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the name of "separate schools," but are designated "dissentient schools," and the managers are not called "commissioners," but "trustees," in contradistinction to commissioners; and are required to apply to the "president of the school commissioners" for any lists of assessments and names of school rate-payers, &c., in which they are interested, and to express, "at least one month before the first day of January and first day of July, that they are not satisfied with the arrangements antecedently made by the school commissioners in said municipality," in order to obtain a release from the payment of school rates to the Catholic school of such municipality, and to collect them for the "dissentient school or schools."

Nor is it correct to say, that the school fund in Lower Canada is given to the trustees of a "dissentient" school in a municipality, "proportionate to the dissenting population." This was the case under the School Act of Lower Canada of 1846; but this provision was repealed by another School Act (12 Victoria, chap. 50), passed in 1849, the 18th section of which provides, that the "dissentient schools" shall be entitled to receive from the superintendent a share of the general school fund (that is the legislative grant) bearing the same proportion to the whole sums allotted from time to time to such municipality as the number of children attending such dissentient school bears to the whole number of children attending school in such municipality at the same time." Accordingly, in the School Act of Upper Canada, passed the year after the passing of the School Act of Lower Canada, just quoted, it was provided that "each separate school shall be entitled to share in the school fund according to the average attendance of pupils attending each such separate school, as compared with the whole average attendance of pupils attending the common schools in such city, town, or township." Thus the basis of distributing the money allotted by the Chief Superintendent to municipalities between the separate and municipal schools, is precisely the same in both parts of Canada.

7. *Bishop Charbonnel.* "Every facility is afforded to Protestants for the collection of the sums to which they are entitled. They have the same right of employing the municipal officers or not at their discretion."

Answer. The trustees of separate schools have precisely the same rights and the same facilities for procuring the information they may require from the assessor's roll of school tax-payers, as have the trustees of the common schools, and as have the trustees of dissentient schools in Lower Canada, and can employ any person as their collector of the rates imposed by them, who is willing to accept the office, the same as the trustees of common schools.

8. *Bishop Charbonnel.* "They have the right of receiving a due proportion of the building fund."

Answer. The school law of Lower Canada authorises the expenditure of a portion of the legislative school grant in the erection and repairs of school-houses. This is not allowed in Upper Canada, in regard to school-houses of any description. The whole of the legislative school grant in Upper Canada must be ended in