

actually in operation, nor to any institution owning real estate, whose liabilities shall exceed two-thirds of the value of such real estate."

Further, in section 9, the conditions under which claims for grants may be considered are set forth; and a report from each institution claiming a grant must accompany the claim, showing the position of the institution under *nine different heads*.

*The present law* on the subject, including, with the original acts, the several amendments made subsequent to the consolidation of the Statutes of Lower Canada, is embodied in the Revised Statutes of Quebec, under articles 2203, 2204, 2207, 2208, which correspond with articles 441, 442, 443, 446, 447 of the School Law Code.

(With respect to the above Revised Articles, the Sub-Committee are informed that the original acts are not abrogated, but remain in force, so that in the case of doubts arising as to the correct interpretation of any clause reference can be made to the original law on the subject).

From and after the year 1856 (and even before that date), up to the period of Confederation (1867), grants from this source (the Superior Education Fund) were apportioned under the direct approval of the Governor in Council, and subsequently thereto, under the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

On p. 4 of Mr. Rexford's report, 26th September, 1888 (appended hereto under No. 3), a list is given of the grants to Universities, Colleges, etc., beginning with 1851, and ending in 1888. In this list, however, no reference is made to the grants to other institutions Academies, Model Schools, and the Montreal and Quebec High Schools, all of which then shared, and still continue to share, in the grants for Superior Education.

If the grants from the Marriage License Fund (marked M. L. F.) be excluded from this list, the apportionment from year to year of the Superior Education Income Fund between the institutions named can be easily seen, and, bearing in mind the expressed object of the Act of 1856 (19 Victoria, chapter LIV) that it was to make "better provision for the promotion of Superior Education," it seems clear that the Government of the day considered that the amounts granted annually prior to 1856 were inadequate for the work expected from and undertaken by the Universities and other institutions for Superior Education.

In the year 1867, the British North America Act was passed, which changed the whole system of Government, and the promoters of that great measure agreed amongst themselves, that the rights and privileges of the Protestant population of the Province of Quebec should not be placed in jeopardy, in the matter of education, by the changes incidental to the new system of Federal and Provincial Legislatures. In order to carry out this agreement, the Education Act of 1869 (32 Victoria, chapter XVI), was passed, section 4 of which provides that the Superior Education grant shall, in future, be distributed between the Roman Catholic and Protestant Institutions