not be imposed from without.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

The bills introduced last year by the Hon. Mr. Lynch to relieve the faculties of law of the Protestant universities from the restrictions imposed on them by the Council of the Bar, and to secure the recognition of the degree of B.A. as qualifying to enter on professional study are again before the Legislature. We hope they will meet with the consideration due to measures which, while maintaining important educational rights of the minority, are in no way subversive of those of the majority. The Council of the Bar, has put in a somewhat remarkable memorial in opposition to these measures, in which it endeavors to depreciate the value of the courses and examinations of the universities both in reference to the degrees of arts and law. It seems strange that a body of presumably educated gentlemen should commit themselves to a course which places them in opposition to the practice of all civilized countries in these matters, unless indeed their position is justified by the worthlessness and incompetence of the teaching bodies, to assail which is, to say the least, unpatriotic, and if not justified by facts, something much worse. We feel confident that in depreciating the work, whether of arts or law, of universities whose reputation stands so high, the council will not have the sympathy of the public or the profession, unless it can establish its position by good evidence. This it has not attempted to do, and on the other hand the universities have in counter memorials brought forward the value and thorough- [illegible] exam-

Monday and Saturday during February and March.

Mr. W. McGibbon's and Mr. W. B. Davidson's were open on Saturday and were visited by a great many delighted lovers of nature.

THE TANDEM CLUB.

Another Enjoyable Drive on Saturday.

Notwithstanding the late heavy storm which played such havoc with the roads, the Tandem club turned out in their usually good style on Saturday afternoon. The weather was, everything considered, very favorable, and the equipages appeared in splendid trim. Mr. Forbes Angus led the drive with a four-in-hand, Msss Abbott on the box and Mrs. Angus in the sleigh. Mr. Montagu Allan's four-in-hand followed, Mrs. Alec Allan gracing the box, and Miss Maggie Allan, Miss Edith Allan, Miss Glesly and Miss Patterson in the sleigh. Mr. G. W. Stephens, jr., came next with a four-in-hand, and Mrs. Stephens and other ladies. Mr. Linton's unicorn followed with Miss Linton in the box. The sleigh was also made beautiful by some other fair faces. Then came the following in succession. Mr. Leslie H. Gault's unicorn, Miss Ewing on the box, Miss Gault and Mr. S. Ewing in the sleigh. Mr. J. G. Molson with Mrs. and Miss Molson. Mr. H. V. Meredith led the tandems, with Mrs. Meredith, followed by Mr. E. J. Major. Mr. Willie Stephens drove a pair, and Mr. Hickson, with a single, acted as whipper-in. The party started from Dominion square, along Dorchester, down Beaver Hall hill, St. James street and back through Notre Dame street to McGill and up Beaver Hall through Union avenue, McTavish and Mountain park, returning to the city by Cote des Neiges to Dominion square where they dispersed after a very enjoyable drive. It is expected that, should the weather be favorable, next Saturday's drive will excel all those of the season in point of numbers and beauty of equipages.

POLICE MATTERS.

Petty Larcenies—Sidewalk Cases—The Recorder's List.

painter, who stole his friend's clothes, as already reported in these columns, was sent to jail for three months. Edmond Barnes, 20, laborer, and John Enright, 22, laborer, charged with stealing a can of preserves from Mr. Lamb's store, Notre Dame street, were committed for trial until this morning. Peter Higgins, 24, who stole a piece of blanketing from the door of Mr. Kellert's store, on Notre Dame street, was sent to jail for six months.

Judge Dugas was occupied swearing in applicants for licenses. His Honor warned the applicants if they were not present when the signatures were signed, and swore to the names, they were liable to be arrested for perjury.

Recorder's Court.

Albert Russell, 22, hackman, for loitering, was fined $5 or fifteen days. Wm. Burns, 27, laborer, for breaking windows and assaulting his father was sent te jail for three months. Alfred Prevost, for assaulting his wife, was sent down for two months and ordered to find $50 security to keep the peace or two months more.

A large number of parties were fined for having bad sidewalks. Louis Frechette was summoned for neglecting to remove the snow from the sidewalk in front of his residence, No. 483 Sherbrooke street. The case was continued.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hon. Senator MacInnes is registered at the Windsor.

Mr. D. J. T. Allan, of London, England, is stopping at the Hall.

Mr. E. B. Osler, Q.C., of Toronto, is stopping at the Windsor.

