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Excerpts from Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Bar Association Held in Winnipeg, Manitoba August 27th, 28th and 29th, 1919*

CANADIAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Excerpted:

Page 59: Minutes of the Council Meetings dealing with Legal Education

Pages 150-152: Report of the Committee on Legal Education

Pages 201-224: Tables relating to the Report found on 150-152

* Canadian Bar Association, *Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Bar Association Held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, August 27th, 28th and 29th, 1919* (Winnipeg: The Douglass-McIntyre Printing and Binding Co, 1920) at 59, 150-152, 201-224.

Text boxes used to blur areas in order to highlight areas of concern; otherwise the photos have not been altered from their originals.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL MEETINGS

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LEGAL EDUCATION—Dr. R. W. Lee submitted a report from this Committee. After discussion he was asked to amend the report to provide that students between sessions of a law school or university shall preserve the continuity of their legal training by spending such time in law offices. The report, as amended, was adopted and ordered to be printed, together with the statistics and a form of curriculum, and presented at the Annual Meeting. Copies of the report are to be sent to the official law societies for their views.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL
EDUCATION**

**REPORT ON LEGAL EDUCATION IN THE COMMON LAW
PROVINCES.**

In connection with this important subject your Committee has taken into consideration the existing law and practice in the several provinces, and submits a scheme which it trusts may be found suitable for general adoption. Its features are:

1. To adhere in the main to the existing system which is essentially the same throughout Canada;
2. To remove unessential differences;
3. To leave to the several provinces a wide discretion in matters of detail.

The subject is dealt with under the four heads of:

- (1) Admission to Study;
- (2) Period and Course of Study;
- (3) Transfer of Students;
- (4) Admission to Practice.

(1) ADMISSION TO STUDY.

Your Committee recommends that every candidate for admission to study be required to have passed an examination at least equivalent to the standard attained by a student at the end of the first year of the course leading to the degree of B.A. at an approved University.

No student to be admitted to study who has not attained the full age of 18 years.

(2) PERIOD AND COURSE OF STUDY.

Your Committee recommends that the course of study shall consist in attendance at the office of a practising barrister, or under indentures at the office of a practising solicitor, for a period of five years, provided that attendance as aforesaid for a period of three years shall be sufficient in the case of students who, at the time of their admission to study, are graduates of an approved University; provided further that the obligation of office attendance shall be suspended during the period of the year in which a student is duly following a course of study at an approved law school.

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An approved University and an approved Law School mean respectively a University and a Law School, or the Law Faculty of a University, approved for the purpose by the Council of the Canadian Bar Association.

(3) TRANSFER OF STUDENTS.

In order to provide for the case of students who may desire to continue their course of study in a province other than that in which they have been admitted to study, your Committee recommends that in computing the period of study in any province, credit shall be given for previous office and law school attendance in any other province or provinces, if the requirements in respect thereof are substantially equivalent to the requirements in respect of office and law school attendance in the province in which any such student desires to continue his course of study.

(4) ADMISSION TO PRACTICE.

Your Committee recommends that the examination to be passed by students before admission to practice remain as heretofore under the direction and control of the constituted authority in each province. It is suggested, however, that the provincial authorities be invited to co-operate with this Association with a view to securing a reasonable degree of uniformity, and effecting other improvements in the examinations and in the prescribed courses of study.

Your Committee further recommends that a Sub-Committee be appointed to prepare and submit a standard curriculum for adoption by the various Law Schools in the Common Law provinces, and that in such curriculum increased attention should be paid to the training of the students in legal ethics and public speaking.

Your Committee further recommends that a sub-committee be appointed to consider and bring in a report on the method of teaching in law schools.

COMMENT ON THE DRAFT REPORT

By DR. R. W. LEE,
Chairman of the Committee.

This report is a re-modelled version of the report of the late Committee on Legal Education and Ethics which was presented at the Montreal meeting. It is hoped that

it may prove generally acceptable. In addition to the features referred to in the body of the report, the following points may be referred to:—

(1) *Limitation of the report to the Common Law provinces.*—This was introduced at the instance of the Montreal members of the Committee, who felt that they were not sufficiently representative of the various elements in the province, and therefore preferred to refrain from making any recommendation.

(2) *Admission to Study.*—The Committee adheres to the idea that a student should not be admitted before he reaches the age of 18. It is objected that a boy may leave High School at 16; what is he to do in the meantime? The answer is obvious. Put in his time in the Arts Faculty of a University or in some remunerative employment. He is too young to study law.

(3) *Period and Course of Study.*—The Committee accepts the principle of office attendance during the whole course, but with the qualification that students need not go to the office while actually attending the Law School. In accordance with existing practice the period of study is reduced in favour of graduates.

(4) *Transfer of Students.*—The principle of free transfer is admitted. The Committee recommends that credit be given in any province for previous extra-provincial studies, but does not determine the amount of credit. This is left to the discretion of the province to which the student seeks to transfer.

(5) *Uniformity of Curriculum.*—This subject should be taken in hand without delay by a small sub-committee.

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COMMITTEE ON LEGAL EDUCATION

COMPARATIVE TABLES RELATING TO VARIOUS MATTERS CONNECTED WITH LEGAL EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

The accompanying statistics on Legal Education in Canada have been compiled with the assistance of gentlemen residing in the various provinces to whom I wish to express my warmest thanks. Changes in the regulations are constantly taking place, and I cannot hope to have arrived at complete accuracy. But I have done my best, and I trust that the particulars contained in the following statistics will be found to be substantially accurate, and will prove of interest to legal practitioners and to teachers of law in Canada.

(Signed) R. W. LEE.

COMMITTEE ON LEGAL EDUCATION.

COMPARATIVE TABLES RELATING TO VARIOUS MATTERS CONNECTED WITH
LEGAL EDUCATION IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF CANADA, VIZ.:

- I. Admission to study:
 - (a) Preliminary examination or equivalent qualifications.
 - (b) Preliminary examination—Subject matter.
 - (c) Recognition of extra-provincial studies previous to admission.
- II. Apprenticeship and Law School study:
 - (a) Period of apprenticeship and study.
 - (b) Law School attendance—Intra-provincial.
 - (c) Law School attendance—Credit for extra-provincial studies.
 - (d) Examinations during studentship. (For subjects see below IV.)
 - (e) Relation to University.
- III. Admission to practice:
 - (a) General conditions.
 - (b) Barristers and solicitors and articled clerks from other provinces.
- IV. Intermediate and final examinations:

Prescribed subjects and text-books.
- V. Schedule of fees.

I. ADMISSION TO STUDY.

(a) *Preliminary examinations or equivalent qualifications.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Preliminary examination or (1) Graduates in Arts or Law in any university in H. M.'s Dominions; (2) Graduated cadets of R. M. C., Kingston; (3) Matriculants in the Faculty of Arts in any recognized university of Great Britain or Ireland or the Dominion of Canada, or of R. M. C., Kingston; (4) Any person who would be relieved from the preliminary examination in England under the Solicitors' Act, 1877, or regulations made thereunder.

