

propose to recommend any change in any of the provisions of the school-law without consulting, as far as practicable, the school-managers, parents, and friends of education in each county on the subject. I hope their attention, and that of the public press, will be directed to the above-mentioned subjects, and the results of their reflections and consultations given at the proposed conventions.

6 If health and strength permit, I propose to deliver a short address (not lecture) at the opening of each County School Convention.

7. In order to afford the best opportunity possible for attendance by persons at a distance, each convention will be held in the daytime, with two or three necessary exceptions. The meeting of each convention will take place at (unless otherwise stated) one in the afternoon, and the proceedings will commence precisely at half-past one, whether few or many be present. In two or three cases, the meeting of the conventions will take place at other hours of the day, arising from the impossibility (on account of distances or railroad arrangements) of holding them at the usual hours, without giving more time to a county than can be afforded, in connection with the accomplishment of the tour during the period of good winter roads.

8. The time and place of each of the proposed County School Conventions are as follows:—

COUNTY.	TOWNS.	Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Hour of the Day.
Lincoln	St. Catharines	Monday	Jan. 15	Half-past One, p. m.
Welland	Welland	Tuesday	16	do
Haldimand	Cayuga	Wednesday	17	Eleven, a. m.
Norfolk	Simcoe	Thursday	18	Half-past One, p. m.
Brant	Brantford	Friday	19	do
Wentworth	Hamilton	Saturday	20	do
York	Newmarket	Monday	22	do
Simcoe	Barrie	Tuesday	23	do
Grey	Owen Sound	Wednesday	24	Seven, p. m.
Bruce	Walkerton	Thursday	25	Half-past One, p. m.
Huron	Goderich	Saturday	27	do
Perth	Stratford	Monday	29	do
Lambton	Sarnia	Tuesday	30	do
Essex	Sandwich	Wednesday	31	do
Kent	Chatham	Thursday	Feb. 1	do
Middlesex	London	Friday	2	do
Rich.	St. Thomas	Saturday	3	do
Oxford	Woodstock	Monday	5	do
Waterloo	Berlin	Tuesday	6	do
Wellington	Geolph	Wednesday	7	do
Peel	Brampton	Thursday	8	do
Halton	Milton	Friday	9	do
Ontario	Whitby	Monday	12	do
Durham	Port Hope	Tuesday	13	Eleven, a. m.
Victoria	Lindsay	Tuesday	13	Seven, p. m.
Peterborough	Peterborough	Wednesday	14	Half-past 12, p. m.
Northumberland	Cobourg	Thursday	15	One, p. m.
Hastings	Belleville	Friday	16	do
Prince Edward	Pictou	Saturday	17	do
Lenox and Addington	Napane	Monday	19	do
Frontenac	Kingston	Tuesday	20	do
Lanark	Perth	Wednesday	21	do
Renfrew	Renfrew	Thursday	22	do
Leeds	Brockville	Friday	23	do
Grenville	Kenntville	Saturday	24	Eleven, a. m.
Du. das	Iroquois	Monday	26	One, p. m.
Stormont	Coriwall	Tuesday	27	do
Glencary	Alexandria	Wednesday	28	do
Prescott and Russell	L'Orignal	Thursday	Mar. 1	do
Carlton	Ottawa	Saturday	3	do

9. I take it for granted, that, as on former occasions, in each of the places above mentioned, the Court House or Town Hall, or some other convenient building, can be procured for holding the County School Convention; and I must rely upon the kind co-operation of the Local Superintendent, aided by the Trustees in each County Town, to provide the needful accommodation for holding the County School Convention, for giving due notice of the same.

10. The Newspaper Press in each County, is respectfully requested to give notice of the time, place, and objects of the School Convention for such County.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
E. RYERSON,
Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada.

Education Office,
Toronto, 26th December, 1865.

II. The Grammar Schools of Upper Canada.

CIRCULAR FROM THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, TO BOARDS OF TRUSTEES OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA,

WITH THE NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT ACT AND REGULATIONS.

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith transmit you a copy of the new "Grammar School Improvement Act," and of the revised Programmes of Studies, which have received the approval of the Governor-General in Council, and which are designed to give effect to the wishes of the Legislature, and the comprehensive objects of the Grammar School law, namely: to make the Grammar Schools the high schools of their respective localities—intermediate schools between the Common Schools and the University—to prepare youth to matriculate in the University, in arts, in law, and in the department of civil engineering, to give to intended surveyors their preliminary education, and to impart the higher branches of an English and commercial education to those youth whose parents do not wish them to study Greek or Latin.

2. My printed Circulars to the Municipal Councils of counties, cities, towns, and incorporated villages, explain the equitable and public grounds on which a liberal municipal support may be reasonably and confidently expected to be given to the Grammar Schools. By the provisions of the new Act, a sum equal to one-third will be added to the Grammar School fund, for the payment of teachers' salaries. One condition required by the regulation is, that "after the 1st day of January, 1866, no Grammar School shall be entitled to receive any thing from the Grammar School fund unless suitable accommodations are provided for it, and unless it shall have a daily average attendance (times of epidemic excepted) of at least ten pupils learning Greek or Latin." It is not worth while to have a Grammar School in a place where there is not sufficient interest in it to provide suitable accommodations, or the material for the attendance at the Grammar School of at least ten regular pupils in those subjects, the teaching of which was its primary object. It is much better to concentrate the school fund, and to give adequate support to a smaller number of good Grammar Schools, than to dissipate it on a large number of inefficient and nominal schools.

3. Hitherto, many of the Grammar Schools have done little as classical schools, and taught few, if any, of the English branches of a good education, which have been as well, if not better taught, in many of our Common Schools. The object of the law, and of the revised Programmes of Studies, is to prevent any further dissipation of the Grammar School fund in this way; to prevent the Grammar Schools from poaching upon Common School ground, or being rivals of Common Schools; to make them English high schools; and to render them efficient in their appropriate work of elementary classical, and superior education. But while it is intended that they shall accomplish, to as great an extent as possible, the end of good classical schools, special regard is had in the second, or English course of studies, to the increasingly wide and pressing demands of a high English and commercial education, supplementary to the elementary education which is provided in the Common Schools.

4. It will be observed, that the pupils are not to take certain subjects of the Grammar School course as a matter of form, in order to be retained as Grammar School pupils, while they are, in reality, but Common School pupils, almost wholly employed in learning the elementary subjects of Common School instruction. None can be recognized as Grammar School pupils but those who really are so, and who are *bonâ fide* pursuing the whole of the subjects in one of the two courses of studies prescribed in the Programmes. The pupils of all the schools are to be finally admitted, on examination, by the inspector. This places all the schools on the same footing, and brings the pupils of each, on their admission, up to the same standard; and every school shares in the fund according to its work, irrespective of county or locality. Under