

Quære. Whether a communication of this nature made by an inhabitant of any other part of the Province, would not be privileged.

Where the libel complained of is clearly a privileged communication, the inference of malice cannot be raised upon the face of the libel itself, as in other cases it might be, but the plaintiff must give extrinsic evidence of actual express malice; he must also prove the statement to be false as well as malicious; and the defendant may still make out a good defence by showing that he had good ground to believe the statement true, and acted honestly under that persuasion.—*McIntyre v. McBean et al.*, 13 Q. B. R. 534.

SCHOOL SECTIONS AND SITES.

- (18) *Alteration in the boundaries of a School Section does not constitute it a New Section so as to require an Election of three Trustees.*

An alteration in the boundaries of a School Section under the fourth clause of the eighteenth section of the School Act of 1850 (p. 54), does not constitute it a new section, nor make it necessary to call a school meeting to elect new Trustees. Such an alteration only involves a change of parties, from being members of one School Section, and becoming members of another School Section, and takes effect the 25th December next after. Nor is it necessary to show that the people desire an alteration of the boundaries to authorize the Council to make it.—*Chief Superintendent Appellant, in re Trustees No. 2 Moore v. McRae*, 12 Q. B. R. 525.

- (19) *The Union of two or more Sections would require a new Election of Trustees.*

The union of two or more School Sections in the same Township into one, may take place at any period of the year, and would then require a new election of Trustees.—(*Idem.*)

- (20) *Trustees must sue persons residing outside their Section.*

Trustees are bound to collect by Warrant from the *residents* of the School Section; and to sue for and recover by their name