ALBERTA.—No entrance examination. The following are admitted to the graduate class, viz.: (1) Graduates in Arts, Law, Medicine, Science or Literature in any university in H. M.'s Dominions; (2) Graduates of R. M. C., Kingston, and to the matriculant class any person who presents a matriculation certificate from any University in H. M.'s Dominions empowered to grant the degree of B. A.; (2) a candidate who presents a certificate from an officer of the University of Alberta that he possesses scholarship at least equal to junior matriculation standing in that university, provided, however, that any candidate who has the standing aforesaid, except in not more than two subjects, may file articles of clerkship with the Secretary and pay the fee as upon enrolment, and in the event of his obtaining matriculation standing in such subjects within one year from the date of the filing of his articles, he may be enrolled as a matriculant student as of the date of the filing thereof.

SASKATCHEWAN.—No entrance examination. Graduate Class:
(1) Graduate in Arts or Law of a recognized university in any part

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of His Majesty's Dominions; (2) Graduate of R. M. C., Kingston, who also produces either:

(a) Satisfactory evidence that he has passed a matriculation examination required by some university empowered by law to grant the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the United Kingdom or in Canada; or

(b) A certificate from the Department of Education or the University of Saskatchewan that he has passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects prescribed by the Department for junior matriculation.

Matriculant Class: — (1) Matriculant of any university empowered to grant the degree of B.A. in the United Kingdom or in Canada; (2) The holder of a certificate from the Department of Education or from the University of Saskatchewan that he has passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects prescribed by the Department for junior matriculation.

MANITOBA:—No entrance examination. The following are admitted as students:—(1) Graduates in Arts or Law in any university in Great Britain or Ireland, or of any province of the Dominion of Canada; (2) Bachelors of Science in Agriculture of any university or college in Manitoba; (3) Candidates who have passed the examination set forth in the curriculum of the University of Manitoba of students in Arts for the first year, or its equivalent.

ONTARIO:—No entrance examination. Graduate class:—(1) Graduates in Arts or Law in any university in His Majesty's Dominions; (2) Holders of diploma of R. M. C., Kingston; (3) Graduates in the Faculty of Applied or Practical Science of the University of Toronto, of McGill University, Montreal, or of Queen's University, Kingston. Matriculant class:—(1) A student of any university in Canada which is empowered by law to grant degrees in the Faculty of Arts or Law, the matriculation requirements of which have been approved by Convocation, who presents a certificate of having matriculated in such university within a period of four years next before his application for admission, or a certificate that he is enrolled in such university and is entitled to proceed in regular course to a degree in the Faculty of Arts or Law; (2) A candidate who presents a certificate from the Department of Education for Ontario showing that he has obtained the standing necessary for matriculation in the University of Toronto in the year in which he applies for admission, provided that no part of the examination at which such standing was obtained was written more than four years previous to such application; (3) A cadet of R. M. C., Kingston, who has passed within four years next before his application in both the obligatory and voluntary examinations held for entrance, and who has also taken the course in the College for one year, and passed the examination at the end of the year. This regulation continues in force only so long as the present curriculum of subjects for entrance and first year work is maintained in the R. M. C. Complete matriculation or graduation is required in all cases.

NOVA SCOTIA:—Preliminary examination or:—(1) A candidate who has matriculated into any college or university approved by the Council, and who has attended at least five regular classes of the course for the degree of B.A., of which English, Mathematics, Latin and another foreign language shall be four; (2) Holder of B.A. from any college or university approved by the Council for the purpose.

NEW BRUNSWICK:—Preliminary examination or:—(1) Degree of B.A. at any legally authorized university or college; (2) Degree of LL.B. or B.C.L. from such lawfully authorized university or college as may from time to time be approved of by the Council; (3) Grammar school or superior class license granted by Board of Education of New Brunswick.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:—Preliminary examination. Graduates of colleges within His Majesty's Dominions are exempt.

QUEBEC:—Examination for admission to study. Candidates holding the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Letters from any Canadian or British university are dispensed.

(b) Preliminary Examination—Subject Matter.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

History:—English—Charles I. to date; Canadian—from the Treaty of Paris.

Geography.

Mathematics:—Arithmetic, Algebra to quadratic equations inclusive; Euclid bks. I., II. and III.

English:—Composition and set books.

Latin:—Virgil—Aeneid bk. II., ll. 1-505, Caesar—de Bell. Gall. Bk. IV., Grammar.

French:—Fénelon's *Télémaque*, Grammar.

NOVA SCOTIA.

History:—Ancient and British.

Geography.

Mathematics:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.

English:—Set books, Grammar, Composition, History of English Literature.

Latin:—Set books, Grammar, Composition, Translation at sight.

Greek French or German:—Set books, Grammar, Composition, Translation at sight.

(The standard is that attained by a student at the end of the first year in Arts of a recognized university).

NEW BRUNSWICK.

History:—British and Canadian.

Geography.

Mathematics:—Arithmetic; Algebra to the end of simple equations; Geometry—Euclid bks I., II. and III.

English:—Grammar, Composition and Literature set out in courses of study of Public Schools of New Brunswick to end of Grade XI.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The English Language, English Literature, English History (from the Norman Conquest to the beginning of the reign of Victoria).

Latin and Greek; or Latin and any modern language.

(Latin examination to embrace Latin grammar, the first two books of Caesar's Commentaries and any two books of the Aeneid).

History of Greece and Rome.

Arithmetic, including fractions, square and cube root.

Mensuration of surfaces.

Geometry, including Euclid bks. I., II., III., IV., V. and VI.

Algebra, including quadratic equations.

The elements of Physics.

Plane Trigonometry.

QUEBEC.

Latin:—Caesar—de Bell. Gall., Virgil—Aeneid bks. I., II. and VI., Cicero—Oratio pro Milone, Orationes in Catilinam, Latin construction and parsing.

History:—History of Canada, a general knowledge of French, English, Ancient, Greek, Roman and Modern History.

Geography:—A general knowledge of ancient and modern geography.

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Literature:—General laws and history of literature, a composition on a given subject in candidate's own language, a French or English translation.
 Philosophy:—Logic, metaphysics and ethics.
 Arithmetic:—The first four rules, vulgar fractions, decimal fractions, simple proportion, compound proportion, rules of interest, practice and partnership.
 Algebra:—Elements up to and including equations of second degree.
 Geometry:—Elementary and plane trigonometry.
 Physics and Chemistry:—Elementary and general principles.

(c) *Recognition of Extra-Provincial Studies Previous to Admission to Study.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA:—None.

ALBERTA:—The Benchers may, on special petition, grant to any person who has a status as a student-at-law or articled clerk in any other part of His Majesty's Dominions, a status in the Society not greater than that then held by him on such terms as to undergoing examinations as they may decide. The applicant pays a fee of \$10 on the special petition, and an enrolment fee of from \$100 to \$300, according to the standard granted.

SASKATCHEWAN:—Convocation may grant to any person who is possessed of educational qualifications at least equal to those required of a student-at-law in the Province on his admission as such, and who has been actually engaged in the study of law in any other part of His Majesty's Dominions, status as a student-at-law in the Province, but not greater than his status in the country in which he had previously been a student.

ONTARIO:—None.

NOVA SCOTIA:—In practice, credit is given for extra-provincial studies by admitting students who are adjudged qualified to the second or third year at Dalhousie Law School. But the student must be formally articled in the Province for the full period of apprenticeship.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:—None.

QUEBEC:—None.

NEW BRUNSWICK:—See below under II. (b). The student must be articled in the Province for the full period of apprenticeship.

