its examinations are now accepted for the above purpose in the other Provinces of the Dominion, and also in the Medical and Law schools of Great Britain and Ireland.

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2. It is held that the Councils of the several professions should content themselves with fixing the stage in the general education provided under the educational law, which may be necessary for entrance into professional study, and should allow the attainment of this to be ascertained by examiners under the two Committees (Roman Catholic and Protestant) of the Council of Public Instruction. Should the professional bodies desire any amendment in the course of study, this can be obtained by application to the educational authorities charged by the law of the Province with this duty.

3. The action of the Professional Councils, in instituting separate examinations, is injurious to education, by exacting requirements not always in accordance with each other, nor with the systems of education in the Province. Such action consequently tends to the frittering away of the time and energies of teachers and pupils, to incomplete courses of study, to the substitution of "cram" for actual education, and to many failures in the examinations.

4. Special injustice is inflicted on the Protestant population, when only one preliminary examination exists, and this based principally on the educational methods of the majority, which are in many respects dissimilar from those of the Protestant schools, even when the names designating the subjects are the same. This is aggravated by a scale of marking attaching great comparative value to subjects such as "Philosophy," as taught in the system of the majority, and to which Protestant educators do not attach so much importance as a part of preparatory education.

5. Whatever opinions may be entertained as to the relative values of the Roman Catholic and Protestant systems of edution as existing in this Province, it is certain that both are recognized by law, and that in the Confederation Act guarantees were given to the minority that its system would not be interfered with or rendered invalid for practical purposes. It is believed also that the Protestant system has proved itself at least equal to the other, even under the present disadvantages.