

the School Commission is furnished by the government.

This way of doing things at least shews that our municipal corporation understands its business. It is easy enough to be generous on such conditions !

The number of persons of both sexes belonging to the Catholic Institutions of Quebec is 495, of whom 70 are Priests and Brothers, and 425 are professed Nuns.

The 425 Sisters make a vow of poverty at their profession ; and the 36 Brothers who serve the schools of the Christian Doctrine make the same vow. These 461 persons receive no salary whatever, and give their services to the public *gratis* !

The Priests of the Seminary belonging to the secular order of the clergy are not obliged to make the same vow of poverty, and therefore are not prevented from taking a salary.

But they get no salary ;—for I presume no one will consider as salary the \$20 paid annually to the Rector of the Laval University and to the 14 aggregated priests of the Seminary ; or the sum of \$55 ; or even that of \$100 paid to the ecclesiastics and auxiliaries of that institution.

And what reason exists, then, to prevent these 34 priests from receiving a salary proportionate to their merit and to the valuable services which they render society ? None, absolutely ; for the only formality which the Seminary would have to observe would be to vote such salary ! Neither the civil authority nor those of the Church could object to such a proceeding if adopted.

Let us suppose the case that the Council of the Seminary desired to vote to each of its members the reasonable salary of \$1000 per annum ; a sum which, assuredly, would not be exorbitant, and yet would give the 34 priests and ecclesiastics of this house a total of \$34,000.

And this sum which the priests of the Seminary might so justly appropriate, *they make a present of to the public !*

With this \$34,000 the Corporation of the Quebec Seminary pays the salaries of the lay professors of the Laval University,