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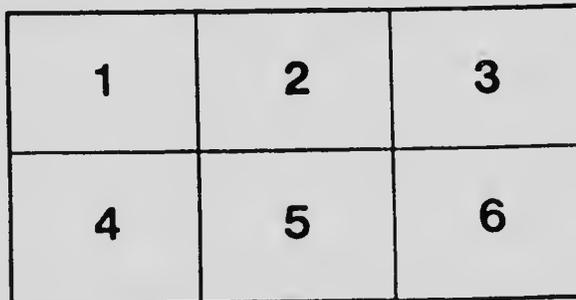
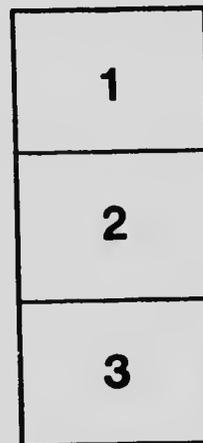
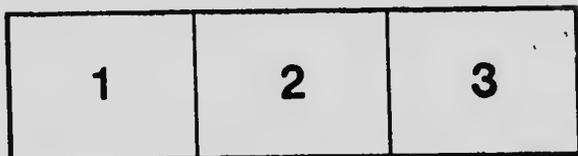
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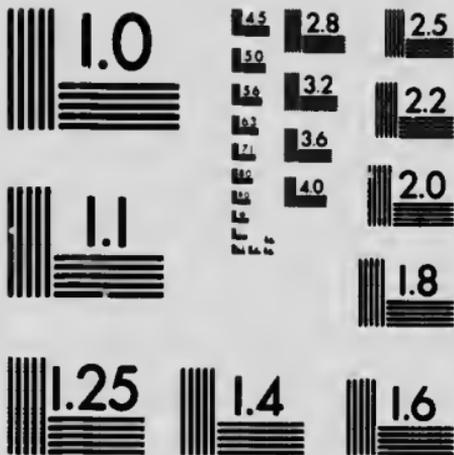
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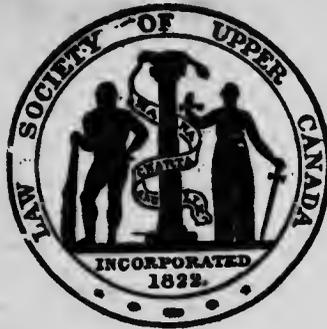
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# Law Society of Upper Canada

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CALL TO THE BAR OF THE PROVINCE  
OF ONTARIO

ADMISSION AS SOLICITOR OF THE SUPREME  
COURT OF JUDICATURE OF ONTARIO

(ORDINARY CASES)

