

distinct from Roman Catholic; in fact, no organization, no system. To the establishment of a system the Protestant Committee bent their energies. Sub-committees were drafted, and important departments of educational work were referred to them. A special inspection and report of superior schools were ordered, and special reports were requested from the elementary schools; and both classes of schools were informed that their grants in future would depend largely upon the character of these reports.

The Sub-Committee on Superior Schools reported at the fourth meeting that, of 56 institutions represented, only 14 could be said to meet the requirements, and of these five only could be pronounced efficient. These five were *Granby, Huntington, Knowlton, Lacolle* and *Sherbrooke*.

The Sub-Committee on Text-Books reported that the lists authorized by the Council could be utilized to a very limited extent for the Protestant schools, and new lists were accordingly prepared, published and distributed.

The Sub-Committee on Boards of Examiners recommend that the examinations should be conducted in writing, upon printed examination papers, prepared by a Central Committee. A series of regulations for Boards of Examiners was adopted in accordance with this report, and the Regulations were subsequently printed and distributed.

A demand was also made by the Committee for a grant of \$1,700 for contingent expenses, and for the establishment of a Journal of Education under the control of the Committee.

These are some of the items of business of the Protestant Committee during the first eight months of their new life, and the list is certainly a most satisfactory one.

At the beginning of 1877 quarterly meetings were adopted, and thenceforward the Committee held its meetings in February, May, August (or September) and November each year.

In September of this year the first examination of teachers, upon the printed questions of the Central Committee, was held, and as a result 41 elementary diplomas were granted. This system of examination was continued, with an increasing number of candidates, down to 1886, when regulations substantially the same as those now in force under the Central Board were adopted for the guidance of the several local boards. In 1880 a strong resolution was passed by this Association in favor of a Central Board of Examiners, and transmitted to the Protestant Committee. In 1882 this Association again called attention to this subject in a strong resolution.