

It is not, therefore, unreasonable to conclude that the Bar Act of last session, by the provisions above referred to, unintentionally no doubt, but not the less really, did strike a blow at the system of education in vogue amongst the Protestant minority, and infringed on the rights and liberties of Protestants as guaranteed, or supposed to be guaranteed, at Confederation.

It may be claimed that the Roman Catholic members of the General Council have never infringed, or intended to infringe, on Protestants' rights or privileges, and have invariably treated their Protestant *confreres* with courtesy and liberality. I believe this to be true so far as intention goes, and I am the last man in the world to raise a religious or sectional cry amongst a population so mixed as is that of this province. But I hold that such grave matters should not be left to good will or good intentions. All that is claimed by Protestants is to have equal rights with their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, and the best way to secure good will is to have the terms of the agreement strictly defined. What is needed, therefore, that there shall be two separate boards of examiners for the examination of candidates seeking to enter on the study of any or all of the professions—one of these boards to be representative of the Roman Catholic system of education, the other of the Protestant system.

In this way, candidates will be examined under the system of the schools in which they have been educated, and the rivalry will be without jar, leading to no feeling of injustice or want of harmony.

The object of combining the examination for all the professions, instead of delegating to each body the power to have its own special preliminary examination is that, for admission to study, all that is really needed is proof of a "liberal education," and it would be impossible in any academy or high school to prepare students for half a dozen different professions, if each professional body demanded a special programme of study. The unfortunate principal of an academy has already quite enough to do to comply with the regulations already in force, demanding the careful teaching of the English language and literature, of Latin, (Greek is optional), but the teacher must be prepared to teach it on the demand of the student), of French, of Euclid, algebra, arithmetic, history, geography, and drawing. Surely, a student who has passed in these subjects, and is thereby enabled to matriculate in