 3. Punshon, England; 4. Filley, Whitby G. School; 5. Black, Guelph G. School.

2ND CLASS.—1. Crerar, U. C. College; 2. Burton, Hellmuth College; 3. Junor, St Mary's G. School; 4. Gibson, Clinton G. School; 5. Smellie, Fergus G. School; 6. Stewart, Guelph G. School; 7. Clarkson, U. C. College; 8. Nichols, Whitby G. School

## ENGLISH.

1ST CLASS.—1. Fletcher, U. C. College; 2. Punshon, England; 3. Tilley, Whitby G. School; 4. Clarkson, U. C. College; 5. McDermid, Galt G. School; 6. Crerar, U. C. College; Flint, U. C. College and private study.

2ND CLASS.—1. Hamilton, Brantford G. School, and U. C. College; 2. Smellie, Fergus G. School; 3. Black, Guelph G. School; Reid, Toronto G. School; 5. Junor, St. Mary's G. School; 6. Panton, Whitby G. School; 7. Stewart, Guelph G. School; 8. Gibson, Clinton G. School; 9. White, U. C. College; 10. McClelland, U. C. College; 11. Straith, Clinton G. School; 12. McMichael, Galt G. School; 13. Smyth, Uxbridge G. School; 14. Burton, Hellmuth College; 15. McKee, Brantford G. School.

## FRENCH.

1ST CLASS.—1. Fletcher, U. C. College; 2. Tilley, Whitby Grammar School.

2ND CLASS.—White, U. C. College; Clarkson, U. C. College.



## SCHOLARSHIPS.

CLASSICS.—1. Fletcher, U. C. College ; 2. White, U. C. College.

MATHEMATICS.—1. Punshon, England ; 2. Nicols, Whitby Grammar School.

GENERAL PROFICIENCY.—1. Fletcher, U. C. College ; 2. Punshon, England ; 3. Crerar, U. C. College ; Clarkson, U. C. College.

## MATRICULATION IN ARTS (SENIOR).

No students passed in honours.

## MATRICULATION IN MEDICINE.

## CLASSICS.

1ST CLASS.—1. Zimmerman, U. C. College ; 2. Grasset, Hellmuth College ; 3. Peterson, Berlin G. School.

2ND CLASS.—Groves, Fergus G. School.

## MATHEMATICS.

1ST CLASS.—1. Zimmerman, U. C. College ; 2. McLaren, Ottawa G. School.

2ND CLASS.—Peterson, Berlin G. School.

## HISTORY.

1ST CLASS.—Zimmerman, U. C. College.

2ND CLASS.—1. Grasset, Hellmuth College ; 2. Groves, Fergus G. School ; 3. McLaren, Ottawa G. School ; Peterson, Berlin G. School.

## ENGLISH.

1ST CLASS.—1. Zimmerman, U. C. College.

2ND CLASS.—1. McClellan, Rockwood ; 2. Jackes, U. C. College ; 3. McClure Brampton G. School ; 4. McLaren, Ottawa G. School.

## CHEMISTRY.

1ST CLASS.—1. Zimmerman, U. C. College ; 2. McClure, Brampton G. School.

2ND CLASS.—1. Peterson, Berlin G. School ; 2. Jackes, U. C. College ; 3. Grasset, Hellmuth College ; 4. Groves, Fergus G. School ; 5. McClellan, Rockwood.

## FRENCH.

1ST CLASS.—1. Zimmerman, U. C. College.

## SCHOLARSHIP IN MEDICINE.

Zimmerman, Upper Canada College.

## MATRICULATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

## MATHEMATICS.

1ST CLASS.—1. Brough, (formerly U. C. College) ; 2. Leonard, U. C. College.

2ND CLASS.—Peters, Hellmuth College.

## ENGLISH.

1ST CLASS.—

2ND CLASS.—Leonard, U. C. College.

## HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

1ST CLASS.—

2ND CLASS.—Leonard, U. C. College.

## DRAWING.

1ST CLASS.—

2ND CLASS.—

## MATRICULATION IN AGRICULTURE.

## ENGLISH.

1ST CLASS.—

2ND CLASS.—I. Collins.

## MATHEMATICS.

1ST CLASS.—I. Collins.

2ND CLASS.—

## HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

1ST CLASS.—I. Collins.

2ND CLASS.—

## AGRICULTURE.

1ST CLASS.—I. Collins.

2ND CLASS.—I. Palmer, Woodstock Institute.

## APPENDIX No. V.

*Extract from letter of the Bursar to the Principal of U. C. College, dated 28th, Sept., 1868.*

Soon after this took place (viz.: an increase in the expenditure of the Bursar's Office by order in Council, after it had been reduced by a previous Government), the remonstrances of the Senate, as I have reason to believe, became very energetic; and, in July, 1865, the Provincial Board of Audit issued temporary instructions to me, which effectually prevented over-expenditure either on University or U. C. College account. These instructions were followed in December of that year by the orders in Council now in force. I had asked for such directions as were given in these orders, just six years previously, and had never lost an opportunity of urging their being issued.

One portion of these orders relates to the management and expenditure of this office. What I asked in regard to the management has been accorded to me; but the sum allowed for expenditure has been put lower than I considered reasonable. Be that as it may, I have kept within the limit during the two years and half the system has been in operation.

During that period the average cost to Upper Canada College, of managing its endowment, selling its land, receiving and investing, or reinvesting its capital, receiving and paying out its income—including tuition fees and board dues—has been at the rate of \$990.19 per annum; an average of \$2.45 per cent. on all the money passing through my hands—principal and interest—or of \$3.54 per cent. on the amount of income received in the same period. Under the existing orders in Council the charge for management cannot exceed £250 per annum.

## ERRATA.

---

Page 16.—10th line from bottom, for “\$1,250.88” read “\$1040.88,” also, in same line,  
for “\$1,204.52” read “\$904.52.”

“ 21.—18th line from bottom, for “403” read “413.”

42

in same line,