OSGOODE HALL, - TORONTO

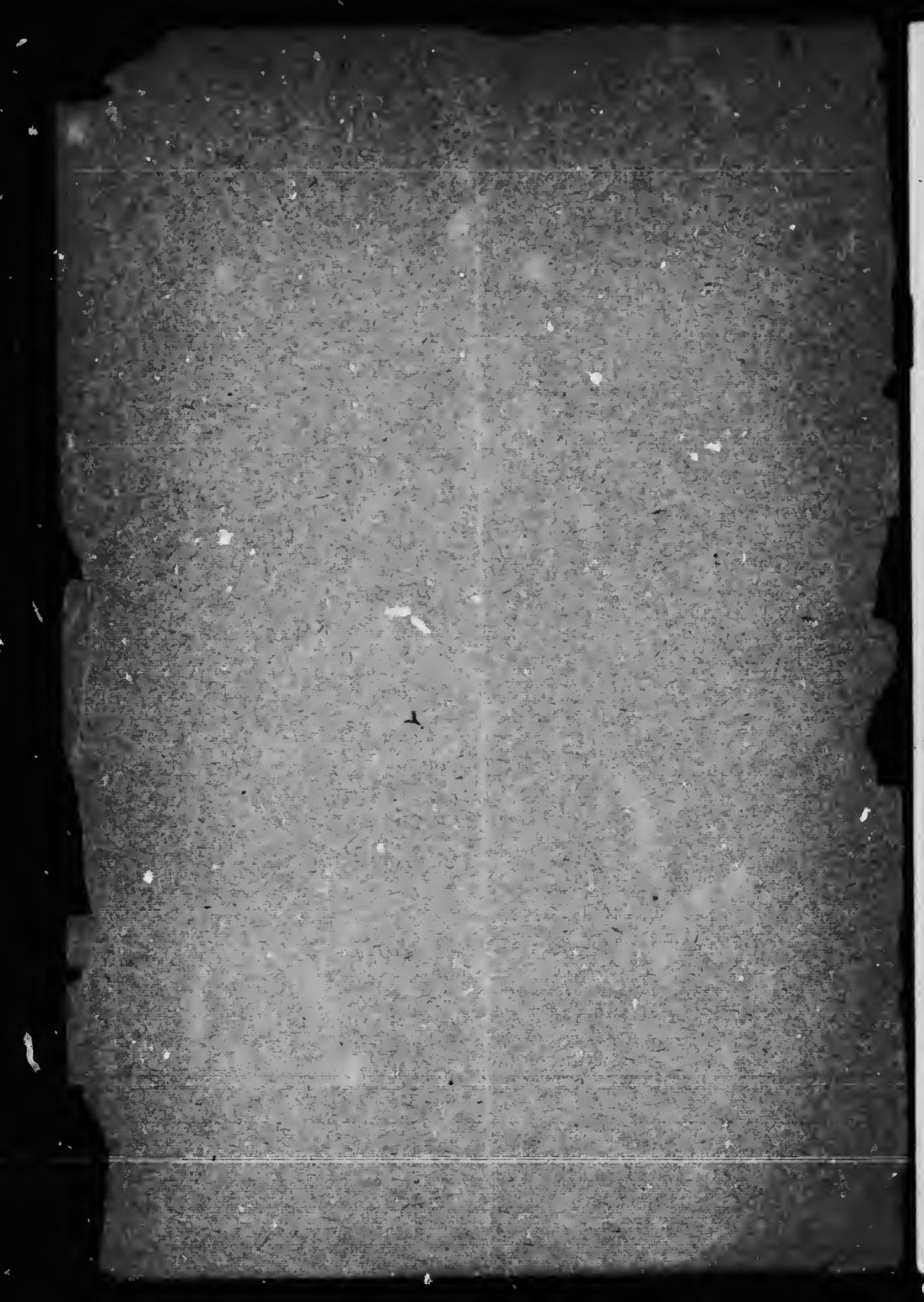
1911

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TORONTO

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# Law Society of Upper Canada

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DUNCAN DONALD, Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

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THIS pamphlet is designed to afford information to those desirous of entering upon the practice of the Law in Ontario with regard to entrance into the Law Society, service as Students-at-Law and Articled Clerks and the course of study and examinations leading to the degree of Barrister-at-Law, and to admission as Solicitors of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Ontario. It is to be read in conjunction with and subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Law Society.

CHANCELLOR VAN KOUGHNET SCHOLARSHIP  
AWARDS.

1911 .....J. SINGER.

CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON SCHOLARSHIP  
AWARDS.

1909 .....F. W. WEGENAST.

1910 .....R. W. HART.

1911 .....G. A. URQUHART.

### PRELIMINARY.

The Law Society of Upper Canada was established by Act of Parliament in 1797, and was formed of those then practising at the Bar of His Majesty's Courts in Upper Canada "as well for the establishing of order "among themselves as for the purpose of securing "to the Province and the profession a learned and "honourable body, to assist their fellow subjects, as occasion may require, and support and maintain the "constitution of the said Province." Membership in the Society was limited to those who were then practising and those who should thereafter be called to practice at the Bar of the Courts of Upper Canada. The Society was authorized to formulate rules and regulations for its own government and for the superintendence and education of those desiring to be called to the Bar of Upper Canada, and was also empowered to grant the degree of Barrister-at-Law.

Prior to 1857, the Courts of Law and Equity in Upper Canada exercised the power of admitting Attorneys and Solicitors to practice in the Courts, and of supervising their service as Articled Clerks. In 1857 an Act of Parliament imposed upon the Law Society of Upper Canada the duties of examining and certifying to the Courts as to the fitness (and capacity) of those about to apply to the Courts of Law for admission as Attorneys and Solicitors, and the Society was also required to certify as to the due and proper service under articles of Articled Clerks. The Society was also empowered to make rules and regulations with reference thereto.