II. APPRENTICESHIP AND LAW SCHOOL STUDY.

(a) *Period of Apprenticeship and Study.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA:—Five years, reduced to three years in favour of any student-at-law who previously to enrolment has attained the degree of B.A. or M.A. or Bachelor or Doctor of Laws in any recognized university of the United Kingdom or of the Dominion, or is a graduate of the Royal Military College of Canada; also in favour of any person who, for the term of ten years has been a bona fide clerk to a practising barrister or barristers of British Columbia.

Legal Profession Act, sec. 36 (amended by 8 Geo. V. c. 46).

ALBERTA:—Any British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, if he has been admitted to the Society as a student-at-law and his name has been standing on the books thereof as such for a period of five years, or for a period of three years if he be a graduate in Arts, Law, Medicine, Science or Literature of some university in His Majesty's Dominions, or a graduate of the Royal Military College of Canada, may be enrolled as a barrister and solicitor.

This is construed as meaning that any person who has graduated as above before applying for admission as a barrister is entitled to admission after three years' study. Other students are admitted after five years. [Alberta: The Legal Profession Act, 1907, sec. 34 (1)].

SASKATCHEWAN:—Five years for students in the matriculant class, three years for students in the graduate class.

MANITOBA:—Non-graduates five years, graduates four years, with one year's reduction in each case for students who attend the Manitoba Law School throughout their full course, and pass its examinations. This is the period required for admission as attorney-at-law. The examination for call to the Bar is held about six months later than the attorney examination.

ONTARIO:—Five years for students in the matriculant class, three years for students in the graduate class.

NOVA SCOTIA:—Four years, or three years for candidates who are: (1) Bachelors of Arts of any college or university recognized by the Council at the time of being articulated, or (2) Bachelors of Laws of any law school, college or university recognized by the Council at the time of application for admission.

NEW BRUNSWICK:—Four years, or three years for students-at-law who: (1) Previous to being entered as such students have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts at any legally authorized university or college; or (2) Previous to application for admission as attorneys have taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws or Bachelor of Civil Law from a university or college approved by Council.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:—Five years, or four years for holders of a B.A. degree from any recognized university.

QUEBEC:—The student must have studied regularly and without interruption during ordinary office hours under indentures entered into before a notary, as clerk or student with a practising advocate, during at least four consecutive and entire years dating from the registration of his certificate of admission to study. This term is reduced to three years in the case of a student who has followed a regular course of law in a university or college of the province, and has there taken a degree in law. A regular law course is defined by the by-laws of the General Council of the Bar as a course of seven hundred and eighty-five lectures of one hour each in the subjects and in the proportion enumerated. R. S. Q. 1909, art. 4531. By-law No. 52.

(b) *Law School Attendance—Intra-Provincial.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA:—None.

ALBERTA:—Law School attendance is not obligatory. By agreement with the Benchers of the Law Society the University of Alberta grants a degree in law after four years' study. The Law Society curriculum is adopted by the University for the first three years with the addition of a few extra subjects in each year. In the fourth year the University has its own programme. The University does all the lecturing and all the examining of the Law Society; the examiners being approved of by the Benchers. The development of this scheme has been arrested in consequence of the war.

SASKATCHEWAN:—There is a Law School established at the judicial seat of Regina under the supervision and control of the Law Society, called Wetmore Hall. Law students in offices in Regina are required to attend at least sixty per cent. of each of the courses of the lectures for their respective years. There is also a Law School at the Provincial University at Saskatoon with a full course of lectures and examinations extending over three years and

granting the degree of LL.B. The University degree, however, is not recognized for the purpose of admission and call to the Bar.

Negotiations are now pending looking towards co-operation between Convocation and the University having in view mutual recognition by the University and by the Law Society of the certificates of Wetmore Hall and of the University degree as partial fulfilment of the examination requirements, both for admission to the degree of LL.B. and for call to the Bar.

MANITOBA:—The Manitoba Law School provides a three years' course of teaching. This course covers the work to be done by students to attain the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the University, or admission as attorney-at-law by the Law Society. It is compulsory upon all students, whether University or Law School, who reside in the City of Winnipeg or its contiguous communities to attend seventy per cent. of the lectures at the Law School in their respective years.

ONTARIO:—All students are required to attend the lectures and moot Courts at the Law School, Osgoode Hall, during three years.

NOVA SCOTIA:—In practice all students, with rare exceptions, attend the Dalhousie Law School; attendance is not, however, obligatory.

NEW BRUNSWICK:—The University of King's College, Windsor, N.S., has its school of law at St. John, N.B., and confers on the graduates thereof the degree of B.C.L. Attendance during the first and second years is not obligatory. Any person duly matriculated may, at the end of the first year (though he has not attended the lectures of the School), matriculate as a student of the second year on passing the first year examination, and the same provision applies to the third year.

New Brunswick students-at-law being graduates of such school of law at St. John, and having a degree of B.C.L. from King's College, Windsor, may be admitted as attorneys without further examination on producing a certificate signed by the Dean of such school of law, and observing the other requirements of students-at-law.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:—No provision.

QUEBEC:—In practice, almost all students attend the law course at the University of Laval or of McGill. By doing so, and taking a degree in law, they reduce the period of study from four years to three.

(c) *Law School Attendance—Credit for Extra-Provincial Studies.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA:—The benchers may give permission to a student or articled clerk to pursue his studies or serve his articles for the time mentioned in such permission with such barrister or solicitor or in such law school as may be stated in such permission, and the period so spent shall be considered as part of the period of study required by statute.

ALBERTA:—Pending satisfactory provision being made for academic legal education in the Province of Alberta, any matriculant student who wishes to pursue his studies outside the province for a portion of his term not exceeding two years may give written notice of his desire, stating at what place, for what period, with what barrister and solicitor, or at what law school he wishes to study. If the application is granted, such period of study will be allowed as part of the student's term of service. Legal Profession Act, 1907, sec. 24 (1b); Official Handbook, 1914, p. 12. (It is stated that of late years permission under this clause has rarely been granted).

The Benchers of the Society may grant to any person who has a status as a student-at-law or articled clerk in any other part of His

Majesty's Dominions a status in the Society not greater than that there held by him. Legal Profession Act, 1907, sec. 34 (1c).

SASKATCHEWAN:—A student-at-law may apply for permission to pursue his studies at any Canadian law school. If such permission is granted, the period so spent in such law school, and any further period the student may spend in the office of a barrister or solicitor in the city or town where such law school is located, between the terms that he studies at such law school, shall be considered as part of the term of study required by statute.

MANITOBA:—No provision.

ONTARIO:—No provision.

NOVA SCOTIA:—The practice of the Law School is to give credit for external studies by admitting students from other law schools whose qualifications are judged sufficient, to the second or third year, credit being given on the basis of equivalent courses rather than by years. A student's articles are not interrupted by bona fide study outside the province.

NEW BRUNSWICK:—The School of Law at St. John, N.B., of King's College, Windsor, N.S., admits undergraduates of other law schools ad eundem if, on examination, they are found qualified.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:—Any law student while articulated to an attorney in the province may attend an approved Law School out of the province, and the time spent thereat may be deemed as part of the apprenticeship of such student.

The following regulations for the attendance of law students abroad have been made:

I. The following Law Schools shall be deemed approved Law Schools:

- (1) Law School at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.
- (1) Law School at Dalhousie, Halifax.
- (3) Law School at McGill University, Montreal.
- (4) Law Schools at Yale, Harvard and Boston, U.S.A.