Mr. F. A. Hogle and wife, of Sherbrooke, are staying at the Balmoral.

Messrs. H. B. Spencer and J. E. Hutchison, of Ottawa, are at the Hall.

Mr. H. S. D. Barnweld, of the Magdalen Islands, is registered at the Balmoral.

Members of the American Opera company to the number of twelve are staying at the Windsor.

Mr. Justise Billy, Madame and Mlle. Billy, of New Carlisle, are spending the winter at the St. Louis hotel, Quebec.

Messrs. R. J. Ritchie, Allan O. Earle, T. Milliage and R. F. Quigley, from St. John, N.B., are registered at the Windsor.

Messrs. J. J. G. Taylor, of Michigan, and Ernest Rankin, of Minneapolis, representing the interests of the Canadian Pacific railway in the "Soo" line, are at the Windsor.

Messrs. W. F. Hadley, Boston; Arthur Musey, Farnham; Alf. Musey, O. M. Robins, New York; H. B. Sillifant, Chicago, and J. K. McKinley, Bristol, Que, are registered at the Balmoral.

The following members of the new American Opera Co. are stopping at the Balmoral: Miss Daisy R. Volker, Miss Hill, E. Vuell, W. Schave, C. Retyel, H. Brookes and wife, Miss Pasquet, Miss Tippetts, Miss Harford.

Messrs. D. M. Robbins and wife, E. Bunger, New York; P. S. Beauchamp, Cincinnati; Alex. Cotte, Prescott; H. Louthood, Three Rivers; A. M. Marion, Detroit; A. Maker, Ottawa; Jessie Shaw, Boston, are stopping at the Richelieu.

Among the late arrivals at the Albion are: Chas. J. Schumacher, Boston; E. Russel and wife, New York; E. W. Crane, Frank Sawyer, Quebec; T. M. Van Etten, Rocky Hill, Conn.; R. P. Scales, Portland, Me.; R Green and wife, St. Albans, Vt.; Wm. Sixsmith, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Bazin, of the Citizens' league of Montreal, has gone to Boston to attend, to-day and to-morrow, the annual convention of the Citizens' law and order league of the United States. Among the speakers who have promised to be present are Mr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., of Toronto; Hon. Warner Miller, President Gates, of Rutger's college; Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. Lyman Abbott, Judge Noah Davis, and other prominent men.

A clergyman was out on his pastoral rounds one day when an unregenerate child of the street playing in a sand heap threw sand at the parson. The next day two small children, a boy and a girl, presented themselves at his door. He let them in, and the little man said: "Please, Mr. Minister, this is my little sister that threw the dirt on you yes'day, an' she's come to say she'll forgive you." And the parson was glad.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

urses of study and examinations and the great superiority of these to that mere cram for an arbitrary examination which the council seems to desire.

The following statements and statistics are put forth by McGill university with reference to the degree of B. A., the arrangements for which in the Protestant universities are, it must be borne in mind, somewhat different from these of the Roman Catholic institutions, and in the judgement of Protestant educators superior.

McGill university states the case with reference to its degree of B.A. thus:—

Representations have also been made in the same memorial to the effect that this university "gives the degree of Bachelor of Arts to all students who complete the course in the faculty of arts." If under this statement the final examinations for the degree are alone referred to, this is only what might in most cases be expected, since students in arts of this university must first pass a matriculation examination in which the average failures amount to more than 33 per cent. and must thereafter pursue a course extending over four years, in which eight other examinations have to be passed, in all of which some candidates are rejected, so that, though few fail in the final examinations, yet less than 52 per cent. of those who enter for the degree of B.A. actually attain to it. Statistics proving these facts have been published in the public prints and in reports of this university. It is however evident that the said allegation is made with the view of creating an impression that the degree of Bachelor of Arts is given by this university without sufficient qualification, which is altogether incorrect. We therefore deny the truth of this allegation in the connection in which it appears in the memorial referred to, and reaffirm the statement made in our previous petition, to the effect that in the case of those who have taken the degree in arts of the universities, this degree should be recognized as qualifying to enter on professional study without further examination. In all other countries possessing universities, this privilege is given, and it is obviously expedient, as inducing candidates to pursue a thorough and liberal education. It is also submitted in this connection that the course of study in arts in the Protestant universities is in every respect adequate, and is equal to that given in other countries, and to which such privileges are there granted.

These statements are sustained by a tabular view of the number entered and graduated in six years, and by reference to the published calendars and reports of the university.

