

The Principal ---3.

I now pass to the charge which the course imposes on the University. Our staff of fourteen teachers is at present organised as follows:-

	<u>Whole Time</u>	<u>Part Time</u>
Professors	2	6
Assistant Professors	1	1
Lecturers	1	3

Of these the two whole-time professors are both common lawyers. The cost varies somewhat from year to year according to the distribution of work. For the present session I estimate \$25,125, of which the common law teachers will receive \$11,000. or 43.8%.

Of the lectures given by the latter during the current session 25.9% are on subjects prescribed by the Quebec Bar regulations and are attended by B.C.L. students. The LL.B. students similarly attend many of the lectures given by the civilian teachers.

After allowing for withdrawals the total number of regular students in the present session amounts to 53 for the B.C.L. course and 15 for the LL.B., the latter being therefore 22% of the whole. One partial student is studying common law. In addition, there are five graduates entered for the LL.M. Of these two are working on common law topics, and three on commercial law, which is common ground to both systems.

If you will allow me to prolong this letter a little more, I should like to add a word or two of general comment.

The common law course was started with a view to supplying a professional training for students proceeding to the Bar. There were only three constituencies from which such students could come-- Canada, the United States, and the West Indies. Of these the provincial bar societies in Canada have shown themselves chiefly concerned to erect protective fences around their own law schools and to penalize so far as possible any student who attempts to study outside his own province. In marked contrast to this we have met in the United States with the utmost courtesy and sympathetic encouragement, both from the great law schools and from