II. Students now articulated or to be articulated may attend a term of either of said schools for two years during the period of apprenticeship, and such attendance shall be reckoned as part of their term of apprenticeship, provided:

(a) Sufficient proof be adduced that the student has really attended the course of study during such term at the law school;

(b) and that such student has actually passed the examination required by the law school (if any) for such term;

(c) and that the articles or arrangement between the attorney and his student, as to his attending at such school, be reduced to writing, and filed in the prothonotary's office before such student leaves the attorney's office to attend such law school;

(d) and that the student, at the expiry of his articles, pass the legal examination now required by law.

III. Any person who shall have served an apprenticeship of two years with any attorney of the Island pursuant to the provisions for apprenticeship, and shall within six months after the expiration thereof have entered and attended as a student with some special pleader or barrister-at-law at London for not less than two years next following shall, on satisfactory proof thereof being given to the Court, accompanied with a certificate from the attorney in this province with whom he had studied, be entitled to be admitted as attorney at the expiration of such service and also as a barrister of the Court at the same time.

QUEBEC:—No provision.

(d) *Examinations During Studentship.*

(For subjects, see below IV.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA:—First Intermediate, Second Intermediate, Final, 1. Solicitor; 2. Barrister.

ALBERTA:—Two Intermediates and Final.

SASKATCHEWAN:—Two Intermediates and Final.

MANITOBA:—Every applicant for admission as attorney must pass First Intermediate, Second Intermediate and Final examination. Candidates for admission as a barrister must, in addition, pass also a special examination for barrister.

ONTARIO:—First Intermediate, Second Intermediate, Final.

NOVA SCOTIA:—Intermediate and Final.

NEW BRUNSWICK:—First Intermediate, Second Intermediate, Final.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:—First examination, Second examination, Final examination.

QUEBEC:—Final only.

(e) *Relation to University.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA:—There is no law department in the University of British Columbia.

ALBERTA:—Vide supra under II. (b).

SASKATCHEWAN:—No recognition of University examinations. But see above under II. (b).

MANITOBA:—Complete co-operation. Joint examinations are held which qualify both for the profession and for the University degree. Extra subjects, however are required for the University degree. Examinations in Law School courses are set and read both by university examiners and by examiners appointed by the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society.

ONTARIO:—No recognition of university examinations,

NOVA SCOTIA:—Complete co-operation. A student who graduates from the Dalhousie Law School is admitted to the Bar without further examination. Examinations in Law School courses are set and read both by university examiners and by examiners appointed by the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society.

NEW BRUNSWICK:—Students who have obtained the degree of B.C.L. from King's College are admitted without examination. Students who have obtained the degree of B.C.L. or LL.B. from any other college or university approved by the Council of the Barristers' Society are not required to pass the Intermediate examinations.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:—None.

QUEBEC:—No recognition of University examinations.

III. ADMISSION TO PRACTICE.

(a) General Conditions.

BRITISH COLUMBIA:—For call to the Bar the candidate must (1) be a British subject, (2) of full age, (3) have attended Chambers for the prescribed period, (4) have passed the prescribed examinations, (5) have paid the fees. For admission as a solicitor the candidate must have been articled to a practising solicitor; other conditions the same as for call to the Bar.

Barristers who have been in actual practice for one year may be admitted as solicitors, and solicitors who have been in actual practice for one year may be called to the Bar on passing the appropriate examination in each case, and paying fees. Women are admitted upon the same terms as men. (2 Geo. V., ch. 18).

ALBERTA:—Service under articles and compliance with the other usual conditions, entitle the student to admission and enrolment as a barrister and solicitor.

SASKATCHEWAN:—Same as Alberta. The Benchers may in their discretion make rules providing for the admission of women to practise as barristers and solicitors.

(Legal Profession Act, s. 37a inserted by S. L. A. Act, 1912-13, s. 27.)

MANITOBA:—Candidates for admission as attorney must have been articled, and candidates for admission as barrister must have been enrolled for the statutory period, and must also, if resident in Winnipeg or the neighborhood, have attended the Law School. Candidates who are qualified for admission as attorneys may qualify also for admission as barristers by passing a special examination for barrister.

ONTARIO:—The student may either attend a Barrister's Chambers or serve under articles. In either case he must attend the Law School and pass the examinations. An articled clerk who has been enrolled with the Law Society and satisfied the other conditions is entitled both to be called to the Bar and to be admitted to practice as a solicitor. It is usual to proceed to the double qualification.

NOVA SCOTIA:—Every person entitled to be admitted as a solicitor may also be admitted as a barrister.

NEW BRUNSWICK:—Attorneys may be admitted barristers after the lapse of one year from the date of their admission as attorneys.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:—After the expiration of one year from the time of admission as an attorney, an attorney may be called to the Bar, but any articled student making not less than 75 per cent. in the examinations prescribed for admission as attorney may be called to the Bar when admitted an attorney.

An attorney may be appointed a solicitor before the expiration of the year.

QUEBEC:—No distinction between barrister and solicitor.

(b) Barristers and Solicitors and Articled Clerks from other Provinces.

BRITISH COLUMBIA:—Barristers and solicitors from other provinces are called or admitted on passing an examination in the statute law of the province and the practice of the Courts.

Barristers and solicitors from Quebec must also pass an examination in the Common and Statute Law of England applicable to the province.

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ALBERTA:—Barristers and solicitors from other provinces may be enrolled as barristers and solicitors upon passing a satisfactory examination on the Statutes of Canada, the Ordinances of the North-West Territories in force in Alberta, the Statutes of the Province of Alberta and the practice of the Courts therein. The examination is oral, and is held by a benchers at such time and place as he may appoint. If barristers and solicitors of Alberta are proved to be admitted without examination to practise in the Courts of the province from which an applicant comes, he will not be required to pass an examination in Alberta.

SASKATCHEWAN:—Barristers and solicitors from other provinces may be enrolled as barristers and solicitors of Saskatchewan upon passing a satisfactory examination in the Statutes of Canada, the Statutes of Saskatchewan, and the practice of the Courts therein. The examination consists of the papers on Statute law and practice set for the final examinations.

See R. S. S. 1909, ch. 104, sec. 8, sub-sec. 2 (b).

MANITOBA:—Barristers from any of the provinces or territories of the Dominion of Canada (excepting Alberta and Saskatchewan), must pass an examination on the books and subjects prescribed for the final call examination unless entitled to the privilege conferred by R. S. M. 1913, ch. 111, sec. 63, sub-sec. (b). This entitles to be called to the Bar "any person who has been duly called to the Bar of any of the provinces or territories of the Dominion of Canada, or of any British colony in which the legal education is, in the opinion of the benchers, equal to the requirements of the Law Society of Manitoba, in which the same privilege would be extended to barristers from Manitoba, and who produces sufficient evidence of such call and testimonials of good character and conduct."

Attorneys and solicitors from any of the provinces or territories of the Dominion of Canada (excepting Alberta and Saskatchewan) must pass an examination in the Statute laws of the province and the practice of the Courts of Manitoba.