Bishops' college in its memorial gives a full conspectus of its course of study in arts extending over three years, and closes with these words:—

"The university does not complain that the Bar or any profession should insist on their candidates giving proof of a liberal education. The complaint is that the Bar rejects the best proof and accepts proof that admits inferior men."

"The object of higher education is to prepare men by continued study of high class subjects under men of reputation to qualify them for technical studies. The restrictions sought to be imposed by the Bar tend to lower the standard by keeping men out of the universities."

We have not space to enter into the questions as to the course for the degree of B. C. L., but statistics as to this may be given at a future time. It is to be hoped that the good sense and right feeling of the Legislature will sustain in this matter the teaching institutions to which our country owes so much, and which have in point of fact sent out into active life the majority of our professional men infinitely better fitted for their work than they could have been without such advantages. In this connection it must be borne in mind that the Council of the Bar is not a teaching body, and if it is allowed to break down the power of the teaching institutions and to withhold the stimulus arising from the pursuit of the academical degrees, it will inflict an irreparable injury on our young men, and through them on the future professional and public life of our country.

(Copy.)

To the Hon'ble. the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, in Parliament assembled:

The Petition of the undersigned representing the MCGILL UNIVERSITY, humbly sheweth:—

That your Petitioners in the last session of the Legislature represented to your Honourable House the evils arising from certain disabilities inflicted on the University, and through it on Professional Education, by the regulations of the Council of the Bar, and also the necessity that the Degree of Bachelor of Arts should here, as in other countries, be recognized as sufficient qualification for entrance into Professional Study.

That the relief sought for was not obtained; but that bills are again before the Legislature having this object in view.

That representations have been made to your Honourable House in a memorial signed by the Batonnier General and Secretary of the Council of the Bar, to the effect that Degrees have been granted to Students in Law who had "followed the lectures *pro forma* only," and that the Faculty has given "Lectures *pro forma* only." These allegations we deny, as altogether at variance with fact, in so far as this University is concerned, and are prepared to prove the same by the records of our Faculty of Law for a great number of years, as well as by the success of our Graduates in passing the examinations for admission to the practice of Law.

Representations have also been made in the same memorial to the effect that this University "gives the Degree of Bachelor of Arts to all students who complete the course in the Faculty of Arts." If under this statement the final examinations for the degree are alone referred to, this is only what might in many cases be expected, since students in Arts of this University must first pass a Matriculation examination in which the average failures amount to more than 28 per cent. and must thereafter pursue a course extending over three or four years, in which eight other examinations have to be passed, in all of which some candidates are rejected, so that, though few fail in the final examinations, yet less than 52 per cent. of those who enter for the degree of B. A. actually attain to it. Statistics proving these facts have been published in the public prints and in Reports of this University. It is however evident that the said allegation is made with the view of creating an impression that the Degree of Bachelor of Arts is given by this University without sufficient qualification, which is altogether incorrect. We therefore deny the truth of this allegation in the connection in which it appears in the memorial referred to, and re-affirm the statement made in our previous petition, to the effect that in the case of those who have taken the Degree in Arts of the Universities, this Degree should be recognized as qualifying to enter on professional study without further examination. In all other countries possessing Universities, this privilege is given, and it is obviously expedient, as inducing candidates to pursue a thorough and liberal education. It is also submitted in this connection that the Course of Study in Arts in the Protestant Universities is in every respect adequate, and is equal to that given in other countries, and to which such privileges are there granted.

In proof of the above statements the most ample evidence can be submitted if desired.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that no credence may be given to the allegations and mis-statements above controverted, and that your Honourable House will be pleased to grant the relief desired in the premises; and your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

On behalf of the University.

(Signed,) J. H. R. MOLSON,
Acting President.

J. W. DAWSON, LL.D.,
Vice-Chancellor.

(Signed,)
J. W. BRAKENRIDGE, B.C.L.
Secretary.

Iu827
Box 1

Presented by
Hon. J. S. Hall
Mar. 6, 1905.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Arts.

Comparison of the number of Candidates for entrance into the first year of the undergraduate course, with the number of the same class who obtained the B.A. degree four years subsequently;

Session	Entrance (No. of Candidates.)	B. A.			Year.
1879–80	32 of whom	16	graduated	in April	1883
1880–81	34 do	18	do	do	1884
1881–82	36 do	18	do	do	1885
1882–83	40 do	23	do	do	1886
1883–84	41 do	21	do	do	1887
1884–85	43 do	20	do	do	1888

Total entrants in six years, 226 of whom..... 116 graduated at the end of four years.

