

introduced by Hon. J. H. Cameron, creating one Board of School Trustees and providing for the establishment of schools in the cities and towns of Upper Canada, the power of determining the "number, sites and descriptions of schools—which shall be established and maintained in such city or town, and whether such school or schools shall be denominational or mixed," was vested in the Board of Trustees created by the Act. This Act failed to give satisfaction. The Common School Act of 1850 followed, introduced by Hon. F. Hincks, embracing all the provisions of the Acts of 1846-7, and such additions and modifications as experience rendered necessary. The 19th section of this Act provided for the establishment of Separate Schools; the election of Separate School Trustees; determined the share of the School fund to which they were entitled, and the returns which the Trustees were required to make. Some difficulty arose under this Act in consequence of an application having been made for the establishment of a second Roman Catholic Separate School in Toronto—and objected to as contrary to the provisions of the Act. The Court of Queen's Bench having sustained the objection, a short Act was introduced in the following session by the Hon. John Ross. This Act received the Royal assent in Aug., 1851. In 1853, however, the Supplementary School Act, introduced by Hon. W. B. Richards, was passed, modifying the Act of 1850 in regard to Separate Schools. The Chief Superintendent was very desirous to ascertain the mind of the people of Upper Canada in regard to the 4th or Separate School section of this Act, and for this purpose made an official tour through the Province, holding a public school-meeting in each County and explaining the draft of the Supplementary Bill. He then proceeded to Quebec to submit the draft to the Government, and the Bill was introduced and passed without a division. This was expected to settle the question, but unfortunately, in 1855, the Hon. Col. Taché began to dabble in Upper Canada School matters, but it had been well for the interests of Roman Catholics themselves that he had refrained from such a step—as the provisions of this Act are "not so convenient for the supporters of Separate Schools as the fourth section of the Supplementary School Act."

Every school established under this Act is "entitled to a share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature for the support of common schools, according to the average number of pupils attending such school during the twelve next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a new separate school as compared with the whole number