

Like the municipal corporations, the school corporations have the right to impose taxes for the construction and maintenance of schools and for the payment of the teaching staff. School taxation is distributed over all the taxable property of the school municipality; the assessment roll prepared by the Municipal Council must, except in rare cases, serve as a basis for the taxation imposed by the school corporations.

The school corporations have under their control schools of four kinds; kindergartens, elementary primary, intermediate primary and superior primary schools. Soon, however, a modification of the above classification will become effective, under which the last three types of schools will be reduced to two. The programme of studies has been modified so as to give a more suitable type of education to country children, so as to keep them on the land, and to provide for town and city children an education which will fit them for industry, commerce and finance.

Besides the schools under control of the school corporation, there are also the classical colleges where secondary instruction is given, as well as four universities, not including several special schools. The whole school organization is directed by the Council of Public Instruction, which prepares, as we have already seen, the school regulations and the programme of studies. It chooses also the professors and principals of the Normal schools, as well as the examiners of candidates for teachers' certificates; finally, it approves as it sees fit, the textbooks which are submitted to it. This Council is formed of two committees, Catholic and Protestant, each of which watches over the interests of its co-religionists in conformity with the law.

When the two Committees sit together, thus constituting the Council, its chairman is the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who also directs the Department of Public Instruction. He is named for life by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but the Provincial Secretary is the spokesman of this Department, and is responsible before the Provincial Legislature for its administration.

ONTARIO.

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Canada Year Book.

Historical.—The northern part of what is now the Province of Ontario came under British rule in 1713, by the Treaty of Utrecht, the southern part in 1763, by the Treaty of Paris. At the latter date the whole white population was only about 1,000, mainly settled along the Detroit River. By Royal Proclamation of Oct. 7, 1763, the eastern part of the province, and by the Quebec Act of 1774 (14 Geo. III, chap. 83), the whole of what is now southern Ontario, became part of the Province of Quebec, under French civil and English criminal law and without any representative government. The immigration of the United Empire Loyalists and their settlement in the country led to an increasing demand both for English civil law and for representative institutions. This demand was met by the