Ratio ..... $\frac{116}{} = .513$

Thus, on the average of these six years, less than 52 per cent. of those who presented themselves as candidates for entrance in any one year eventually reached the B. A. degree with the class, *i.e.*, about half the candidates only were successful.

In drawing up this table all the candidates were counted, whether they presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination in September of any year, passed subsequently at Christmas, or in April following, or joined the class at the Senior Matriculation (entrance into the second year) in the following September.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.,
Dean, Faculty of Arts.

Pet

To the Hon'ble. the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, in Parliament assembled:

The Petition of the Undersigned representing the MCGILL UNIVERSITY, humbly sheweth:

That for many years this University has maintained in this Province Courses of Study, based on the methods of the Universities of Great Britain, not only in the Faculty of Arts, but in the Faculties of Law, Medicine and Applied Science, and that these Courses of Study are equal in value to those in other countries, and that their practical benefits are evidenced by the high positions taken by the Graduates of the University in public and professional life.

That at the time of Confederation this University, in common with other Chartered Universities, possessed certain rights and privileges, the continuance of which was guaranteed to it by the Union Act, in its capacity of a Protestant University, constituted by Royal Charter, for the purpose of providing the higher education for Her Majesty's subjects, more especially of the Protestant minority in this Province.

That by several Acts of the Provincial Legislature these rights and privileges have been from time to time diminished or curtailed, and that it is believed that in the present Session other measures are to be introduced having this tendency.

Your Petitioners would refer more especially to the following:—

Under the Bar Act of last Session of the Legislature, the powers of the Universities, relating to Matriculation or admission of students, relating to the Course of Study in Law, and relating to the privileges possessed by Graduates with reference to the term of apprenticeship, have been transferred to the Council of the Bar, a body of which a majority of the members ~~are of the Roman Catholic faith~~, and which has already instituted Regulations not consistent with educational methods of the Protestant minority, which have been approved by long and beneficial experience in the mother country, and have been carefully adapted to the wants and circumstances of this Province.

Under the Medical Act several restrictions have been placed on the Examinations of the University, and it is publicly stated that a bill is now being prepared by the College of Physicians, the effect of which will be to impose an examination for entrance on the study of the profession not suited to our system of instruction, and to subject our Graduates to an examination before examiners appointed by the College of Physicians, in a manner not in force before Confederation.

That your Petitioners, believing that such enactments are and will be hurtful to the professional and educational interests of the Protestant minority of this Province, and are also in violation of the guarantees given at Confederation, humbly pray that they may be repealed, and that similar legislation be not entertained in future.

Your Petitioners would farther represent that, since in the Province of Quebec the system of Protestant education, administered by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, is essentially distinct in its methods and aims from that of the majority, since farther the Primary Education of the Universities and Normal School, and the Secondary Education of the Academies and High Schools, are entirely separate and distinct, and were so before Confederation, these facts should be acknowledged as guaranteed to the

have been educated under a system different from that of this University,

Protestant minority, and that their rights in such respects should not be diminished or alterations permitted, without the consent of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

Your Petitioners would therefore claim,

That it is just and expedient, and necessary to the due maintenance of Protestant education as guaranteed by the Union Act, that in the case of Protestant candidates for examination for entrance into professional studies, the Courses of Study prescribed by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, for the highest grade of the Academies, and those of the Protestant Universities for Matriculation, should be fully recognized as valid and sufficient.

That in the case of those who have taken the Degree in Arts of the Universities, this Degree should be recognized as qualifying to enter on professional study without further examination. In all other countries possessing Universities, this privilege is given, and it is obviously expedient, as inducing candidates to pursue a thorough and liberal education. It is also submitted in this connection that the Course of Study in Arts in the Protestant Universities is in every respect adequate, and is equal to that given in other countries, and to which such privileges are there granted.

That with reference to the entrance on professional practice, the Protestant Universities have a right to claim, (1), That their Royal Charters shall be respected, as giving them the right to determine the Courses of Study adequate for professional as well as other degrees. (2), That under the Confederation Act they can claim the continuance of all educational "rights and privileges" possessed by them before Confederation. (3), That it is especially unjust that powers bearing on the educational rights of Protestants should be handed over to professional councils, of which a majority must usually be Roman Catholics, and ~~the whole may be so.~~

Your Petitioners would therefore humbly pray for such relief in the premises as to your Honourable House may seem just and reasonable, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Whose views and methods with regard to education must be different from those of the Protestant minority.

