

to a complication of causes. The signers of the majority report stress the fact that the common law is not practiced in the courts of the Province of Quebec, and that the resulting absence of a common law atmosphere in the courts and law offices of Montreal presents a very great initial obstacle in the way of founding a school of Common Law at McGill with any possibility of serious ultimate success. The signers of the minority report on their part think that the difference in teaching content between the two systems of law in Canada is very much over-emphasized and they point to the admittedly great success of the law schools at Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, Columbia and other universities, where the law student is in no way affiliated with the local courts or offices during the three sessions devoted exclusively to the study of law at the University. There are, however, two cogent difficulties fully recognized by all parties interested, viz: (1) insufficient funds at present at the disposal of the McGill Law School, and (2) the practice which obtains in all the Provinces of Canada by which students-at-law before being admitted to practice are compelled by the authorities of the local bar to serve a period of at least nominal apprenticeship in a local law office and attend lectures in a local law school. In the Province of Ontario, for example, all students before being allowed to practice in the province are compelled to serve under articles of apprenticeship in a Toronto office and attend lectures at Osgoode Hall for a period of three years. This last difficulty is clearly insurmountable at present by any action open to McGill. Indeed most of the university law schools in the English speaking provinces have been able to make very little progress in the past in the face of these rules and regulations of the local bar authorities in their own provinces.