

support was much under one half—a circumstance which, when we consider that our teachers are under, rather than overpaid, suggests doubt as to efficiency. With them the number of female teachers is much larger than with us, which accounts, in part, for the difference.

With a population a fourth over ours, Illinois had in 1848, 271 fewer schools than we had in 1846, with only about half our number of pupils; about one-third our number of pupils in 1850, with 742 fewer schools.

Ohio had in 1848, with a population two and three-fourths ours, about double our number of schools, with 7,476 less than our number of pupils in 1846; considerably under two-thirds our number in 1850. The amount paid for their support came short of ours in 1846 by £11,706 11s. 10½d.

It would thus appear that in the very important matter of Common Schools we are decidedly before the states just named, which may, we suppose, be taken as a fair specimen of those of the west generally.

The number of schools in the State of New York in 1849, was 13,971—a little more than four and one-half ours for 1850, with a population about four and one-twenty-secondth. Of pupils in attendance, the number was 778,309; exceeding ours, according to population, in a proportion somewhere near four and one-fifth to four and one-twenty-secondth. On the support of these schools the sum expended was \$1,115,153 62 cents, or £275,788 7s. 7½d—under three and one-fifth times ours. For our population then we have in 1850 spent a considerably larger sum on common schools than did the State of New York in 1849.

The pupils taught in private schools in New York State are supposed to amount to about 75,000; a number about equal to four times ours, after allowance for the difference in population. In this particular, our neighbours have largely the advantage of us.—[American Almanac, 1851, p. 236.]

Massachusetts had in 1849, 3,749 public schools, with an attendance of about 180,000 pupils (173,659 in summer—191,712 in winter); costing \$336,060, or £209,015. Making allowance for the difference in population,—about a fourth more than ours;—the number of schools and pupils is nearly the same as ours for 1850—rather under than over—but in proportion to population, the sum paid for tuition is considerably (£10,000) more than double. This liberal dealing with her Teachers reflects high honour on the Bay State; which will, we doubt not, find the money thus expended