Presented by
Hon. J. S. Hall
Mar. 6, 1905.

IU827
Box 1

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

EXTRACTS from the Report of a Committee on Recent Regulations respecting Professional Examinations, presented to the Corporation of McGill University, January 27th, 1887, and adopted by that body.

The points which appear to your Committee most important in relation to the interests of the University, and of the higher Protestant Schools, are the following:—

1. That it is just and expedient that in the case of Protestant candidates for examination for entrance into professional studies, the Courses of Study prescribed by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, for the highest grade of the Academies and those of the Protestant Universities for Matriculation, should be fully recognized as valid and sufficient.

2. That in the case of those who have taken the Degree in Arts of the Universities, this Degree should be recognised as qualifying to enter on professional study without further examination. In all other countries possessing Universities this privilege is given, and it is obviously expedient, as inducing candidates to pursue a thorough preparatory education. It is also submitted in this connection that the Course of Study in Arts in the Protestant Universities is in every respect adequate, and is equal to that given in other countries, and to which such privileges are there granted.

3. That with reference to the entrance on professional practice, the Protestant Universities have a right to claim, (1,) That their Royal Charters shall be respected, as giving them the right to determine the Courses of Study adequate for professional as well as other degrees. (2,) That under the Confederation Act they can claim the continuance of all educational "rights and privileges," possessed by them before Confederation. (3.) That it is especially unjust that powers bearing on the educational rights of Protestants should be handed over to professional councils, of which a majority must be Roman Catholics, and the whole may be so.

Your Committee would therefore recommend that the above statements be forwarded to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, through its Sub-Committee, and that it be requested to take such steps in the premises as may seem best fitted to secure the rights of Protestant education with reference to professional study, whether in Law or Medicine or in other professions.

Your Committee would farther ask the attention of the Corporation to the proposals of the Medical Council, intended to be submitted to the Legislature at its next meeting, to withdraw the present rights of Medical Graduates to registration, and would recommend that the privileges of the University, under the Act of Confederation, be specially urged in relation to this matter.

Farther, your Committee would recommend that it be suggested to the Board of Governors to obtain the opinion of Counsel as to the rights and privileges of the University under the Act of Confederation, on a case to be stated, with reference to entrance and final examinations and the value of degrees in Law and Medicine.

(*Signed,*) J. WM. DAWSON,

Chairman.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

EXTRACTS from the Report of a Committee on Recent Regulations respecting Professional Examinations, presented to the Corporation of McGill University, January 27th, 1887, and adopted by that body.

The points which appear to your Committee most important in relation to the interests of the University, and of the higher Protestant Schools, are the following:—

1. That it is just and expedient that in the case of Protestant candidates for examination for entrance into professional studies, the Courses of Study prescribed by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, for the highest grade of the Academies and those of the Protestant Universities for Matriculation, should be fully recognized as valid and sufficient.

2. That in the case of those who have taken the Degree in Arts of the Universities, this Degree should be recognised as qualifying to enter on professional study without further examination. In all other countries possessing Universities this privilege is given, and it is obviously expedient, as inducing candidates to pursue a thorough preparatory education. It is also submitted in this connection that the Course of Study in Arts in the Protestant Universities is in every respect adequate, and is equal to that given in other countries, and to which such privileges are there granted.

3. That with reference to the entrance on professional practice, the Protestant Universities have a right to claim, (1,) That their Royal Charters shall be respected, as giving them the right to determine the Courses of Study adequate for professional as well as other degrees. (2,) That under the Confederation Act they can claim the continuance of all educational "rights and privileges," possessed by them before Confederation (3,) That it is especially unjust that powers bearing on the educational rights of Protestants should be handed over to professional councils, of which a majority must be Roman Catholics, and the whole may be so.

Your Committee would therefore recommend that the above statements be forwarded to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, through its Sub-Committee, and that it be requested to take such steps in the premises as may seem best fitted to secure the rights of Protestant education with reference to professional study, whether in Law or Medicine or in other professions.

Your Committee would farther ask the attention of the Corporation to the proposals of the Medical Council, intended to be submitted to the Legislature at its next meeting, to withdraw the present rights of Medical Graduates to registration, and would recommend that the privileges of the University, under the Act of Confederation, be specially urged in relation to this matter.

