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same time with alterations in school sections, and shall be under the same regulations in respect to the persons for whom such school is established, as are common schools generally." Then, when the powers of school trustees, in respect to levying and collecting school rates were extended in the Supplementary School Act, it was also provided in the 4th section of that act, "that the trustees of each separate school shall be a corporation, and shall have the same power to impose, levy and collect school rates or subscriptions upon and from persons sending children to, or subscribing towards the support of such separate school, as the trustees of a school section have to impose, levy and collect school rates or subscriptions from other persons having property in such section, or sending children to, or subscribing towards the support of the common school of such section." The section of the Lower Canada School Act, referred to by Bishop Charbonnel, in respect to the trustees of dissentient schools, provides that "such trustees shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties as school commissioners, but for the management of those schools only which shall be under their control."

7th Statement.—"In Upper Canada, separate school trustees cannot circumscribe their schools wherever they like; in Lower Canada, separate school trustees circumscribe their schools as they like."

Correction.—There is not one word about circumscribing schools or school divisions in the section of the act to which Bishop Charbonnel refers in this statement. The school municipalities are fixed by law in Lower Canada, and can no more be changed than townships in Upper Canada. In Upper Canada, these school sections are fixed by the local municipalities, and must include all the applicants for a separate school.

8th Statement.—"In Upper Canada, separate school trustees cannot receive their shares from the Chief Superintendent and apply to him for any case they like; in Lower Canada, separate school trustees may apply to the Chief Superintendent in any case, and receive from him their shares in all school funds."

Correction.—The Chief Superintendent in Upper Canada, does not pay money to the trustees of any schools whatever, but to the county, city, and town treasurers, who pay them in behalf of separate school sections, upon the very same terms that they do to all other school sections. Separate school trustees can apply to the Chief Superintendent on any matter they please, the same as the common school trustees.*

9th Statement.—"In Upper Canada, separate school trustees cannot receive any

* The following is printed on every letter sent out from the Department to Grammar, Common and Separate Schools:—

1. Appeals to the Chief Superintendent of Schools.—All parties concerned in the operations of the Grammar and Common School Acts have the right of appeal to the Chief Superintendent of Schools; and he is authorised to decide on such questions as are not otherwise provided for by law. But for the ends of justice—to prevent delay, and to save expense,—it will be necessary for any party thus appealing to the Chief Superintendent of Schools: 1. To furnish the party against whom they may appeal with a correct copy of their communication to the Chief Superintendent, in order that such party may have an opportunity of transmitting any explanation or answer they may judge expedient. 2. To state expressly, in the appeal to the Chief Superintendent, that the opposite party has been thus notified; as it must not be supposed that the Chief Superintendent will decide, or form an opinion, on any point affecting different parties, without hearing both sides—whatever delay may at any time be occasioned in order to secure such hearing.