The requirements for entrance to the Society as a Student-at-Law with a view to being called to the Bar of Ontario with the degree of Barrister-at-Law, are contained in the Act respecting Barristers, R.S.O. 1897,

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Chap. 173. The qualifications required on the part of those becoming Articled Clerks with a view to being admitted as Solicitors are set forth in the Act respecting Solicitors, R.S.O. 1897, Chap. 174.

It will be seen that there is a distinction between the professions of Barrister and Solicitor and a consequent distinction between "Student-at-Law" and "Articled Clerk," but so far as it affects the requirements for qualification of Students and Clerks, it has practically ceased to exist since the establishment of the Law School. The same course of instruction and examinations satisfy the requirements for both Call to the Bar and admission as a Solicitor.

It is necessary for anyone desiring to enter on the practice of Law in Ontario first to become a member of the Law Society. He should, if desirous of being admitted as a Solicitor, enter into Articles of Clerkship, as hereafter set out. Service under articles is accepted as equivalent to service in a Barrister's chambers, so that no further service is necessary for Call to the Bar. The service of a Student-at-Law is regulated by the Rules of the Law Society, whereas the service of an Articled Clerk is provided for by statute.

The Law Society of Upper Canada, as at present constituted, is governed by the Act respecting the Law Society of Upper Canada, R.S.O. 1897, Chap. 172, and amending Acts.

The Society is governed and administered by a Convocation of Benchers, of whom some are ex-officio Benchers and the others are elected by the members of the Bar. The Legal Education Committee appointed by Convocation is charged (subject, however, to Convocation) with the supervision of the admission of Students-at-Law, the qualification of Articled Clerks, the superintendence of the Legal Education of both Students-at-

**Law and Articled Clerks and the conduct of all examinations. The enquiry into the sufficiency of the service required on the part of Students-at-Law and of Articled Clerks is also entrusted to this Committee.**

**Convocation meets on certain days during each of the four hereinafter mentioned periods in each year, when all the matters of which the Legal Education Committee have charge are dealt with on report of that Committee. These periods are known as :**

**Hilary Term, commencing first Monday in February, lasting two weeks.**

**Easter Term, commencing third Monday in May, lasting four weeks.**

**Trinity Term, commencing second Monday in September, lasting two weeks.**

**Michaelmas Term, commencing third Monday in November, lasting three weeks.**



### THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction necessary to admission to the practice of law in the Province of Ontario consists of the service in a Barrister's chambers or under articles to a Solicitor for the period required by the Rules of the Law Society and the Act respecting Solicitors, attendance at lectures at the Law School of the Society at Osgoode Hall for three years, and the passing of examinations conducted by the examiners appointed by the Society.

A Student desiring to qualify for the practice of law in Ontario must therefore:—

- (1) Become a member of the Law Society;
- (2) Serve in a Barrister's Chambers or under articles to a Solicitor;
- (3) Attend lectures at the Law School;
- (4) Pass examinations conducted by the Law Society;
- (5) Comply (at the termination of his course) with certain requirements detailed in Part V.



### I. ADMISSION TO THE LAW SOCIETY.

Applicants for admission are divided into two classes, the Graduate Class and the Matriculant Class.

The Society does not conduct an entrance examination, but accepts as qualification for entrance the following :

In the Graduate Class :

(1) A graduate in the Faculty of Arts or Law in any University in His Majesty's Dominions empowered to grant such degree.

(2) A holder of a diploma of the Royal Military College, Kingston.

(3) A graduate in the Faculty of Applied Science of the University of Toronto, or Queen's University, Kingston.

In the Matriculant Class :—

(4) A student of any University in the Province of Ontario who shall present a certificate of having matriculated in such university within a period of four years next before his application for admission.

(5) A candidate who shall present a certificate from the Department of Education for Ontario shewing that he has obtained within four years next before his application for admission, the standing necessary for matriculation in the University of Toronto in the year in which he applies for admission, provided that no part of the examination at which such standing was obtained was written more than four years previous to such application.

(6) A cadet of the Royal Military College, Kingston, who has passed within four years next before his application, in both the Obligatory and Voluntary examinations held for entrance, and who has also taken the course in the College for one year and passed the examination at the end of the year. This regulation continues in force only so long as the present Curriculum of sub-

jects for entrance and first year work is maintained in the Royal Military College.

