

agreement as a Clerk and Student with a practising Advocate during four consecutive years; or three consecutive years if he has followed a regular and complete Course of Law in a University or Incorporated College, in which such Course of Law is established, which Course of Law shall be subject to the provisions hereinafter contained; and that he has taken a *Degree in Law* in such University or Incorporated College; and such Course of Law may be followed at the same time that the Students is serving his time of Study under Articles."

2. "The Governor from time to time may require of all Universities of Incorporated Colleges claiming to have established therein such a Course of Law, a *Report fully shewing the detailed requirements of such Course*, and by Order in Council he may declare his approval thereof if the same are deemed sufficient; or he may prescribe such other and further requirements as may be deemed fit; and no diploma or degree in Law shall avail under this Section unless granted in Conformity with the requirements of such Order in Council."

Such were the Bar regulations at the time of Confederation. After Confederation the Bar Act was amended in 1869.

32 Vict., Cap. 27, Sec. 18 of this Act, is interesting as defining the meaning of "Liberal Education." It reads as follows:—

The Liberal Education required for admission to the study of the Law shall include a Complete Course of Classical study, viz:—

"Latin rudiments, Syntax, Method, Versification, Belles-lettres, Rhetoric and Philosophy inclusive, or any other Complete Course of Classical study taught in Incorporated Colleges, Seminaries or Universities." No change or attempt to change the Status of Protestants in the rights and privileges of the Universities was made under this Act.

In 1881 the Bar Acts were Consolidated and changes of importance were then made. Under section 33 of this Act the *General Council of the Bar* is substituted for the Council of a Section in the control of the Examination and qualifications of Candidates for Admission to the Study of Law, and by section 43 it is provided that in addition to the Liberal Education hitherto deemed sufficient the Candidate "must pass a written and oral examination" on the subjects indicated in a programme printed and published under their (the Examiners,) supervision or that of the Council.

These changes seem to your Sub-committee a *direct infringement* of the rights and privileges of the Protestant minority, as will be explained below.

Lastly we come to the Bar Act of 1886—the Act of last Session—49-50 Viet., Cap. 34. By this Act further aggressive action is taken in favor of the General Council. Vide Sec. 41 and following.

We find that under Sec. 49 the *General Council* is substituted for the *Lieutenant Governor* in the powers before that time given to the latter to inquire into and when needed to prescribe the Law Course of the Universities. The General Council may from time to time determine the subjects which shall be studied and the number of lectures which shall be followed in each subject to constitute a regular Law Course.