

Provision has been made for exempting from attendance those students and clerks who are graduates, and who, at the time of the coming into force of these rules, have entered upon the second year of their course; but if they are graduates and have not entered upon the second year of their course and are resident in Toronto, they must attend, at least, one term in the last year of the course. Five-year men who have entered upon the fourth year of their course are also exempt, but five-year men, now in the third year of their course and under service in Toronto, must attend at least one term. Five-year men in Toronto, who are in the second year of their course, must attend two terms in the school. Students and clerks outside of Toronto, admitted prior to Hilary term, 1889, are exempt from attendance.

We understand that hereafter examinations are to be held semi-annually, in May and September. The Committee is empowered to arrange examinations for those now on the books of the Society, in order that they may proceed to call and admission as heretofore.

One other important change is made; hereafter attendance for five years, or, in the case of a graduate, for three years in the chambers of a practising barrister, is required of candidates for Call to the Bar who have not served under articles in the usual way.

It must be evident to our readers that these regulations very seriously affect students, and also those members of the profession who practice outside of Toronto.

The expense consequent on attendance at a course of lectures for three sessions in Toronto is considerable and the extra fees charged add to the already heavy expense. Members of the profession outside of Toronto will be deprived of the services of the senior students during the busiest portion of the years in which their service is, by reason of growing knowledge and experience, most valuable.

It is important that the organization and management of the school should be such as to insure most thorough efficiency in every department. If the school is not made thoroughly successful, so that students will receive ample value for their money, and the public and profession be benefited by the increased thoroughness of professional training, there will not be anything like adequate compensation for the expense and inconvenience referred to. Much depends upon the appointment of the right man as Principal. If a scholarly man of wide legal knowledge, fitted by training and habit to instruct others, is appointed to the position, and if a sufficiently numerous body of competent lecturers are secured, then those most directly concerned will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are receiving full value for their time and money.

The necessity of great deliberation and care in appointing a Principal, is manifest. We have already enlarged upon this matter, and in connection with those remarks submit that if a competent local man cannot be found with a sufficiently wide range of knowledge and suited by temperament and training to discharge the duties of the office (and no one has yet been named who can be said to combine in his own person the necessary requirements), it would be well for some of