Farther, your Committee would recommend that it be suggested to the Board of Governors to obtain the opinion of Counsel as to the rights and privileges of the University under the Act of Confederation, on a case to be stated, with reference to entrance and final examinations and the value of degrees in Law and Medicine.

(*Signed,*) J. WM. DAWSON,

Chairman.

Best wishes
have success
are in support of
yours

Duplicate.

To the Hon'ble. the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, in Parliament assembled:

The Petition of the Undersigned representing the McGILL UNIVERSITY, humbly sheweth:

That for many years this University has maintained in this Province Courses of Study, based on the methods of the Universities of Great Britain, not only in the Faculty of Arts, but in the Faculties of Law, Medicine and Applied Science, and that these Courses of Study are equal in value to those in other countries, and that their practical benefits are evidenced by the high positions taken by the Graduates of the University in public and professional life.

That at the time of Confederation this University, in common with other Chartered Universities, possessed certain rights and privileges, the continuance of which was guaranteed to it by the Union Act, in its capacity of a Protestant University, constituted by Royal Charter, for the purpose of providing the higher education for Her Majesty's subjects, more especially of the Protestant minority in this Province.

That by several Acts of the Provincial Legislature these rights and privileges have been from time to time diminished or curtailed, and that it is believed that in the present Session other measures are to be introduced having this tendency.

Your Petitioners would refer more especially to the following:—

Under the Bar Act of last Session of the Legislature, the powers of the Universities, relating to Matriculation or admission of students, relating to the Course of Study in Law, and relating to the privileges possessed by Graduates with reference to the term of apprenticeship, have been transferred to the Council of the Bar, a body of which a majority of the members are ~~of the Roman Catholic faith~~, and which has already instituted Regulations not consistent with educational methods of the Protestant minority, which have been approved by long and beneficial experience in the mother country, and have been carefully adapted to the wants and circumstances of this Province.

Under the Medical Act several restrictions have been placed on the Examinations of the University, and it is publicly stated that a bill is now being prepared by the College of Physicians, the effect of which will be to impose an examination for entrance on the study of the profession not suited to our system of instruction, and to subject our Graduates to an examination before examiners appointed by the College of Physicians, in a manner not in force before Confederation.

That your Petitioners, believing that such enactments are and will be hurtful to the professional and educational interests of the Protestant minority of this Province, and are also in violation of the guarantees given at Confederation, humbly pray that they may be repealed, and that similar legislation be not entertained in future.

Your Petitioners would farther represent that, since in the Province of Quebec the system of Protestant education, administered by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, is essentially distinct in its methods and aims from that of the majority, since farther the Primary Education of the Universities and Normal School, and the Secondary Education of the Academies and High Schools, are entirely separate and distinct, and were so before Confederation, these facts should be acknowledged as guaranteed to the

not in sympathy with the educational wants of the minority

Protestant minority, and that their rights in such respects should not be diminished or alterations permitted, without the consent of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

Your Petitioners would therefore claim,

That it is just and expedient, and necessary to the due maintenance of Protestant education as guaranteed by the Union Act, that in the case of Protestant candidates for examination for entrance into professional studies, the Courses of Study prescribed by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, for the highest grade of the Academies, and those of the Protestant Universities for Matriculation, should be fully recognized as valid and sufficient.

That in the case of those who have taken the Degree in Arts of the Universities, this Degree should be recognized as qualifying to enter on professional study without further examination. In all other countries possessing Universities, this privilege is given, and it is obviously expedient, as inducing candidates to pursue a thorough and liberal education. It is also submitted in this connection that the Course of Study in Arts in the Protestant Universities is in every respect adequate, and is equal to that given in other countries, and to which such privileges are there granted.

That with reference to the entrance on professional practice, the Protestant Universities have a right to claim, (1), That their Royal Charters shall be respected, as giving them the right to determine the Courses of Study adequate for professional as well as other degrees. (2), That under the Confederation Act they can claim the continuance of all educational "rights and privileges" possessed by them before Confederation. (3), That it is especially unjust that powers bearing on the educational rights of Protestants should be handed over to professional councils, of which a majority must be Roman Catholics, ~~and the whole may be so~~.

unduly

Your Petitioners would therefore humbly pray for such relief in the premises as to your Honourable House may seem just and reasonable, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Iu827
Box1

Presented by
Hon. J. S. Hall
Mar. 6, 1905.