

paying the salaries of teachers, in which separate schools share equally with other schools upon the same principle of distribution as that which is provided by law in Lower Canada. There is, therefore, no school "building fund" in Upper Canada; and therefore none for common, any more than for separate schools.

9. *Bishop Charbonnel.* "Of having in Montreal and Quebec only one board of six members wholly independent of the other board."

*Answer.* The trustees of each separate school in Upper Canada are constituted a board of examiners, "independent of all other boards" to give certificates of qualifications to their own teachers—a power not given to any other board of trustees in any city, town, or municipality in Upper Canada.

10. *Bishop Charbonnel.* "Of receiving in these cities a sum proportionate to their population."

*Answer.* There is no school rate, as such, levied in Montreal and Quebec. The arrangement of paying certain sums out of city funds which is confined to those two cities, and does not extend to any other part of Lower Canada, tells powerfully against the Protestants in those two cities, as they are not allowed to share in the fund according to their property or the taxes they pay, but according to their numbers—which are very small in proportion to their wealth, and therefore small in proportion to what they themselves pay to the fund itself.

11. *Bishop Charbonnel.* "And still further right of exemption from taxation for the purpose of establishing common school libraries and buildings."

*Answer.* The school commissioners themselves in Lower Canada, are not authorised to levy rates for libraries. The supporters of separate schools in Upper Canada are exempt from all school rates for libraries, as well as for the salaries of teachers, and from all rates for the erection of school-houses except such as were undertaken before the establishment of a separate school. Nor are the supporters of "dissentient schools" in Lower Canada exempted from the payment of any school rates, whether for school-houses or for other purposes, which were levied before they established separate schools. The trustees of separate schools in Upper Canada have the same power, and receive the same assistance, for the establishment of libraries, as do the trustees of common schools.

12. *Bishop Charbonnel.* "The right is also granted of corresponding with the Superintendent alone, and the right of such large, beneficial and liberal constructions as will ensure the attainment of the objects of the act, and the enforcement of the several enactments, according to their true intent, meaning and spirit."

*Answer.* The same right exists in Upper Canada in regard to the trustees of separate as well as of public schools, and has never been denied in any one instance. But it is a regulation of my department, that parties complaining should furnish a copy of their communication to the parties against whom they complain, and against whom my decision is invoked—and I have adverted to a disregard of this equitable and necessary regulation on the part of separate school trustees in the