

and then working in an office under indenture for one year. That was the optional arrangement which we obtained by an amendment to the Bar Act in 1925, as an alternative to three years' concurrent university and office attendance. The Bar, however, intends to place the final examination at the end of the fourth year, so that under our system there would be a gap of a year between the completion of a student's university course and his examination for admission to practice. Moreover, it now has, and will continue to have, power to change the content of the University course recognised as qualifying the student for that examination, and it may well increase the number of lectures required to a point where a fourth year will become practically inevitable, even if it does not directly enact that a four-year course shall be given.

The Universities of Laval and Montreal intend to use the proposed increase in time by adding a fourth year to their curricula. Their graduates would thus come fresh from the university to the Bar examination. These universities have expressed themselves ready to admit that three years at a full-time school would be academically equal to four years under their method of part-time instruction, but they have advanced the