ONTARIO:—Quebec barristers and solicitors and persons entitled to receive a diploma for that purpose under the Quebec Bar Act, and persons who have been duly registered as clerks, and have studied during the periods of study respectively required under the provisions of these Acts, on undergoing an examination in the law of Ontario, may be called to practise at the Bar of Ontario. Barristers from other provinces, in which the same privileges would be extended to members of the Bar of Ontario, may be called to the Bar of Ontario after passing such examination as may be prescribed at the time of application. Members of the Bar of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, or British Columbia are not required to pass an examination.

NOVA SCOTIA:—A barrister, attorney or solicitor of any superior Court in His Majesty's colonies, and a solicitor of any Court in Great Britain or Ireland, on producing evidence satisfactory to the Council that he is such barrister or solicitor at the time of application, and that he is in good standing, and of good moral character, and also that he has served as an articled clerk for a term equal to that heretofore prescribed for articled clerks in this province, and upon passing the usual final examinations required in the case of articled clerks, shall be entitled to be admitted as a barrister and solicitor.

Barristers of His Majesty's superior Courts in any of His Majesty's dominions in which the same privileges are extended to barristers of the Supreme Court of this province, on producing satisfactory evidence of their admission, and of their good standing and good moral character, shall be entitled to admission as barristers of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

Every person applying for admission under this section shall before such admission, pay such fees to the society, and fulfil such other requirements as are prescribed from time to time by the Council. 1899, ca. 27, sec. 14.

The Council may, by special resolution, provide that any person who has been under articles of clerkship in any other province of the Dominion, or in the Colony of Newfoundland, for the same period as is required for admission as a solicitor in this province, may be admitted upon payment of the prescribed fees to the final examination next after the passing of such resolution, and any person so permitted to attend such final examination, who successfully passes the same, shall be entitled to be admitted as a solicitor upon furnishing such evidence of the matters aforesaid, and upon payment of such further fees as are prescribed by the Council. 1899, ch. 27, sec. 15; 1907, ch. 21, sec. 1.

NEW BRUNSWICK:—Rule 57, Rules and Regulations of the Barristers' Society of New Brunswick.

Admission of attorneys and barristers from other provinces and colonies. Attorneys and barristers who present petitions to the council and produce the proper certificates of admission from the Court of the province, colony or territory from which they may come, with certificates from the Court in which they may have become practitioners, that they have conducted themselves with credit and reputation since their admission there, may be recommended for admission to the Bar of this province on passing such examination as the Council may require, and on payment of a fee of two hundred dollars (\$200); provided the province, colony or territory from which the applicant comes will, in like manner, admit attorneys and barristers from this province; and further provided, that no examination shall be required of any such applicant in case the province, colony or territory from which he comes will, in like manner, admit attorneys and barristers from this province.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:—A barrister of any Court in Great Britain or Ireland, or an attorney, solicitor or barrister of any British province or colony who shall have resided in this province for a period of twelve months previous to making application for admission, shall be entitled to be admitted to practise as an attorney or barrister on his producing a satisfactory certificate bearing date six months previous to the commencement of his residence in this province, from a judge of the Court to which he belonged, of his being at the Bar or on the Rolls of such Court, and of his being in actual practice at the time such certificate was granted; and if required by a judge of the Supreme Court of this province, he shall pass a satisfactory examination touching his fitness and capacity.

An attorney and barrister of any other British province or colony may be admitted and called to the Bar of this province without having resided for a period of twelve months previous to making application, provided attorneys and barristers of the Supreme Court of this province are, at the time when such application may be made, entitled to equal privileges of admission to the Bar of the Courts in the country to the Bar of which the attorney and barrister seeking admission belongs.

QUEBEC:—R. S. Q. 4539: (1) Any person admitted to practise the profession of barrister in any province of Canada, under the laws of such province, may, on providing sufficient proof of the fact, and certificates of good conduct, and on passing an examination upon the law of the Province of Quebec, to the satisfaction of the examiners, obtain from the *Bâtonnier* of the Province of Quebec a diploma authorizing him to practise the profession before all Courts in this province.

But such person shall, previously, give notice to the secretary of the section in which he resides, or in the event of his not resid-

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ing in the province, to the secretary of the section which he selects, and pay a sum of \$200, or such other greater sum which may be exacted in the province of such barrister for the admission of an advocate of the Province of Quebec to the Bar of such Province.

If, in the province to which the candidate belongs, there is exacted from an advocate of the Province of Quebec a fee for admission to practise law as a barrister and another fee for admission to practise as a solicitor, such candidates shall pay a sum equal to both these fees together.

The treasurer of the section shall forward \$100 out of this amount to the secretary-treasurer of the General Council.

(2) The power granted by this article shall extend only to the barristers of a province in which the same privilege is granted to advocates of the Province of Quebec.

(3) Any person being a member of the Bar of any of the provinces of Canada in which the same privileges are granted to the advocates of the Province of Quebec shall have the right to appear and act as an advocate before all the Courts of this province having criminal and correctional jurisdiction. R. S. Q. 3559, 3 Ed. VII. ch. 34, sec. 6.

IV. INTERMEDIATE AND FINAL.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

First Intermediate:

Contracts	Anson.
Common Law	Indermaur.
Real Property	Williams.
Equity	H. A. Smith.
County Court Act and Rules.	

Second Intermediate:

Pleading	Odgers.
Real Property	Foa's Landlord and Tenant.
Evidence	Stephen's Digest.
Personal Property	Williams.
Torts	Underhill.
Prescribed Statutes.	

Final.

Solicitor.

Wills	Hawkins.
Contracts	Leake.
Torts	Pollock.
Equity	Story.
Executors	Walter and Elgood.
Choses in Action	Warren.
Statutes	Criminal Code.
Pleading and practice of British Columbia Courts.	
Statute law of British Columbia and of the Dominion.	

Barrister.

Common Law	Broom.
Contracts	Pollock.
Equity	Snell.
Evidence	Stephen's Digest.
Bills and Notes	Byles.
Criminal Law	Harris, Criminal Practice and Procedure under Code.
Constitutional Law	Bourinot's Constitution of Canada.
Private International Law	Westlake.
Pleading and practice in the Courts of British Columbia.	
Statute law of British Columbia and of the Dominion.	

ALBERTA.

First Year.

Contracts	Anson.
Common Law	Indermaur and Prescribed Statutes.
Real Property and Registration of Title	Williams (parts of) and Prescribed Statutes.
Equity	H. A. Smith and Prescribed Sta- tute Law, with respect to the Constitution and powers of the Courts.
Constitutional Law	Clement (omitting pp. 404-836, 3rd ed.)
Statute Law	Prescribed Acts and Ordinances.

Second Year.

Common Law	Kerr's Student's Blackstone, with Prescribed Statutes.
Contracts	Pollock, with Prescribed Statutes.
Equity	Snell.
Torts	Underhill, with Prescribed Statutes
Real Property and Registration of Title	Williams—portions prescribed for first year and others, with Statutes.
Criminal Law	Kenny, with Statutes.
Evidence	Powell (ed. Odgers), with Statutes.
Private International Law	Foote, Statutes.
Civil Practice and Procedure...	
Statute Law	Prescribed Acts and Ordinances.

Third Year.

