

and power to make remedial laws to the Parliament of Canada in case of need.

Now under Clause 1, the Universities must be classed

1. Bishop's College is an Institution founded and governed by the Church of England in Canada.

2. McGill College is essentially Protestant.

3. Laval is essentially a Roman Catholic Institution.

Therefore no law should be or ought to have been passed, likely to affect prejudicially the rights or privileges of any of these Institutions.

Selecting in the first instance, the Bar, as a profession which has obtained special powers from the Legislature, let us examine its position at the Union, in relation to Education.

The Bar Act of 1866, 29-30 Vict., cap 27, was in force at the time of Confederation. Referring to that portion of this Act regulating Examinations and Admission to Study and Practice we find that:—

Sec. 26 prescribes that every *Council of a Section* may make By-laws to regulate the Examination for admission to the study and the practice of the profession of an Advocate.....

Three or five members of the Bar, who shall have practised more than five years as Advocates, were to be appointed as Committee to examine Candidates.

The requirements for practice (Vide Sec. 2, § I.)

"That he has studied regularly and without interruption under a Notarial 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 student is serving his time of study under articles."

2. "The *Governor* from time to time may require of all Universities or 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