

Similar may be expected to be the effects of the spread both of a common, and of a higher education in Canada. It must, therefore, afford peculiar gratification to all who desire to see its more yet rapid advancement, and more extended resources, to know, that its educational interests have not, especially of late years, been neglected. Besides endowments, and grants to Universities, Colleges, Grammar, and Normal Schools, and others within the Province to a large amount, £41,095 17s 10d is given by Parliamentary grant for the annual support of the Common Schools of Canada West and East, and is divided between the two according to their population, each school municipality being bound to raise at least as much by local rate as it receives from the government allowance. The amount realized from the local assessment in Upper Canada greatly exceeds the minimum required. In addition to these, school rates are levied in each school section for the support of the teacher, and it is pleasing to know, on comparing the sums raised for the support of Common Schools in 1851, in the State of New York, with the sums applied in Canada West to the same purpose, that while the population of the former was four times greater than that of Upper Canada, the amount expended by the former was only three times greater than that expended by the latter. Another circumstance, also worthy of notice, is, that, while the percentage of those from five to sixteen years of age attending school was somewhat greater in the State of New York than in Upper Canada, the proportion in Canada West had gradually increased from 1 in 7 in 1842 to nearly 1 in 5 in 1851, and while the average period during which the schools were kept open in New York State was only 7 months and 17 days, in Upper Canada it was 9 months and 28 days, or about