after once being adopted, can be again changed for a period of three years.

The clerk of the municipality is required to furnish copies of the voters' list, giving the names of persons who are supporters of the Separate Schools, Roman Catholics, and a list of the names alphabetically arranged, of all ratepayers and persons entitled to vote in the election.

Clause 32, which covers fifteen pages of the Separate School Act, provides the machinery for holding elections, both under the ballot system and upon the principles of open voting. There is nothing in this, however, of an important character, though it is all special legislation however necessary for the proper conduct of elections.

Section 33, deals with the duties of the Board of Trustees. This lays upon the Board the duty of providing adequate accommodation for the children of Separate School supporters between the age of five and twenty-one, to provide suitable premises, apparatus, books and libraries, to determine the number, kind, grade and description of schools, to lay before the municipal council estimates for the money required for the expenses of the schools under their charge, to appoint a committee for each, and to collect, at their discretion, from the parents or guardians of children attending such schools, a sum not exceeding twenty cents per month, per pupil, to defray the cost of text books, stationery and other contingencies, and to see that all the pupils in the schools are supplied with a uniform series of text-books.

Clause 34 deals with the agreements between trustees and teachers. It provides that such shall be in writing signed by the parties thereto.

The duties of the teachers are set out in Section 35. The most important clause is number one, which requires the teacher to teach diligently according to the terms of his engagement with the trustees and the regulations of the Education Department. It is conceivable that what the trustees require may sometimes be at variance with the departmental regulations in which case it is doubtful whether any provision of the Act would enforce the latter.

The most desirable provision regarding teaching was made by Section 36, providing for proper qualifications. It reads thus: "The teachers of a Separate School, under this Act, shall be subject "to the same examinations, and receive their certificates of qualifica- "tion, in the same manner as Public School teachers generally; but "the persons qualified by law as teachers, either in the Province of "Ontario, or, at the time of the passing of The British North America "Act, 1867, in the Province of Quebec, shall be considered qualified "teachers for the purpose of this Act, R. S. O. 1887, C. 227, S. 61."

Section 42 states that every person paying rates, as owner or tenant, who gives notice to the clerk of the municipality on or before the first day of March in any year, that he is a Roman Catholic, and supporter of a Separate School located in the municipality, "or in a municipality contiguous thereto," shall be exempt from the rates imposed for Public School purposes, until further notice. Notice given subsequent to March first will do if the person become a resident or a ratepayer, provided an appeal, to be put on the assessment roll, is made to the Court of Revision. Any municipality can recover $40 penalty where any false notice is given.

No person, under Section 43, shall be deemed a Separate School supporter unless he resides within three miles in a direct line of the schoolhouse site, and by Section 44, the support of the nearest Separate School is made compulsory. Section 46 permits non-residents to be assessed for Separate School purposes on unoccupied lands within three miles of a Separate School, even if outside the municipality in which the school is located.