

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 Vict., 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 subject, which shall be studied and the number of lectures which shall be followed in each subject to constitute a regular Law Course.

And further the curriculum so established shall not be altered, except by a *two thirds vote* of the members of the General Council and the degree in Law, as well as the Law Course, shall avail only in so far as the prescribed curriculum has been effectually followed by the University or College.

There is also a lengthening of the period of Clerkship even to the holder of a degree under the above conditions, instead of a *three years* Course, he is made to serve *four years* with a practising Advocate.

Thus far your Sub-Committee have dealt with the case of the Bar, but they regret to say that they are led to believe, on what they deem high authority, that the Medical Profession is also about to seek legislative powers so as to introduce changes into the Medical Act which tend in the same direction as those complained of in the Bar Act of last session.

The cases of the two professions are not absolutely identical, for on the governing body of the Medical Profession, the Universities are represented. Vide 40 Vict., Cap. 26, Sec. 4 and 42-43 Vict., Cap. 37, Sec. 4, which is not the case with the Bar. As however no Medical Bill has yet—so far as your Sub-Committee is aware—been prepared, it is, of course, impossible to know the exact nature and extent of the powers to be asked for, but your Sub-Committee have reason to believe that the present system of Examinations for the degrees in Medicine and Sur-