

all the judges, both of the Supreme Courts and County Courts, with them, free of charge, but the whole of the profession who pay their fees also.

The writer of the letters and articles referred to, attempted to show that half the income of the Society was derived from the students. He strives to attain this end by including in this estimate, not only the preliminary entrance fees, the intermediate fees, and the notice fees, which are the only fees paid by students, but also the fees that are paid at the call to the bar of barristers, and at the admission to practice of solicitors, which are not collected by the Society until the period of studentship is over, and that of the full-fledged barrister and solicitor begins. Of the sum paid in 1887 by students, more than five-sevenths was expended directly in legal education, in paying examiners and lecturers, in medals and scholarships, stationery and printing. In addition to this, the students had the free use of the Law Society Library to the same extent that the barristers and solicitors had; they had the privilege of borrowing every book mentioned in the curriculum for two months, and taking these books to their homes, simply being required to deposit temporarily the sum of ten dollars as security for their due return, and they had the free use of the large examination hall of the building, as often as they required it, for their public and private debates—it being heated and lighted at the expense of the Law Society. By this it will appear that the law students have not been treated so badly as their self-appointed champion would desire should appear.

With regard to legal education, this Society has always been ready to do everything possible to encourage it. Lectures have been delivered, and scholarships given for at least twenty-five years past; among the lecturers have been numbered some of the most prominent men on the bench and at the bar of the Province. In 1861 or 1862, scholarships were established, and have been given ever since, sixteen hundred dollars a year being devoted to their payment. In 1882, gold, silver, and bronze medals, were offered for competition at the call examinations, and have been taken in each year since that date by the best men. Prizes were also offered to be competed for wherever legal and literary societies were established. In 1873 a law school was established, the lecturers being prominent men at the bar; and to induce students to attend the lectures, reductions in the term of studentship and service were granted to those attending and passing examinations successfully, of six, twelve and eighteen months. The lectures were well attended, and many students obtained the reduction of time. A cry, however, was raised in the country, that undue advantage was gained by Toronto students, and the result was that the reductions of time had to be abandoned, and the attendance of students at lectures diminished as a consequence.

The question of the establishment of a law school is a difficult one to solve. If a school is established in Toronto, at the headquarters of the Law Courts and the legal profession, the Toronto students can attend it without incurring any expense; but this is not so with others. If branch schools are established, say in London, Hamilton, Kingston, and other large county towns, the expense would be very great and the attendance at them very small. If attendance was made compulsory at Toronto, a howl of indignation would arise from the whole