

that Mr. O'Grady put the case in a different light.' 'Oh,' said Mr. Cooper, *sotto voce*, 'I presume in the light of the sun (son).' When the late Incumbered Estates Court in Ireland was first established about forty years ago, the practice in the court of one of the commissioners was virtually monopolised by his son and his son-in-law, who were retained on opposite sides to balance the judge's favor. It is very questionable whether in the long run judges' sons themselves benefit by practising before their fathers. More than one instance could be cited in which a thoroughly competent barrister, whose practice was almost exclusively confined to his father's court, lost that practice on the retirement of the judge on whose favor he was supposed to have a lien. The men who gave him briefs, not from confidence in his learning and ability, but from the fact of his having a near relative on the bench, abandoned him on the retirement of his supposed patron—a clumsy and cruel method of atoning for their own loss of self-respect in having originally employed him."

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LEGAL PROFESSION IN THE BRITISH 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 B.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 householders as a reference and advertise his application in the newspapers. In