Common Law	Broom's Legal Maxims.
Equity	De Colyar on Guarantees, Underhill on Trusts, Statutes.
Contracts	Chalmers' Sale of Goods Act, Pol- lock on Partnership, Statutes.
Torts	Pollock, Fraser on Libel and Slan- der, Statutes.
Mercantile Law	Smith's Mercantile Law, MacLaren on Bills and Notes, Pollock on Partnership, Statutes.
Wills and Construction of Sta- tutes	Hawkins on Wills, Beale's Cardinal Rules, Statutes.
Constitutional Law	Clement's Canadian Constitution, Lowell's Government of Eng- land, Statutes.
Criminal Law and Practice.....	Statutes.
Private International Law	Foote.
Practice and Procedure	Odgers on Pleading, Statutes.
Evidence	Philpson, Statutes.
Company Law	Douglas and Rorie, Statutes.
Statute Law	Prescribed Acts and Ordinances.

SASKATCHEWAN.

First Intermediate.

Practice and Procedure.....	Specified Acts and Orders and Rules of Court.
Personal Property	Williams (prescribed chapters) and Statutes.
Constitutional Law and History.	MacLaren's Lectures on the Consti- tutional History of England, Thomas' Leading Cases in Constitutional Law.

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Torts	Underhill (Canadian edition) and Statutes.
Real Property	Williams (prescribed chapters) and the Land Titles Act, 1917 (general principles only).
Criminal Law	Kenny, 7th ed., chapters 1-21, Corresponding portions of Criminal Code.
Contracts	Anson.

Second Intermediate.

Practice and Procedure	Odgers on Pleading and Practice, Statutes.
Personal Property and Mercantile Law	General review of the work of the first year, together with a closer study of enumerated Statutes of Saskatchewan and of the Dominion, including Bank Act, Bills of Exchange Act, etc. The principles enunciated in specified cases.
Canadian Constitutional Law...	(a) British North America Act. (b) Saskatchewan Act. Lefroy's Leading Cases, and the principles enunciated in selected cases.
Partnership and Agency	Bowstead—Digest of the Law of Agency, Pollock on Partnership, Statutes.
Jurisprudence and Construction of Statutes	Salmond — Jurisprudence, Craie's Statute Law, The Interpretation Act.
Equity	H. A. Smith's Principles of Equity, The Trustee Act.
Evidence	Best on Evidence, The Evidence Act—Saskatchewan, The Canada Evidence Act—Dominion.

Final.

Practice, Procedure and Evidence	Phillips on Evidence, Odgers on Pleading and Practice Acts, Orders and Rules of Court.
International Law	Westlake — Private International Law, Naturalization Act, Extradition Act.
Company Law	(a) The important features of specified Statutes. (b) The principles enunciated in selected cases.
Torts	Underhill on Torts, Radcliffe and Miles' Cases illustrating the Law of Torts, Statutes.
Real Property	General survey of the work of the first intermediate. A study of the Statutory Law bearing on the topic, and of the principles involved in specified cases. Williams on Real Property (specified portions). Thom—Canadian Torrens System. Scott—Torrens System Mortgages. Statutes, Saskatchewan, Dominion, etc., and the principles enunciated in selected cases.

Equity	Brett's Leading Cases, and Saskatchewan Statutes specified.
Contracts	Anson, Leake (selected portions), Statutes.
Criminal and Crown Office Procedure	Criminal Code (portions), Crown Practice Rules, etc.
Municipal Law	The important feature of specified Statutes. The principles enunciated in specified cases.

MANITOBA.

First Year.

English Constitutional Law and History	Maitland's Lectures on the Constitutional Law of England, Thomas' Leading Cases in Constitutional Law.
Real Property	Williams or Goodeve, Statutes.
Personal Property	Williams or Goodeve, Statutes.
Contract	Anson, Caporn's Leading Cases.
Torts	Underhill, Statute, R. S. M. c. 199.
Criminal Law	Dom. Stat., cap. 146.
Jurisprudence	Salmond.
Civil Procedure	Portions of Statutes and of Rules (for Law Society students). of Court.

Second Year.

Canadian Constitutional Law and History	B.N.A. Act, Lefroy's Leading Cases, Specified Cases. The Man. Act.
Real Property	Goodeve's Real Property or Williams, Statutes.
Personal Property and Commercial Transactions	Goodeve's Personal Property, Williams' Sale of Goods Act, Statutes.
Equity	Maitland's Lectures on Equity.
Evidence	Best, Cockles' Leading Cases, Statutes (Man. c. 65), and Canada Evidence Act.
Civil Procedure (for Law Society Students)	Statutes.
Partnership	Pollock, Statutes, R. S. M. c. 151.
Roman Law (for University Students)	Leage's Roman Private Law.

Third Year.

Real Property	(a) The Real Property Act and Leading Cases to be prescribed.
Equity	(b) Landlord and Tenant, Statutes. Strahan's Leading Cases, Selected Cases, Statutes (Man., cap. 200).
Commercial Law	(a) Negotiable Instruments.
	(b) Sale of Goods.
	(c) Principal and Surety.
	(d) Bailment.
	(e) Principal and Agent.
	(f) The Bankruptcy Act, Dom. Statutes, 1919 (if proclaimed).

NOTE: The student is required to show a somewhat more than elementary knowledge of these subjects.

Torts	Radcliffe and Miles, Cases Illustrating the Law of Torts—Statutes.
Partnership	Pollock—Statutes, Man., cap. 151.
Company Law	Dominion and Manitoba Companies Acts—Robson and Hugg's Leading Cases.

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- Municipal Law Manitoba Municipal and Assessment Acts (Leading cases to be prescribed), Robson and Hugg's Leading Cases.
- Civil Procedure (for Law Society Students)—Statutes.
- History of English Law (for University Students) Jenks with Holdsworth, vol. I.
- Criminal and Crown Office Procedure (for Law Society students) with applicable portions of Criminal Code.
- Public International Law (for University students) Hall,—Bentwich's Leading Cases.

*Barristers' Examination.***The Principles of Pleading and the Law of Discovery.**

The student is advised to use in aid Odgers on Pleading.

There should be an acquaintance with the English Law of Discovery and the Decisions thereon of the Manitoba Courts.

Evidence Phipson.

Construction of Statutes Crale's Hardcastle and Interpretation Acts of Manitoba and Dominion.

Constitutional Law Lefroy's Canada's Federal System, and the later jurisprudence.

International Law Evans' Leading Cases on International Law.

Private International Law Westlake.

In this province the text-books are recommended
—not prescribed.

ONTARIO.

First Year.

General Jurisprudence Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence.

Contract Anson on Contract, Parts I. to IV.

Real Property Armour's Real Property.

Common Law The Land Titles Act.

Constitutional History and Law. Bourinot's Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada.

Equity Lefroy's Leading Cases in Canadian Constitutional Law.

Practice and Procedure Maitland's Lectures in Equity.

Statute Law Judicature Act and Rules of Practice.

Such Acts and parts of Acts as shall be prescribed by the Principal.

Book-keeping, Elements of,

Criminal Law The Criminal Statutes of Canada.

Second Year.

Criminal Procedure The Criminal Statutes of Canada.

Real Property Kerr's Student's Blackstone, Book 2

Personal Property Armour's Real Property.

Contract Williams on Personal Property.

Pollock on Partnership.

Anson on Contract, Parts V. and VI.

Chalmers on Sale of Goods.

Torts Underhill on Torts.

Trusts Underhill on Trusts.

Evidence Powell on Evidence.

Constitutional Law Lefroy's Constitutional Law of Canada.