All applicants must be of the full age of sixteen years, and must bring themselves within one of the above classes.

Applicants may apply for admission to the Society at any time, by leaving with the Secretary of the Society (a) a notice of presentation, signed by a Barrister, who is a member of the Society; (b) a petition setting forth his or her qualification and undertaking to submit and conform to the Rules and Regulations of the Society; and (c) his or her qualifying certificates. The fees which must accompany these papers are: \$1.00 on the Notice of Presentation and \$50.00, the fee for entrance to the Society, in all—\$51.00. Those duly qualified, whose petitions are received by the Secretary during the thirty days prior to the beginning of any of the terms of Convocation and not later than the thirtieth day prior to the beginning of the next succeeding term of Convocation are admitted (provided no objection is filed), as of the first day of the first mentioned term, notwithstanding their entrance at a later date in the term. For example, an applicant who leaves his petition with the Secretary on the first of August is admitted to the Society as of the third Monday in May, *i.e.* Easter Term.

If the applicant has written on his qualifying examination, he may file his papers though the result of the examination has not been declared and he has therefore not obtained the necessary certificate. He may present his certificate of qualification at any time before the beginning of the next term for admission of students, and it will be accepted as if filed with his papers. Should he not be successful in his examination, the fee for entrance to the Society will be returned on request.

Applicants are reminded that they are not entitled to any refund of their fees except in the event of their qualifications being insufficient to secure admission.

## II. SERVICE OF STUDENTS-AT-LAW AND ARTICLED CLERKS.

The service required of a student is, if a Graduate, three years, and if a Matriculant, five years.

Every student desirous of being admitted as a Solicitor must bind himself by articles of agreement to serve a practising Solicitor in Ontario for the required period as the case may be. If he is under the age of twenty-one years, his parent or guardian must join in the agreement also. Articles should be executed at once as the three or five-year period will only begin to run from the date the articles are executed. One duplicate copy of the articles of agreement, or any assignment thereof, should be filed immediately on execution in the Central Office of the High Court of Justice at Osgoode Hall. The other should be filed with the Secretary of the Society. The sufficiency of the agreement, however, is not enquired into by the Legal Education Committee until the student's time of service is completed and the student is required to satisfy himself that the agreement complies with the provisions of the Act respecting Solicitors. Should the articles not be filed in the Central Office within three months of their date, as shewn by the affidavit of execution, the period of service will begin to run from the date of filing, instead of from the date of execution. The same provision applies to an assignment of articles.

It is necessary that the service continue during the whole period with the Solicitor to whom the student is bound. If it is desired to make a change, the articles should be assigned to the Solicitor under whom the student desires to continue his service.

Service under articles is accepted as service in a Barrister's Chambers and qualifies for Call to the Bar as well as for admission as a Solicitor, but a member of the Society desirous of being called to the Bar only, is not

required to enter into articles, and it is sufficient if he attend in a Barrister's Chambers for the period required.

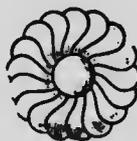
The importance of observing strictly the above requirements will be apparent on reading the paragraphs dealing with Call to the Bar and Admission as a Solicitor.

The Law School terms as hereinafter set out, if duly attended by the student, are allowed as part of the period of service.

No person attending in the chambers of a Barrister, shall, during his term of attendance, hold any office of emolument, or engage or be employed in any occupation whatever, other than that of a student in attendance. And no person bound by articles of clerkship to any solicitor, shall, during the term of service mentioned in such articles, hold any office of emolument, or engage, or be employed in any occupation whatever, other than that any), and his Toronto agent, with the consent of such Solicitors in the business practise or employment of a Solicitor (Rule 117).

Service under articles does not count as a qualification for admission as Solicitor until the Clerk is qualified to enter and has entered the Society.

All forms necessary for admission to the Society, forms of articles of agreement, and assignments thereof, may be obtained on application to the Secretary.



III. ATTENDANCE AT LECTURES AT THE LAW SCHOOL.

THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE LAW SOCIETY  
OF UPPER CANADA.

Osgoode Hall.

*Principal:*

N. W. HOYLES, B.A., K.C., LL.D.

*Lecturers:*

JOHN KING, M.A., K.C.

