For instance, (1) the distinction between senior and iunior County Grammar Schools—(2) the granting of £100 to each senior County Grammar School over and above that given to a junior school, on condition (3) that the daily average number of pupils reached ten, and £50 in case the average was below ten. These senior schools were, however, required to make meteorological returns to the Educational Department.

In order to see what has been the gradual progress in the number of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada and the number of pupils attending them, we append the following table:-

In the Year	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	In the Year	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
1844	25	1,000 approx.	1864	95	5,590
1854	64	4,287	1865	104	*5.700 estim.
1863	95	5.352			

Of the 5,590 pupils in the various branches of instruction in 1864, there were as follows:-

In the English branches	5,425
In Latin	2,825
" Greek	726
" French	1,729
" Mathematics	5.387
" Geography	4 963
" History	3.833
" Physical Science	2,911

In 1865, the number of pupils attending Grammar Schools from the cities, towns, and villages (incorporated) are about ... 4,400 from Counties 1,300

ditto

Estimated total as above..... 5,700

-showing that while the new Act will give County Councils equal power with Town and Village Councils to appoint trustees, only one-fourth of the pupils attend from the rural portions of the country over which the County Councils exercise jurisdiction.

In order to see what was the financial condition of these schools in 1864, we append the following summary:—

Legislative School Grant paid in 1864 for Master	s'Salaries.	\$45,000†
Municipal Grants		
Fees	19,803	
Former years' balance		
Legislative Grant for Maps, Prizes, etc	4,945 6 00	
		40,800

Grand Total Expended in 1864...... \$85,800

[•] This number was, however, reduced in the course of the year by the exclusions required under the new regulations.

† Not including about \$6,000 not paid within the year.