

STATEMENT concerning the relation of Protestant Superior Schools to the Professions and Professional Examinations prepared in accordance with the resolution of the Committee.

The Legislature of the Province has provided two separate systems of superior education to meet the requirements of our mixed population, which it maintains by large annual subsidies.

Under legislative sanction the Protestant Committee has put into operation a complete Course of Study, which leads by regular steps from the lowest class in the Primary School through the Protestant Superior Schools to the last year of the University Course. This is a thorough Course, similar in its extent and requirements to that followed in the sister Provinces of the Dominion, in the United States and in England. In the Superior Schools where this course is followed the young men from the Protestant section of the population receive their education and they have a right to expect that, after they have completed a course sanctioned and subsidized by the Legislature of the Province, their Course of Study will be recognized in any provisions which the Legislature may make for literary examinations. Protestant young men find however on presenting themselves for the examination for admission to study prescribed by the Council of the Bar that the examination is based upon the Course of Study followed in the Roman Catholic Superior Schools, and that their own Course of Study has not been considered.

These disadvantages and difficulties under which candidates from Protestant Superior Schools are thus placed arise from three prominent differences in the Courses of Study followed in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Institutions.

*First*,—There is a difference in the subjects included in the two courses.

For example,—The subject of "*Philosophy*," which forms a prominent feature in Roman Catholic Superior Schools, is entirely unknown as a school subject among Protestants.

*Second*,—The order in which the several subjects of the course are presented to the student is quite different in the two courses.

Elementary mathematics, which comes in at a very early stage in Protestant Schools is postponed to a much later point in Roman Catholic Institutions.

*Third*,—There is a marked difference in the two courses as to the relative importance attached to the different subjects, as indicated by the marks given for the several subjects and by the percentage required to pass according to the Bar Examination. For *Philosophy* two hundred and fifty marks are given and half marks are required to pass, whereas for the five subjects—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry and Physics—only two hundred and fifty marks are