

"Board in any municipality or section in which there is no High School shall have power to establish in connection with the schools over which it has jurisdiction such courses of study in addition to the courses already provided for the fifth form as may be approved by the regulations of the Education Department. The classes established under such courses shall be known as 'Continuation Classes.'

"The trustees of any number of Separate School corporations may, by mutual agreement, determine that continuation classes shall be conducted in one only of the schools under the jurisdiction of the corporations entering into such agreement."

The two clauses, it will be seen, enable the Roman Catholics in a number of municipalities, which are about ready for the establishment of a High School to establish the same by joining in the demand for "continuation classes" at one of the Separate Schools, and by a subsequent clause the Minister of Education is required to apportion among them such sums as may be apportioned by the Legislature, while the municipal council of the country is put under compulsion to pay for the maintenance of such classes "a sum equal to the Legislature grant," and any further sum the municipal council may deem expedient.

An amendment passed in 1904 enabled Separate School supporters in a township who have been contributing to the maintenance of a school supplying an urban municipality, as well as the township, or a portion of both, to establish a school of their own. It also changed the date for giving notice of desire to be assessed as Separate supporters from March 1st to July 15th, and the time for withdrawing from the support of Separate Schools from the second Wednesday in January to the fourth Wednesday in May, and extended from March 1st to July 15th, the time at which, if a person became resident in the municipality, he might be assessed as a Separate School supporter.

Another amendment passed in 1904 permitted companies to have their school taxes devoted to the support of Separate Schools to the extent that Roman Catholics held shares in the company. A change made in 1905 stated that any notice given by a company of a desire to have taxes so applied in pursuance of a resolution in that behalf of the directors of the company should be deemed to be sufficient.

LATER AMENDMENTS.

In 1903 an Act was passed respecting Boards of Education in cities having 100,000 inhabitants or more, and is to be found in the statutes of that year, C. 31, and assented to on the 12th of June, 1903. Provision is therein made for the Constitution of the Board of Education consisting of fourteen members, composed as follows. (See S. 2, SS. 1.)

"Twelve members to be elected by a general vote of the persons qualified to vote at elections for members of the Public School Board in such city, and two members to be appointed by the Separate School Board of such city."

This statute was amended in 1904 by 4 Edw. VII., C. 32, and at the same session another Act was passed respecting Boards of Education in cities having less than 100,000, and also in towns and incorporated villages not included in the High School districts. This statute is known as 4 Edw. VII., C. 33, and assented to on the 26th April, 1904.

This Act provides for the formation of Boards of Education composed as follows. (See S. 2, SS. 1.)