

It should be noted that the number of lectures prescribed constitutes a minimum and it is hard to determine whether these figures deal with the number of lectures to be given or actually attended by each student, although I rather incline to the latter view. If this interpretation be adopted by the Bar it will of course be necessary to increase the figures by ten or twenty per cent to allow a little leeway.

At first sight, the increase in the number of lectures which would be required to meet the new Bar standard does not appear very great. The problem is complicated by the fact that the Bar standard in certain subjects--Roman Law, Public International Law, Conflict of Laws and Commercial Law--is obviously much lower than ours and to maintain our standard in these subjects, while meeting the Bar requirements for lectures in other subjects, would mean giving about fifteen hours a week of class work. To us this seems excessive, to many hardly adequate. What is the explanation of this divergence of opinion ?

Reasons
for Dif-
ferences.

The answer lies partly in fundamental conceptions of education and partly in the history of legal education in this province. Originally aspirants to the legal profession acquired the necessary knowledge and experience in the office of a practitioner. Subsequently the universities,