MACGREGOR YOUNG, M.A., K.C.

JOHN D. FALCONBRIDGE, M.A.

J. SHIRLEY DENISON, K.C.

*Demonstrator:*

C. C. ROBINSON.

*Chief Examiner:*

G. M. CLARK (Barrister-at-Law).

*Examiners:*

E. G. LONG, JOHN JENNINGS, T. B. MCQUESTEN,

N. D. MACLEAN (Barristers-at-Law).

This School was established on its present basis by the Law Society of Upper Canada in 1889, under 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.

Any student or clerk who has applied for admission to the Society but has not completed such application and who desires in anticipation of his being admitted to attend the Law School in the meantime may, on satisfying the Secretary that he is duly articled, pay his fees for Law School tuition, and attend the lectures forthwith (provided he is in due course as hereinafter defined):

Admission to the Law Society is ordinarily a condition precedent to attendance at the Law School. Every Student before being allowed to enter the School must present to the Principal a certificate of the Secretary of the Law Society, shewing that he has been duly admitted upon the books of the Society and that he has paid the prescribed fee for the term.

The purpose of the School is to give thorough legal instruction to all those who intend to enter upon the practice of Law in the Province. To this end, attendance at the School 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.

For a graduate, it is concurrent with his service as a Student-at-Law or under articles, while for a matriculant the course will begin at such time as will enable him to comply with the requirements, hereinafter set out, as to examinations.

The Law School term or session commences on the last 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 a vacation at Easter commencing on the Thursday before Good Friday, and concluding at the end of the ensuing week.

The attendance upon one year's course of lectures cannot be commenced until the examinations of the preceding year have been passed; and a student or clerk cannot present himself for the examinations of any year until he has completed his attendance on the lectures of that year.

Moot Courts are held for the students of the second and third years respectively, on such days as may be appointed by the Principal. They are presided over by

the Principal or a Lecturer, who, one week before the day for argument, distributes printed copies of the case to be argued, and appoints two students on each side to argue it. The decision is pronounced at the close of the argument or on some future day.

Two lectures (each of one hour's duration) are delivered in each year of the course on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week during the Law School term. Printed schedules showing the days and hours of all the lectures are distributed among the students at the commencement of the term. A record of the attendance of students is kept. At the close of each term, the Principal certifies to the Legal Education Committee the names of those students who appear by the record to have attended the required number of lectures for that term. No student is to be certified as having duly attended the lectures, unless he has attended at least five-sixths of the aggregate number of lectures and at least four-fifths of the number of lectures in each subject, delivered during the term in his year. If any student who has failed to attend the required number of lectures, satisfies the Principal that such failure has been due to illness or other good cause the Principal makes a special report upon the matter to the Legal Education Committee. The word "lectures" for purposes of attendance includes Moot Courts.

The fee for attendance for each year of the course, is \$100.00, payable in advance to the Sub-Treasurer, the Secretary of the Law Society.

Students who have failed at the examinations for any year are obliged to again attend the lectures for that year.

Students in attendance at the Law School are required to observe the following rules of discipline:

1. No student or clerk shall be deemed to have duly

attended the lectures of the Law School in any term unless his conduct at lectures or in the School shall have been satisfactory; and, if at the end of any term it shall appear to the Principal that the conduct of any student or clerk at lectures or in the School during such term has not been satisfactory, he shall not certify to the attendance of such student or clerk, but shall report to the Legal Education Committee the facts relating to the attendance and to the conduct of such student or clerk.

2. In any case of misconduct on the part of any student or clerk in any lecture, the Principal or Lecturer present shall have power to disallow the attendance of such student or clerk at the lecture at which he shall have so misconducted himself, and to mark him absent therefrom upon the roll; and, if by reason of such disallowance, it shall appear at the end of the term that such student or clerk has failed to attend the required proportion of the lectures on the subject upon which he was in attendance, the Principal shall report to the Legal Education Committee the fact of the said disallowance and the reasons therefor.

