

account of what is done in support of the Schools beyond the expenditure of the Legislative Grant for the Salaries of Teachers and the building and repairs of School-houses, no idea can be formed of the extent of Education, or of what the people are doing for its extension, in Lower Canada.

The population of Lower Canada is said to be larger than that of Upper Canada ; of the annual Legislative grant of £50,000, £29,000 of it have been appropriated for the support of Common School Education in Lower Canada, and only £21,000 for the same purpose in Upper Canada. But the number of Schools reported in operation in Upper Canada in 1847 was 2,727 ; the number of children in the Schools was 124,829 ; the amount raised by the people by local voluntary taxation, in assessments and rate-bills (*in addition* to the Legislative grant, and in addition to the sums expended for the erection and repairs of School-houses) was £58,868 10s. 3d. ; the number of School-houses was 2,537 ; the average time of keeping open the Schools throughout Upper Canada during the year, was 8½ months. We enter into no further details at present respecting the studies of pupils, the books used in the Schools, the comparative attendance of boys and girls, in Summer and Winter, &c. &c. &c. These will all appear in the Annual Report of the Chief Superintendent, in respect to every District and Township in Upper Canada. These few facts—the only points on which there are data in the School Report for Lower Canada to institute a comparison—may suffice to show that Upper Canada, upon the principles of equity, has hardly received its due share of the £50,000 School Grant.

Dr. Meilleur has made several allusions to Upper Canada, which are not quite correct in respect either to facts or the provisions of our School Law ; but we do not think it worth while to advert to them more particularly. His Report contains abundant evidence of his intelligence, impartiality and candour, of his vigilant attention and patriotic devotion to the educational interests of his fellow countrymen, as well as of the formidable obstacles with which he has to contend on every side. The School Law in Lower Canada is different in various respects from that of Upper Canada. There are no local Superintendents there (which we think is a defect ; ) but Dr. Meilleur combines in himself the powers which are possessed by the Provincial and District Superintendents in Upper Canada, and directs the payment of the Legislative grant to each Teacher and local School corporation ; the Governor, on the Superintendent's recommendation, can appoint School Commissioners in any Municipality where the people do not elect them, and those Commissioners have all the powers in School matters that are possessed by both our District Councils and Trustees. The Government likewise appoints the local Boards of School Examiners for the licensing of Teachers and the selection of School-books. These we regret to see, are *separate* Boards—Protestant and Roman Catholic.