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COMPARATIVE TABLES

Practice and Procedure	Statutes, Rules and Orders relating to the jurisdiction, pleading, practice and procedure of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Exchequer Court and the Courts of Ontario.
Statute Law	Such Acts and parts of Acts as shall be prescribed by the Principal.

Third Year.

Real Property	Clerke and Humphrey on Sales of Land. Hawkins on Wills. Armour on Titles.
Mortgages and Guarantees.....	Falconbridge on Mortgages. De Colyar on Guarantees.
Torts	Pollock on Torts. Smith on Negligence, 2nd edition.
Evidence	Best on Evidence.
Commercial Law	Falconbridge on Banking and Bills of Exchange. Mercantile Law Amendment Act. Bills of Lading Act. Creditors' Relief Act.
Private International Law	Foote's Private International Jurisprudence.
Construction and Operation of Statutes.	Hardcastle's Construction and Effect of Statutory Law.
Practice and Procedure	Statutes, Rules and Orders relating to the jurisdiction, pleading, practice and procedure of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Exchequer Court and the Courts of Ontario.
Company Law	Palmer's Company Law. The Ontario Companies' Act. The Companies' Act, R. S. C. ch. 79. The Winding-up Act, R. S. C. ch. 144.
Municipal Law	The Municipal Act.
Statute Law	Such Acts and parts of Acts as shall be prescribed by the Principal.

NOTE: In the examinations of all the years the questions put are liable to be based upon:

- (a) The text-books and statutes above mentioned.
- (b) The Lectures delivered by the Principal, Lecturers and Demonstrators.
- (c) The special Lectures delivered by members of the profession and others.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Intermediate Examination.

Contracts	Anson.
Torts	Pollock or Underhill.
Real Property and Wills	Williams, Jarman or Theobald.
Equity	H. A. Smith's Principles of Equity.
Criminal Law	Harris or Kenny, the Criminal Code of Canada.
Constitutional History and Constitutional Law	Taswell Langmead, Const. Hist. of England. Clements's Canadian Constitution.

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Final Examination.

Commercial Law	Maclaren on Bills and Notes, Bowstead on Agency, Palmer's Company Law, Lowndes on Marine Insurance, Macclan on Shipping, Benjamin on Sales, Beven on Employers' Liability.
Equity Jurisprudence	Snell, Brett's Cases in Modern Equity.
Evidence	Phipson.
Statutory Law	Craies or Maxwell.
Domestic Relations	Eversley, with Statutes relating to Married Women, Guardians and Wards.
Procedure and Practice	Judicature Act and Rules, Odgers on Pleading, Crown Rules and Practice on the Crown Side, Supreme Court of Canada Practice, Exchequer Court Practice (including Admiralty)

Students are expected to familiarize themselves with the Interpretation Acts and the Statutory law on the foregoing subjects and the leading decisions in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia and Canada.

The course given in the Dalhousie Law School is as follows:—

First Year.

History of English Law.	Crimes.
Contracts.	Real Property.
Torts.	Constitutional History.

Second Year.

Evidence, 1.	Agency.
Equity, 1 or 2.	Wills and Administration.
Bills and Notes.	Partnership.
Sales.	Procedure.
Insurance.	Dominion Statutes.

Third Year.

Evidence, 2.	Shipping.
Equity, 2 or 1.	Mortgages and Suretyship.
Corporations.	Procedure.
Conflict of Laws.	Practical Statutes and Rules of Interpretation.
International Law.	
Constitutional Law.	

Examinations in such of the above courses as are included in the Barristers' Society curriculum are set and read by both University examiners and examiners appointed by the Barristers' Society.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

First Intermediate.

Real Property	Blackstone, vol. II., and Williams.
Contracts	Anson or Pollock.
Torts	Pollock or Underhill.
Blackstone vol. I. Indermaur's or Broom's Common Law, and Shipley's Leading Cases to be read with text-books on Contracts and Torts.	

Such local and Dominion Acts as relate to the above subjects.

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Second Intermediate.

Sales Benjamin.
 Bills and Notes Byles and Maclaren.
 Pleading and Practice Odgers.
 Domestic Relations Eversley.
 Constitutional Law Clement.
 Such local and Dominion Acts as relate to the above subjects.

Final Examination.

Evidence Phipson or Powell.
 Wills and Executors Williams.
 Equity Smith or Snell.
 Partnerships and Corporations. . Underhill on Partnership, Palmer's
 Company Law.
 Criminal Law Blackstone, vol. IV., and the Criminal
 Code.
 Admiralty and Shipping Stockton's Admiralty, Smith's Mercantile
 Law bk. II., caps. 1 & 2,
 bk. III., caps. 3, 4, 7 and 9, and
 bk. IV., cap. 2.
 Procedure:—Practice in Supreme, County, Probate and Inferior
 Courts.
 Statutes:—Maxwell on Interpretation, Dominion and Provincial Interpretation
 Acts, the Judicature Act 1909, and Rules, the County Court Act, the Probate Act,
 Inferior Courts Act, Witnesses and Evidence Act, Arrest, Imprisonment, and
 Examination of Debtors Act, Memorials and Executions, the Registry Act,
 Bills of Sale Act, Wills Act, Intestate Estate Act, Married Women's Property
 Act, The Property Act, Landlord and Tenant, Partnerships, Corporations,
 Trustee Act.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

First Examination.

Real Property Williams.
 Personal Property Williams.
 Contracts Anson.
 Common Law Broom.
 Constitutional History of Canada Bourinot.
 P. E. I. Statutes relating to above subjects.

Second Examination.

Real Property Blackstone.
 Evidence Stephen's Digest.
 Equity Snell.
 Sales Benjamin.
 Contracts Pollock.
 Leading P. E. I. Statutes.

Final Examination.

Criminal Code and Harris on Criminal Law.
 Pleading Stephens.
 Evidence Powell.
 Torts Pollock.
 Bills and Notes Maclaren.
 Trusts and Trustees Underhill.
 Wills and Executors and Administrators, C.L.P. Act and Practice,
 B.N.A. Act.

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QUEBEC.

History of Law.
 Roman Law.
 Civil Law.
 Commercial and Maritime Law.
 Civil Procedure.

International, Public and Private, Law and other subjects examiners may see fit to select.

Criminal Law and Procedure.
 Constitutional and Administrative Law.
 Comparative Law.

V. SCHEDULE OF FEES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

On admission as a student-at-law or articled clerk.....	\$ 50.00
In the event of an unsuccessful examination \$40 will be returned.	
On examination of a student-at-law for call to the Bar....	100.00
In the event of an unsuccessful examination \$75 will be returned.	
On examination of an articled clerk for admission as a solicitor.	100.00
In the event of an unsuccessful examination \$75 will be returned.	
Provided, that in the event of a candidate being unsuccessful in both examinations, \$175 will be returned.	
On examination for call to the Bar of a barrister from any other province or country.....	250.00
In the event of an unsuccessful examination \$225 will be returned.	
On examination for admission of a solicitor from any other province or country	250.00
In the event of an unsuccessful examination \$225 will be returned.	
Provided, that in the event of a candidate being unsuccessful in both examinations, \$475 will be returned.	
On examination of a solicitor of the Supreme Court of British Columbia for call to the Bar	250.00
In the event of an unsuccessful examination \$225 will be returned.	
On examination of a barrister at the Bar of this Province for admission as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of British Columbia	250.00
In the event of an unsuccessful examination \$225 will be returned.	
For any intermediate examination.....	10.00
For certificate of admission as a student-at-law or an articled clerk	1.00
For every other certificate	1.00
Barristers' or solicitors' annual fee, payable on the first Monday in November in each year.....	30.00
Provided, that if paid on or before the first Monday in October, such amount shall be reduced to \$20.	

