

A student or clerk who is required to attend the School during one term only must attend during that term which ends in the last year of his period of attendance in a Barrister's chambers or service under articles, and may present himself for his final examination at the close of such term, although his period of attendance in chambers or service under articles may not have expired.

Those students and clerks, not being graduates, who are required to attend, or who choose to attend, the first year's lectures in the School, may do so at their own option either in the first, second, or third year of their attendance in chambers or service under articles, and may present themselves for the first-year examination at the close of the term in which they attend such lectures, and those who are not required to attend and do not attend the lectures of that year may present themselves for the first-year examination at the close of the school term in the first, second, or third year of their attendance in chambers or service under articles. See new Rule 156 (a).

Under new Rules 156 (b) to 156 (h) inclusive, students and clerks, not being graduates, and having first duly passed the first-year examination, may attend the second year's lectures either in the second, third, or fourth year of their attendance in chambers or service under articles, and present themselves for the second-year examination at the close of the term in which they shall have attended the lectures. They will also be allowed, by a written election, to divide their attendance upon the second year's lectures between the second and third or between the third and fourth years, and their attendance upon the third year's lectures between the fourth and fifth years of their attendance in chambers or service under articles, making such a division as, in the opinion of the Principal, is reasonably near to an equal one between the two years, and paying only one fee for the full year's course of lecture. The attendance, however, upon one year's course of lectures cannot be commenced until after the examination of the preceeding year has been duly passed, and a student clerk cannot present himself for the examination of any year until he has completed his attendance on the lectures of that year;

The course during each term embraces lectures, recitations, discussions, and other ordinary methods of instruction, and the holding of moot courts under the supervision of the Principal and Lecturers.

On Fridays two moot courts are held for the students of the second and third years respectively. They are presided over by the Principal or lecturer, who states the case to be argued, and appoints two students on each side to argue it, of which notice is given one week before the day for argument. His decision is pronounced at the close of the argument or at the next moot court.

At each lecture and moot court the attendance of students is carefully noted, and a record thereof kept.

At the close of each term the Principal certifies to the Legal Education Committee the names of those students who appear by the record to have duly attended the lectures of that term. No student is to be certified as having duly attended the lectures unless he has attended at least five-sixths of the aggregate number of lectures, and at least four-fifths of the number of lectures on each subject delivered during the term and pertaining to his year. If any student who has failed to attend the required number of lectures satisfies the Principal that such failure has been due to illness or other good cause, a special report is made upon the matter to the Legal Education Committee. The word "lectures" in this connection includes moot courts.

Two lectures (one hour) daily in each year of the course are delivered on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Printed schedules showing the days and hours of all the lectures are distributed among the students at the commencement of the term.

During his attendance in the School, the student is recommended and encouraged to devote the time not occupied in attendance upon lectures, recitations, discussions, or moot courts, in the reading and study of the books and subjects prescribed for or dealt with in the course upon which he is in attendance.