3. In any case of misconduct at lecture or in the School on the part of any student or clerk, the Principal, if in his discretion he considers the offence sufficiently serious to call for such action, shall have power, whether such misconduct shall have come under his own observation, or shall have been reported to him by a Lecturer, to suspend such student or clerk from further attendance at the School, for a period not exceeding two weeks; and in any case where the Principal shall be of opinion that suspension for two weeks is insufficient, he is authorized to suspend indefinitely until such time as the Legal Education Committee shall make some order in the matter and he shall thereupon report the same and the reasons therefor in writing to the Chairman of the Legal Education

Committee, in order that the matter may be dealt with by the Committee. The Committee shall have power to review any action taken under this regulation.

PHILLIPS-STEWART LIBRARY.

On the 2nd February, 1892, Mr. T. B. Phillips-Stewart, a member of the Law Society, bequeathed his estate to it, and directed, that the annual income should be expended by a Committee of Benchers in the purchase of law books for the Law School.

Under this bequest the sum of \$7,599.65 was subsequently paid to the Law Society, and under a resolution of Convocation, the income of the fund is annually expended in the purchase of students' books. This library now comprises a number of duplicate copies of the text books on the Law School course. A reading room with suitable attendance is maintained in the Law School building for the use of students; the text books are lent out to students and subject to rules governing the length of time books may be retained and the care to be observed in using them.



#### IV. EXAMINATIONS.

Every student is required to pass examinations in the Law School at Osgoode Hall on the subjects prescribed by the Law School Curriculum as set out in Appendix A. Students who have failed at the examinations for any year are obliged to again attend the lectures for that year.

The law examinations which every student and clerk must pass after his admission, are, first intermediate, second intermediate and final examinations, held in the first, second and third year of the School course respectively.

A graduate is required to take the examinations during the first, second and third years respectively of his service under articles or in a Barrister's chambers. A matriculant must take the first intermediate examination during the third year of his service; and the second intermediate examination during the fourth year of his service, and the final examination during the fifth year of his service.

The examinations are divided into two parts, one being held before the Christmas vacation, and the other at the close of the School year. Subject to the provisions of Rule 138 the two parts of the second intermediate and final examinations are, in regard to pass standing, distinct and independent examinations.

The percentage of marks which must be obtained in order to pass an examination of the Law School is fifty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks obtainable, and twenty-nine per cent. of the marks obtainable upon each paper.

Examinations are also held in September, for those who were unable to present themselves for the earlier examinations or who, having presented themselves, failed in whole or in part.

Students, whose attendance upon lectures has been allowed as sufficient, and who have failed at the Christmas or Spring examinations, may present themselves at the September examinations, either in all the subjects or in those subjects only in which they failed to obtain fifty-five per cent. of the marks obtainable. Those entitled, and desiring to present themselves at the September examination, must give notice in writing to the Secretary of the Law Society, at least two weeks prior to the time of such examinations, of their intention to present themselves, stating whether they intend to write on all the subjects, or in those only in which they failed to obtain fifty-five per cent. of the marks obtainable, mentioning the names of such subjects.

The time for holding the examinations of the Law School in any year may be varied from time to time by the Legal Education Committee, as occasion may require.

#### HONOURS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND MEDALS.

The Law School Examinations include examinations for Honours in all the three years of the School course. Scholarships are offered for competition in connection with the first and second intermediate examinations, and medals and scholarships in connection with the final examinations.

In order to be passed with honours, candidates must obtain at least three-fourths of the aggregate marks obtainable, and at least one-half of the aggregate marks obtainable in each subject.

The Scholarships offered at the Law School Examinations are the following:

Of the candidates passed with Honours at each of the first and second years' examinations, the first is entitled to a scholarship of \$100; the second to one of \$60; and

the next five to one of \$40 each; and each scholar receives a diploma certifying to the fact.

The medals offered at the final examination in the Law School, are the following:

Of the persons called with Honours, the first three are entitled to medals on the following conditions:

The first, if he has passed both intermediate examinations with Honours, to a gold medal, otherwise to a silver medal.

The second, if he has passed both intermediate examinations with Honours, to a silver medal, otherwise to a bronze medal.

The third, if he has passed both intermediate examinations with Honours, to a bronze medal.

#### THE CHANCELLOR VAN KOUGHNET SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship has been founded by means of a fund, the gift of the Lady Jane Van Koughnet and her late husband, Captain Edmund Barker Van Koughnet, R.N., C.M.G., as a memorial to the Honourable Philip Michael Mathew Scott Van Koughnet, formerly Chancellor of Upper Canada. The amount of the gift was £2,000 and it has been supplemented by the Society so as to make it \$10,000.00.