ALBERTA.

On application for admission as a student-at-law.....	\$ 5.00
On admission and enrolment as a student-at-law.....	50.00
On admission and enrolment of a student as a barrister and solicitor.....	100.00
On application from practitioners from other parts of the British Empire for admission as a barrister and solicitor.	10.00

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COMPARATIVE TABLES

On admission and enrolment of a practitioner from other parts of the British Empire as a barrister and solicitor	\$ 400.00
On every examination.	10.00
On every special petition or application to Convocation for special privileges or relief.	10.00
For every certificate of admission and enrolment as a student-at-law or as barrister and solicitor other than the certificate granted upon enrolment as such.	2.00
Annual fee from barristers and solicitors resident in Edmonton and Calgary payable on or before 15th January in each year.	15.00
Elsewhere.	10.00
If not paid until on or before 15th February in each year.	25.00
Elsewhere.	20.00
If not paid until on or before 15th March in each year.	30.00
Elsewhere.	25.00
The fees required from students from other parts of the British Empire are as follows:	
Fee on special petition.	10.00
Enrolment fee as follows:	
Where a student is given such standing that he is still required to serve under articles:	
(a) Three years or more.	100.00
(b) Two years or more up to three years.	150.00
(c) Some period less than two years.	250.00
(d) No time, the whole term of service having fully expired.	300.00

SASKATCHEWAN.

On application for admission as a student-at-law.	\$ 55.00
On admission and enrolment of a student-at-law as a barrister and solicitor.	100.00
On application from practitioners from other parts of the British Empire for admission as a barrister and solicitor.	10.00
On admission and enrolment of a practitioner from other parts of the British Empire as a barrister and solicitor	500.00
On every examination.	10.00
Annual fee from barristers and solicitors (except those practising and resident in Regina, Saskatoon and Moosejaw)	15.00
Annual fee from barristers and solicitors practising in Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw.	20.00
Provided that if such certificates be not taken out on or before the 15th of January in each year, the fee payable therefor shall be increased by five dollars.	
Provided further that if such certificate be not taken out before the 15th day of February in any year, the fee payable therefor shall be increased by an additional five dollars.	
The fees required from students from other parts of the British Empire are as follows:	
1. Where applicant is a graduate of a university:	
(a) If given standing not exceeding one year.	155.00
(b) If given standing exceeding one year but not exceeding two years.	205.00
(c) If given standing exceeding two years.	405.00
2. Where applicant is not a graduate of a university:	
(a) If given standing not exceeding one year.	155.00
(b) If given standing exceeding one year but not exceeding two years.	205.00
(c) If given standing exceeding two years but not exceeding three years.	255.00
(d) If given standing exceeding three years but not exceeding four years.	305.00
(e) If given standing exceeding four years.	405.00

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MANITOBA.

On every application for admission.....	\$ 2.00
On admission as student-at-law.....	50.00
For attorneys.....	60.00
For barristers.....	100.00
For barristers from England, Scotland or Ireland, or any of the provinces or territories of the Dominion of Canada.....	250.00
For attorneys or solicitors of any of His Majesty's superior courts in England, Scotland or Ireland, or any of the provinces or territories of the Dominion of Canada....	250.00

ONTARIO.

With application for admission as student-at-law.....	\$ 1.00
For admission as student-at-law on entrance.....	50.00
With notice of call to the degree of barrister-at-law.....	1.00
On examination for call.....	100.00
For admission as a solicitor.....	60.00
For every petition to Convocation for special relief.....	2.00
For every certificate of admission as student-at-law.....	1.00
For every other certificate.....	1.00
With every other notice.....	1.00
Law School per term in advance.....	100.00
Barrister's annual term or Bar fee.....	2.00
Solicitor's annual certificate.....	15.00
Fee in special cases for call to the Bar.....	200.00
Fee in special cases for admission as a solicitor.....	200.00
Fee on each examination.....	10.00

In case any candidate for call to the Bar, or for a certificate of fitness as a solicitor, fails to pass the necessary examination, or is rejected on any other ground, the fee deposited by him according to the statutes or the rules of the Society, shall be returned to him by the Secretary less \$10. The fee for final examinations is not divisible as the examination covers the qualifications for both call and certificate for fitness; \$20 must be paid for the Christmas examinations, and the balance of \$140 for the Easter examinations, in each case not later than two days before the examinations.

NOVA SCOTIA.

For preliminary examination.....	\$ 25.00
For Intermediate examination.....	25.00
For final examination.....	100.00
For admission as an articled clerk if the fee for preliminary examination has not been paid.....	25.00
For admission as barrister or solicitor if the fees for Intermediate and final examination have not been paid.....	125.00
In case such admission is pursuant to a resolution under section 14 or 15 of the Barristers' and Solicitors' Act, an additional fee of \$100 unless the Council shall otherwise order.	
For admission as barrister or solicitor under section 13 of the Barristers' and Solicitors' Act.....	225.00
For certificate of admission as an articled clerk.....	1.00
For barristers' or solicitors' certificate.....	2.00
For any other certificate (other than the annual certificate issued to barristers).....	1.00

If any candidate fails to pass any examination or is rejected on any other ground, the fee deposited by him according to the statutes or rules of the society shall be returned to him less \$10.

COMPARATIVE TABLES

NEW BRUNSWICK.

For preliminary examination.....	\$ 20.00
For first intermediate examination.....	10.00
For second intermediate examination.....	10.00
For supplemental examination.....	5.00
For final examination.	60.00

The fees on preliminary and final examinations are payable notwithstanding the candidates may be relieved from taking these examinations, in the case of the preliminary examinations by exemption to holders of degrees of B.A. etc., and in the case of the final examinations by exemption to holders of degree of B.C.L. from King's College, Windsor.

If any candidate fails to pass any preliminary or final examination, or is rejected on any other ground, the fee deposited by him, according to the rules of the society, shall be returned to him less \$10.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

For examination of persons desirous of being admitted to study law.	\$ 12.00
Fee after passing examination at time of signing articles.	25.00
For each of the three examinations, First, Intermediate and Final, each.	6.00
For each supplementary examination.	2.00
For admission as attorney.	25.00

N.B.—There was an attempt made to increase the above twenty-five dollars fees to fifty dollars under Statute of 1918, but an error was made in quoting the Act amended, and the fee was, therefore, not collected. This will, in all probability, be rectified at next session of the legislature.

QUEBEC.

(By-law 22). On giving notice the candidate pays to the Secretary of section a fee of \$2 and deposits in the hands of the Treasurer the following sums:—

Study—Partial examination.	\$ 70.00
Full examination or for admission as a Bachelor.....	105.00
For admission to Practice.....	180.00

Out of each deposit the Treasurer forwards at least ten days before the examinations to the Secretary-Treasurer of the General Council \$30 to meet the expenses of the examinations and of the General Council.

If the candidate is not admitted to study or to practice, the amount deposited is refunded to him less \$30.