

than he is enabled to obtain by reading in a lawyer's office.' Who is to blame for this want, which will soon become an urgent necessity? Who is to blame for the total want of any instruction in the subjects which lead to the degree of Barrister-at-Law? By turning to the *Canada Law Journal* of March, 1878, we find as follows:— 'The consideration of the Report of the Committee on the Law School was taken up.

'Moved—That the Law School be abolished and cease, from and after the last day of Easter term next.

'Moved, in amendment, that the further consideration of the Report of the Committee on the Law School be postponed until the first meeting of Convocation in Hilary Term next, and that it be referred to the said Committee, and the Committee on Legal Education, in the meantime, to confer with the authorities of the University of Toronto, with a view to the affiliation of the Law School with that University, and to consider such amendments in the system of legal education as may appear to be desirable, the said Committee to report to Convocation at the same meeting—Lost.

'The original motion was then carried.'

Notice the wording of the amendment, 'to confer with the authorities of the University of Toronto with a view to affiliation of the Law School with that University.' There can be but little doubt that the authorities of Toronto University would have raised no serious objections to affiliation. They might have been so induced as to have taken into consideration a partial alteration of their course to the degree of LL.B., so that, on proceeding to the degree of Barrister-at-Law, by a little extra exertion, the degree of LL.B. could have been obtained. The Committee also were 'to consider such amendments in the system of legal education as might appear desirable.'

The Law Society of Ontario is a wealthy institution. At a meeting of

the Benchers, in February last, the financial report for the year 1878, as adopted, shows that the Society had, invested in Dominion 5 per cent. stock, \$50,000; in the Government Savings' Bank, at 4 per cent., \$5,800, besides a large balance, bearing 4 per cent., in the Bank of Toronto, and recommends 'that the further sum of \$10,000 be invested in Dominion stock, so as to increase the permanent reserve of the Society to \$60,000.' The receipts for that year show the Notice Fees as amounting to \$687; Students' Admission Fees, \$8,940; Attorneys' Examination Fees, \$4,350; Call Fees, \$6,330; making the handsome total of \$20,307, which, together with the other receipts, make up the immense sum of \$42,504. The expenditure for that year was \$36,233. The surplus on the whole year's operation was \$6,361. Thus, at a glance, it may be seen the students' fees lack only \$990 of being the half of the total receipts for the year. Have any of those contributing to that magnificent sum received any return from the Society in the way of instruction?

Each student-at-law pays into the coffers of the Law Society, at the very least, \$225 in his course, and what return does he receive? It will be answered he is to be permitted to practise in the Courts of the Province. Is it forgotten that he will have to pay \$17 a year for that privilege? Is it, also, forgotten that he will be taxed for the support of those courts?

Let the students who are junior members, and who are contributing to the standing of this wealthy society, demand, in tones not to be misunderstood, a method of instruction founded on correct principles and with the design of instructing them in the art as well as the science of the law; of fitting them to enter at once upon the successful practice of the profession; a course of instruction which will qualify them to take a position in the councils of their country and enable them to contend not unworthily at the diplo-