

ance to the Senior Grammar School of each county. Section 7 of the new Act alters the mode of apportionment, making it according to the average attendance of pupils in each Grammar School. On referring to the Manual we find Section 5 of the original Act omitted altogether and declared to be "repealed," and Section 6 also struck out, with the exception of two lines referring to the duties of the Chief Superintendent. It seems not to have occurred to the compiler that there was also a portion of Section 5 which was not repealed. That this point may be more clearly understood, we take leave to copy the exact words of the several Section, together with the repealing clause:

From the Act respecting Grammar Schools, 22 Vict. chap. 63:

"SEC. 5. Out of the annual income of such Fund, the sum of four hundred dollars shall be apportioned for the teacher of the Senior Grammar School of each county (unless the average number of scholars be under ten.) and if the average number of scholars be under ten, then the sum of two hundred dollars shall be apportioned."

"SEC. 6. After deducting such yearly sum of four hundred dollars or two hundred dollars apportioned for each Senior Grammar School as aforesaid, the Chief Superintendent of Education shall annually apportion the residue of such annual income to the several counties and unions of counties in Upper Canada, according to the ratio of population in each county and union of counties; as compared with the population of Upper Canada."

\* From the Grammar School Improvement Act of 1865:

"SEC. 7. The apportionment payable half-yearly to the Grammar Schools shall be made to each school conducted according to law, upon the basis of the daily average attendance at such Grammar School of pupils in the programme of studies prescribed according to law for Grammar Schools, &c." [See the whole Section already quoted in this letter.]

"SEC. 15. So much of the Grammar and Common School Acts of Upper Canada, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed."

It will be seen at a glance that Section 5 of the original Act contains two distinct expressions of the Legislative will. One of them prescribes the special apportionment for Senior Grammar Schools; and this, being inconsistent with the provision of the late Act, is undoubtedly repealed. The other gives the express sanction of the Legislature to the existence of Grammar Schools with less than ten scholars. This is not inconsistent with the provisions of the recent Act, and in fact is in direct harmony with them. Under the old law, there was, no doubt, an injustice in making the special apportionment for a school of nine pupils half as large as that for a school of a hundred pupils. The new Act removes this inequality, and, by giving to each school in exact proportion to the number of its pupils, renders it of no import-

ance, so far as the distribution of the Fund is concerned, whether the school be large or small. It is evident that the Legislature contemplated no minimum, and that if a school contains but two scholars, it is entitled to its due proportion of the public money, which cannot be legally withheld.

If, notwithstanding this unrepealed expression of the Legislative will, you should determine to carry out the regulation requiring an average of ten pupils learning Latin, together with the regulation excluding girls from being computed as pupils, the immediate effect will probably be to close about half the Grammar Schools in the Province. We find that of the 104 schools returned in 1866, 54 had each less than 40 scholars. As a general rule, it may be estimated that about half the number in each school are girls. And of the boys we find that, to ensure an average attendance of ten pupils through the year, there must be about twenty on the roll. From these facts it will be evident that the rigid enforcement of the new regulations will extinguish about half of our Grammar Schools, while it will leave many of the others in a very precarious position; for we find that no less than twenty-five schools had between forty and fifty pupils.

It is apparent that the views and intentions of the Legislature, and those of the Council of Public Instruction, in regard to our Grammar School system, are entirely different. The difference may be briefly set forth as follows:—

1. The Legislature intended that the schools should be principally devoted to "giving instruction in all the higher branches of a practical English and commercial education;" while, as a secondary object, they should teach Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, so far as to prepare students for entering the University. The Council make the classical and mathematical instruction the main object of the schools, and the teaching of the English branches altogether subordinate.

2. The Legislature desired to extend the advantages of Grammar School instruction as widely as possible, and enacted that schools of any number of pupils, however small, might exist, so long as the local communities were willing to sustain them. The Council look with disfavour upon small schools, and have adopted a regulation which, if carried out, will close the greater number of them.

3. The Legislature, in 1865, when the