The income from the fund (\$400.00) is applied yearly on the 1st June and the scholarship is awarded to such member of the graduating class of the Law School, as being in due course, shall take first place on his or her examination for call to the Bar of Ontario.

#### THE CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship has been founded by means of a fund subscribed by the Bench and Bar of the Province of Ontario to perpetuate the memory of the late Christopher Robinson, K.C., the interest of which fund amounting to \$100 is applied yearly to this purpose.

The Scholarship is open for competition each year among students of the graduating class who have taken Honours in any year of their course and is awarded to that member of the graduating class, who, being in due course, shall take first place in the examination for the third year next after the winner of the Chancellor Van Koughnet Scholarship.

The Scholarship is awarded partly in books, to the value of \$40, stamped with the arms of the Society and the words, "The Christopher Robinson Memorial Scholarship," and the balance in money.

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The names of the successful candidates are entered in the curriculum of the Law School and are also placed on a tablet provided for that purpose in the Phillips-Stewart Library at Osgoode Hall.



#### V. CALL TO THE BAR AND ADMISSION AS SOLICITOR.

Call to the Bar and Admission as Solicitor are regulated by the Rules, and by the Acts R.S.O. (1897), ch. 173, and ch. 174, respectively.

Students are called to the Bar, and certificates of Fitness as Solicitors are issued by order of Convocation and this can only be done while Convocation is sitting during Term as set out on page 5. Candidates must have attained the full age of twenty-one years.

Students are eligible for Call to the Bar, other conditions being fulfilled, when—

(a) If graduates they have been members of the Society for three years, and if matriculants, five years; and

(b) If serving under articles, they have completed their full period of service; or

(c) If not serving under articles, they have been in a Barrister's chambers for the required period.

Students are entitled to a Certificate of Fitness as Solicitor, other conditions being fulfilled, when they have completed their full period of service.

Those eligible for Call in any term must file a notice signed by a Bencher on or before the fourth Monday preceding the beginning of that term; and on or before the third Saturday preceding the term, they, and candidates for Certificate of Fitness, must deposit with the Secretary the following papers:

##### *For Call to the Bar—*

Notice of Presentation, sign by a Barrister of Ontario.

Petition for Call, setting out his age, particulars of his admission to the Society, examinations, service, and his undertaking to conform to the Rules of the Society.

\* His own certificate in proof of his service.

\* Certificate of the Barrister or Barristers in whose chambers he has served, in proof of his service.

Bond in the penal sum of \$400, signed by two responsible sureties to be approved by the Secretary.

*For Certificate of Fitness as Solicitor—*

Petition setting out his age, date of admission into the Society, particulars of service, and qualifications.

§ Affidavit—by himself, proving the due fulfilment of his Articles of Clerkship.

\* His own certificate in proof of his service.

\* Certificates of each Solicitor with whom he has performed his service, in proof thereof.

The filed copy of his Articles and of any Assignment thereof.

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Should a student be eligible for Call to the Bar, but his service as an Articled Clerk not be complete, he may be called to the Bar and his Certificate of Fitness will issue on completion of his services under articles on proof of service as above.

Candidates are particularly requested to see *before* the first day of term that their papers are regular.

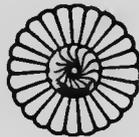
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\* Where the student has served under articles, only the one statement as to service is required.

§ Should the period of service not be complete at the time of filing the papers, the Affidavit should prove service up to its date only and the certificates should be retained and filed on expiration of the articles.

**FEES.**

The fees payable are stated in the resumé of fees contained in Schedule B. Full fees are payable by students presenting themselves for the final examination, although the period of three or five years, as the case may be from the time of their admission to the Society may not have expired, and must be paid at least two days before presenting themselves for examination.



## APPENDIX A.

### THE LAW SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

#### FIRST YEAR.

##### *General Jurisprudence.*

Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence.

##### *Contracts.*

Anson on Contracts.

##### *Real Property.*

Williams on Real Property, Leith's edition.  
Deane's Principles of Conveyancing.

##### *Common Law.*

Broom's Common Law.

