

future as to the tuition and culture of an articulated clerk, and the course which the law student should take, if he hopes to attain anything like a good position. The legal profession has been brought to a high tone, the state in which it is now can hardly be excelled, and it is desirable that every man should do his best to keep it up. In carrying on your business have your own way if you can get it, proceed fairly, always maintaining a lofty standard, and, even if your adversary is in the wrong, do not be in too much of a hurry to impress upon him that you think so. I am pleased to have had an opportunity of coming here to-night, it seems to bring me back to the very early days when I was a really active member. I hope that as long as I am in the legal profession I shall find occasion to come before you now and again, and I can only remark that if you are good enough to listen to anything I say with the attention you have given to-night I shall be amply rewarded.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN THE COLONIES.

Lawyers in the colonies do not find matters so easy as is reasonable, considering that there are local laws. In Canada the professions of barrister and solicitor are generally combined, and legal firms usually consist of a partnership in which one of the members devotes himself to advocacy. In Ontario a barrister belonging to an English inn has no further examination to pass, but a solicitor must serve under contract for a year with a local solicitor. In Quebec all lawyers are called advocates, and no one can practise without having passed the local examination; and further, as the law is mostly French, its practice necessitates a knowledge of the French language. In Manitoba an examination has to be passed in local law, though there is a clause in the local Act which seems to repeal this necessity as to the local knowledge in the case of barristers. In the North-West Territories a British qualification is held to be sufficient, but in British Columbia a local examination and residence are essential, except in the case of such as hold the degree of D.C.L. or LL.B. In Prince Edward Island a lawyer must

have at least a year's residence in the colony, and submit to examination in local law if the authorities think fit. In New Brunswick the solicitor must have served a local solicitor for a year. In Nova Scotia a barrister can practise with a British qualification only, but a solicitor must pass an examination after serving a clerkship of four years. In New South Wales a barrister of a British Inn is admitted without examination on a motion made in Court in that behalf, and a solicitor from the old country can practise without examination after a residence of three months. In Victoria the conditions are the same, and application must be made to the Court in the same way. The call fee for barristers is fifty guineas, for solicitors the admission fee is forty guineas. In South Australia the fee in both cases is ten guineas, and a three months' residence is all that is necessary. In Queensland the fee is also ten guineas, and there is no distinction between barristers and solicitors, the only peculiar condition being that the applicant must have two house-holders as a reference and advertise his application in the newspapers. In Western Australia a lawyer must reside for at least six months in the colony, and then give four months' notice of his intention to apply for permission to practise. The fee is 10*l*. In Tasmania all that is necessary is for the candidate to pay twenty guineas. In New Zealand the candidate must pass an examination in law, including the law of New Zealand in so far as it differs from the law of England; but should he be fortunate enough to be an LL.B. his examination will consist only of matters concerning the local law. In the South African colonies no examinations are needful; in fact, nothing is required with a British qualification but fees.—*Law Journal*.

GENERAL NOTES.

RESTRAINT OF MARRIAGE.—The Hamburg Law Courts have a nice question to decide. An old gentleman left 20,000 crowns each to his manservant and cook on condition that if either married the whole sum should go to the one who remained single. The servants married each other, and secured the whole 40,000 crowns. A relative, who disapproves of this cuteness, now seeks to overthrow the will and obtain the return of the money on the ground that by the servants marrying they have defeated the intention of the will. One would imagine that the servants ought to be allowed to keep the money for their ingenuity.—*l*6**.