

Advertisements.

LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

Principal, N. W. W. Hoyles, Q.C. *Lecturers*, E. D. Armour, Q.C. ; A.H. Marsh, B.A., L.L.B., Q.C. ; John King, M.A., Q.C. ; McGregor Young, B.A. *Examiners*, R. E. Kingsford, E. Bayly, P. H. Drayton, Herbert L. Dunn.

ATTENDANCE AT THE LAW SCHOOL.

This School was established on its present basis by the Law Society of Upper Canada in 1886, under the provisions of rules passed by the Society in the exercise of its statutory powers. It is conducted under the immediate supervision of the Legal Education Committee of the Society, subject to the control of the Benchers of the Society in Convocation assembled. Its purpose is to secure as far as possible the possession of a thorough legal education by all those who enter upon the practice of the legal profession in the Province. To this end, attendance at the School in some cases during two, and in others during three, terms or sessions, is made compulsory upon all who desire to be admitted to the practice of the Law. The course in the School is a three years' course. The term or session commences on the fourth Monday in September, and ends on the last Monday in April, with a vacation commencing on the Saturday before Christmas and ending on the Saturday after New Year's day, and another at Easter, commencing on the Thursday before Good Friday and concluding at the end of the ensuing week. Admission to the Law Society is ordinarily a condition precedent to attendance at the Law School. Every Student-at-Law and Articled Clerk, before being allowed to enter the School, must present to the Principal a certificate of the Secretary of the Law Society, showing that he has been duly admitted upon the books of the Society, and has paid the prescribed fee for the term. Students, however, residing elsewhere, and desirous of attending the lectures of the School, but not of qualifying themselves to practice in Ontario, are allowed, upon payment of the usual fee, to attend the lectures without admission to the Law Society. Attendance at the School for one or more terms is compulsory on all students and clerks not exempt as above.

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. 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 lectures. The attendance, however, upon one year's course of lectures cannot be commenced until after the examination of the preceding year has been duly passed, and a student or 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 oral methods of instruction, and the holding of moot courts under the