##### *Constitutional History and Law.*

Bourinot's Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada.  
Todd's Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies (2nd  
edition, 1894). The following portions, viz.:

Chap. 2, pages	25 to	63 inclusive.
“ 3, “	73 “	83 “
“ 4, “	107 “	128 “
“ 5, “	155 “	184 “
“ 6, “	200 “	208 “
“ 7, “	209 “	246 “
“ 8, “	247 “	300 “
“ 9, “	301 “	312 “

##### *Equity.*

H. A. Smith's Principles of Equity.  
Marsh's History of the Court of Chancery.

##### *Practice and Procedure.*

Judicature Act and Rules of Practice.

##### *Statute Law.*

Such Acts and parts of Acts relating to each of the above  
subjects as shall be prescribed by the Principal.

## SECOND YEAR.

*Criminal Law.*

The Criminal Statutes of Canada.

*Real Property.*

Kerr's Student's Blakstone, Book 2.  
Armour's Real Property.

*Personal Property.*

Williams on Personal Property.

*Contracts.*

Pollock on Contracts.  
Rawlins on Specific Performance.  
Pollock on Partnership.

*Torts.*

Underhill on Torts.

*Equity.*

Snell's Principles of Equity.  
Bell and Dunn on Mortgages.

*Evidence.*

Powell on Evidence.

*Constitutional Law.*

Clement's Law of the Canadian Constitution.

*Practice and Procedure.*

Statutes, Rules and Orders relating to the jurisdiction, pleading,  
practice and procedure of the Courts.

*Statute Law.*

Such Acts and parts of Acts relating to the above subjects as  
shall be prescribed by the Principal.

## THIRD YEAR.

*Real Property.*

Clerke & Humphrey on Sales of Land.  
Hawkins on Interpretation of Wills.  
Armour on Titles.

*Criminal Law.*

The Criminal Statutes of Canada.

*Equity.*

Underhill on Trusts.

De Colyar on Guarantees.

Bell and Dunn on Mortgages.

*Torts.*

Pollock on Torts.

Smith on Negligence, 2nd edition.

*Evidences.*

Best on Evidence.

*Commercial Law.*

Chalmers on Sales.

Maclaren on Bills, Notes and Cheques.

*Private International Law.*

Foote's Private International Jurisprudence.

*Construction and Operation of Statutes.*

Hardcastle's Construction and Effect of Statutory Law.

*Practice and Procedure.*

Statutes, Rules and Orders relating to the jurisdiction, pleading, practice and procedure of the Courts.

*Company Law.*

The Ontario Companies Act - Ed. VII. (Ont.), Cap. 34;

6 Ed. - Cap. 27.

The Companies Act, S.S.C., Cap. 7P

The Winding-up Act, R.S.C., Cap. 144.

Palmer's Company Law, (1905).

*Municipal Law.*

The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903.

*Statute Law.*

Such Acts and parts of Acts relating to each of the above subjects as shall be prescribed by the Principal.

NOTE.—In the examinations of all the years students are subject to be examined upon the *matter of the lectures* delivered on each of the subjects of those years respectively, as well as upon the text-books and other work prescribed.

## APPENDIX B.

### RESUME OF FEES.

With application for admission as Student-at-Law.....	\$1 00
For Admission as Student-at-Law .....	50 00
With notice of Call to the degree of Barrister-at-Law....	1 00
On examination for Call .....	100 00
For admission as a Solicitor .....	60 00
On every petition to Convocation for special relief .....	2 00
For every certificate of admission as Student-at-Law....	1 00
For Barrister's diploma .....	2 00
For every other certificate .....	1 00
With every other notice .....	1 00
Law School per term in advance .....	100 00
Barrister's annual term or Bar fee .....	2 00
Solicitor's Annual Certificate .....	15 00

In case any candidate for Call to the Bar, or for a Certificate of Fitness as a Solicitor, fails to pass the necessary examination, or is rejected on any other ground, the fee deposited by him according to the statute or the Rules of the Society, shall be returned to him by the Secretary, less \$10. [*The fee for Final Examinations is not divisible, as the examination covers the qualifications for both Call and Certificate of Fitness. \$20 must be paid for the Christmas Examinations, and the balance of \$140 for the Easter Examinations, in each case not later than two days before the Examinations.*]

