

## HOW TO BECOME A LAWYER IN ONTARIO.

tion (sec. 7) provided that the Benchers might allow to an articled clerk any time spent on active service with the volunteers or militia, as time served under his articles; a power which is, we believe, almost invariably exercised.

Then follows Mr. Blake's Act (31 Vic. c. 23, Ont.), to which we shall refer more fully hereafter; and, finally, the Act of 32 Vic. c. 19 (Ont.), which briefly dispensed with the attendance of law students upon the sittings of the courts during term. If, in addition to these statutes, the student will refer to the regulations of the Law Society which are collected in the last edition of the Law List, pp. 74-101, he will have completed his examination of the authorities which affect the question of admission to the profession, and his lucid explanation of points which are generally thought to be

"Wrapped about with awful mystery,"

will entitle him to be regarded as a legal oracle among those of his compeers who are not readers of the *Law Journal*.

In comparing and examining these not very numerous authorities, he must, however, keep clearly in mind the distinction between the course marked out for a "student at law," which ends in call to the bar, and that which is prescribed for an "articled clerk," terminating in his admission as an attorney. In order to the first, no service under articles is necessary, and no intermediate examinations are required by enactment of the Legislature, which has delegated its power over barristers at law (in both their embryonic and fully developed condition), almost wholly to the Law Society.

By resolutions of the Benchers, however, (Law List p. 99) the same examinations are required of students at law as are necessary in the case of articled clerks; and if the candidate adopts the usual, indeed the almost invariable plan of taking both these courses at the same time, he will (so far, at least, as his intermediate examinations are concerned) require to pay attention only to the regulations respecting the admission of attorneys; for by No. 6 of the resolutions aforesaid, the examinations required by statute (31 Vic. c. 23, s. 1) to be passed by him as an articled clerk, shall be allowed him as a student at law "without further examination or certificate to that effect by the Secretary of the Law Society"

Supposing then that "our hero," having

attained the mature age of sixteen years, (Law List p. 76), has chosen for himself the profession of the Law, his first care will be to give notice that he intends to present himself before the examiners for admission. This he can do by asking any legal friend whose business requires his presence in Toronto during the coming term, *i. e.*, between the 20th of November and the 9th of December next, or any City barrister or student, to give such notice for him; taking care to accompany the request with a fee of five shillings, which must be paid to the Secretary on filing the notice.

He will then, in all probability, select an office (or have it selected for him) and article himself to a practising attorney or solicitor to serve him for the term of five (or three) years "fully to be complete and ended." The only point worthy of remark with regard to the articles is that they should be filed (with proper affidavits of execution), within three months from their date, in the office of the Queen's Bench or Common Pleas at Osgoode Hall; for, if not filed within such time, "the service of the clerk *shall* be reckoned *only from the date of filing*;" (28 Vic. c. 21 s. 9), and the previous service will not be counted as part of the five (or three) years required.

To return to the subject of admission to the Law Society. If the notice above mentioned be given during the coming Michaelmas term, (*i. e.*, between the 20th November and the 9th December), the candidate will present himself for examination at Osgoode Hall on Tuesday, the 23rd January, 1872. He will probably have received from the Secretary of the Law Society, a notice informing him of the day when the examination is to take place, but should no such notice be sent he will be justified in appearing at the time we have named (Law List, p. 76), prepared to pay his admission fee of \$46, and with the first and third books of the Odes of Horace and the three first books of Euclid at his finger-ends, —figuratively, of course, for no literal contact, with the latter at least, will be permitted. If he intends to "go up" in the Senior or University Class, he must also read the first book of the Iliad; and if this and the Horace are prepared as they should be, he need not (with deference to the dread tribunal be it spoken) feel any intense anxiety as to his mathematical attainments. Of course, in