

ment, in special cases, to special, and not to the official arbitrators, who shall then have the same powers as the latter. One is named by the Comr., one by the claimant, the third by them; or, if they disagree, by a Judge of the Superior Court. Any hypothec or incumbrance upon lands taken is converted into a claim payable out of the compensation money, and, if he deems it advisable the Comr. may pay such money, with six months interest, into the hands of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court, and procure a ratification of title. The Court distributes the moneys, and makes such orders concerning cost and interest as it deems just. The L. G. may order the Comr. to resume possession of any work or building upon expiry of lease or charter therefor, or non-fulfilment of conditions, the only formality required being service on the holder of the O. in C. If possession is refused to the Comr. the Sheriff puts him in possession. No works can be conveyed to any company by the Comr. for a longer period than 10 years. Security to the extent of 10 per cent. of the value of the work must be given by the party receiving the conveyance. Provision is made for the inspection of all toll bridges, by order of the Comr., and enforcing of repairs, or the closing of the bridges, if private property, or cancelling of leases, if public, if such repairs be not made. The L. G. in C. may thereupon transfer the bridge and former franchise to the Municipality. Other public bridges are also subject to inspection, and the Comr. may compel repairs on them or close them. The provisions of the Act 12 Vic., cap. 56, in so far as consistent with this Act, and with O. in C. under it, as extended to Cos. formed to acquire and hold or extend public works, and such Cos. are not liable to the intervention of Municipal Councils. The 35th section of that Act is applied to such works. The tolls to be taken by such Cos. are to be regulated by O. in C.; exemptions by it and said Act. Commutation is provided for of tolls of parties residing within one-half mile of a city or incorporated town. The usual provisions are made, for the imposition of tolls, by the L. G. in C., for the use of all public works, with exemptions in favor of troops, &c. Tolls to be recoverable in ordinary Courts. Horses, cattle, vehicles and goods are liable to seizure and sale for their payment. They are to be paid over by the receiver to the Treasurer of the Province. Tolls, &c., may be let out to farm.

EDUCATION.

Cap. 16—Amends the Education Law. It provides for the appointment of a Council of Public Instruction within four months after the passing of the Act, to consist of 21 persons, besides the M. P. I., 14 of them Roman Catholics and 7 Protestants. They shall form two Committees—the one of the Protestants, and the other, Catholics—to which shall be referred matters specially affecting the education of persons of their respective faiths. The Minister is a member of each. The superior education fund is to be divided between Catholic and Protestant institutions according to the religious census. If 10 Catholic, or 5 Protestant members, vote for a resolution that it is best that Protestant and Catholic schools shall be separately managed, the President calls a special meeting to reconsider it. If the vote is then repeated, the minutes are transmitted to the L. G., who, by O. in C., shall, within 3 months, direct that the two Committees form separate Councils of Public Instruction. The M. P. I. will be, *ex officio*, a member of both, but can only vote in that for his own religious faith. Each shall have its Secretary. If, instead of a M. P. I., there be a Superintendent of Education, then he shall have two deputies,—one a Protestant, to be a member of the Protestant Council, and one a Catholic, of the Catholic Council. The sums for common schools will continue to be apportioned according to cap. 15 of the Con. Stat. of L.C.; all other grants according to last census. After due notice of dissent, dissentients are not liable for assessments, &c., by School Comrs. except for current year, for school-houses contracted for, and other debts already incurred. The right to dissent is given to all proprietors, occupants, tenants, or rate-payers. A dissentient may, by notice to trustees and Comrs. abandon support of such school and support those under Comrs. Comrs. alone can tax the property of corporations or incorporated companies, but must divide taxes with trustees in the same proportion as the Provincial grant. Religious, Charitable or Educational Corporations may be taxed on property held not for direct use, but for income, and the proceeds applied to the majority or dissentient schools according to the religion with which each is connected. If that is not apparent, those taxes are to be dealt with as those from other Corporate bodies. Any non-resident proprietor may have his taxes divided as he sees fit. Dissident ministers in the adjacent municipalities may join to establish a joint school near the boundary, or any dissentient may devote his taxes to the support of a school in an adjacent municipality not more than three miles from his residence. If any separate school trustees neglect for one year to keep a school open or otherwise fail to carry out the law, they may, after advertisement in the official papers, be declared extinct, and the dissentients must pay all future rates and all arrears of rates during the time no school was kept open, to the Comrs.; but a new dissentient Corporation may be again formed in one year thereafter. In Montreal and Québec the L. G. in C. appoints 3 Comrs. to each of the boards (Protestant and Catholic), and the City Councils 3 each to each board. One of those appointed by the L. G. and one by the Councils shall retire each year, and to be replaced in like manner. Other vacancies are also to be thus filled. Sec. 133 of cap. 15 Con. Stat. of L.C., and Secs. 1, 2, and 3 of 31 Vic. cap. 22 are repealed. The Provincial grants to these cities are to be divided according to population,—the local assessments are to be 3 times the amount of the grant. The City Council are to levy a special school tax annually on real estate. It is to be paid by the owner without recourse against the tenant, unless otherwise agreed. Usufructuaries and emphyteutic lessees are to be held as owners. A schedule of real estate is to be made up every year by a Protestant and Roman Catholic assessor in every ward, with name of owner, estimated value and amount of school tax against each lot. This schedule is to be divided in 4 panels,—1, of property exclusively owned by Roman Catholics.—2, that exclusively owned by Protestants.—3, the property of corporate bodies, of persons neither Protestant nor Roman Catholic or of unascertained religion, or partly by persons of both faiths, or of firms, &c., who have made no declaration; or persons who desire to be placed on this panel.—4, Property exempt. Panels when made up, are to be deposited with the City Treasurer and notice given by advertisement. During 30 days he may amend them. Appeals may be made from his decision within 3 days to the Recorder. Later, but 30 days before the next semi-annual payments to Comrs., appeal may be had, after notice to Comrs. interested; after such second payment the City Council may declare the schedule in force for 3 years. The amount of assessments under panel