

to the Superintendent of Education, the difference being applied to the High Schools of Montreal and Quebec, as Protestant institutions, and an amount equal to the combined sums for Roman Catholic institutions.

The following seem to be the special charges against the Income Fund, viz —

- (a) Yearly deduction for Normal School buildings.
- (b) “ “ “ “ “ pupils.
- (c) “ “ “ Libraries.
- (d) “ payment of salaries of Inspectors of common schools.

But as is stated in the margin in italics, under section 12 of the said Act, Cap. XV. Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, a portion of the above charges embraced in sections 12, 13, 14, 15 have been obsolete since Confederation, the funds required for the purposes named being now specially voted annually by the Legislature, and the like has been the case with regard to the payment of Inspectors of common schools.

It is reasonable therefore to conjecture that some arrangement (deemed no doubt satisfactory at the time) must have been made, under which the annual grant of a net sum of \$71,000 was to be voted, to be appropriated for Superior Education between Roman Catholics and Protestants in proportion to their respective populations.

It would be satisfactory (if this conjecture be well founded) to have the matter clearly defined, and a search among the records of the Education Department may bring the paper to light.

Reference to the Public accounts of 1883 (Blue book, pages 56, 57) will show the details of the Educational votes, and will also establish the fact that excepting in the case of the grants for Superior Education, *i.e.* for Universities, Classical Colleges, Academies and Model Schools covered by the item of \$71,000 there was no intention of dividing the other grants in proportion to the respective populations.

Reference also to section 9, 32 Vic. Cap. XVI., further proves this by enacting that in case of the complete separation of the Council into two parts, then, from and after that time, all Normal School grants and grants for Educational purposes other than the Common School grants shall be in proportion to the population,—Roman Catholic and Protestant respectively. This furnishes conclusive evidence that until such time as aforesaid the distribution of the grants in this special manner was confined to Superior Education.

The Sub-committee find, moreover, in the Marriage Licenses Act, Cap. 3, 38 Vic., that the fees payable for Protestant Marriage Licenses paid into the Provincial Treasury are to be paid over annually “at such time and in such manner that the same shall be apportioned among the Protestant institutions of Superior Education . . . in addition to and in the same manner as any sums or aid granted by law for the purposes of Protestant Superior Education in this Province.”

It is clear from the foregoing that it was the intention of the Legislature to provide for the maintenance of the Universities, Classical Colleges and