

The personal staff of the Seminary,—that is to say, all those living in the institution, servants as well as the body of directors, teachers, ecclesiastics in minor orders, and pupils, in 1704, was only 54; in 1750, the same number; in 1810, the number was 110; and in 1870, the total is 429, not including the Laval University.

During this period of more than two centuries, the Quebec Seminary suffered numerous losses, consequent upon the interminable wars which desolated the country and the memorable sieges that the city underwent, apart from the losses by the three great fires which happened in 1701, 1705 and 1865.

Thanks to a daily economy, and to privations of every kind, not only was the Corporation of the Seminary enabled to rise anew after each disaster and maintain its establishment, but it was also able to make new acquisitions of property, though of slight value, it is true, at the time when they were made.

With the development of the country these properties have increased in importance; and in 1852 the Quebec Seminary, faithful to the wishes of its illustrious founder, laid the foundations of the Laval University.

II.

The total cost of constructing the University buildings attained the figure of \$238,787.72; and from this amount are excluded the expenses of enlarging the museums, libraries, &c.

The Seminary was enabled to meet this enormous outlay, first, by the aid of its savings, and next, owing to generous loans made it by the Fabriques, by certain religious Corporations, and by Priests devoted to the cause of superior education.

During the academical year just finished (1869-70,) the total receipts accruing from the fees for boarding and educating pupils, tickets to the University lectures, &c., &c., for the Grand and Minor Seminary and for the Laval University,