

master should be favorable or opposed to the parties applying for letters at his office.

In Lower Canada, where our system of municipal councils is not yet established, school municipalities are constituted by law the same as townships or parishes; but the dissentients desiring a separate school, must address the chairman of the very board of commissioners to whom they are opposed and against whose regulations they must protest in order to obtain a separate school, and then cannot get it unless they can produce twenty resident children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, nor share in the school grant until eight months *after* the school is established, nor without maintaining the attendance of at least 15 children, and certifying their reports on *the oath* of at least two trustees, though a separate school can obtain its share of the legislative school grant in Upper Canada from the time of its establishment, and according to the attendance of pupils, whether 1 or 20, and without certifying the report on the oath of trustees.

*2nd Statement.*—"In Upper Canada, separate school supporters cannot have a separate school where a Catholic teaches the common school; dissenters in Lower Canada may have separate schools even where a dissenter teaches the common school."

*Correction.*—The Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada says, in his official circular, "The present act authorises the establishment of dissentient schools *only upon the ground of religious difference*, and to the inhabitants of the minority." In my Annual School Report for 1852, and often since, I have stated that when a separate school is once established, it can be continued as long as the parties establishing it desire, whether the public school is taught by a Protestant or Roman Catholic.

In Upper Canada there are some 300 Roman Catholic teachers employed by Protestant school municipalities; but how many Protestant teachers are employed in Lower Canada by Roman Catholic school municipalities?

*3rd. Statement.*—"In Upper Canada, separate school supporters cannot elect for a trustee a clergyman having no property; in Lower Canada, dissenters may elect for trustee a clergyman having no property."

*Correction.*—The law leaves the supporters of separate schools to elect whom they please in Upper Canada, whether a freeholder, householder, or not, whether resident or non-resident, foreigner or subject; of this I have assured Bishop Charbonnel, and Roman Catholic clergymen have been elected school trustees in Perth, Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, and other places.

*4th Statement.*—"In Upper Canada, separate school supporters must contribute to the common school buildings and libraries; in Lower Canada, dissenters may keep common school buildings for themselves, far from being obliged to contribute to common school buildings or libraries."