

## LAW SOCIETY EASTER TERM, 1865.

## CALLS TO THE BAR.

The following gentlemen, during this term, obtained the necessary certificates qualifying them for call to the bar, viz:—

J. Hutcheson Esten, J. C. Hatton, G. Y. Smith, W. C. Loscombe, Sutherland Malcomson, W. Sidney Smith, A. S. Hardy, C. S. Corrigan, John McIntyre.

## ATTORNEYS ADMITTED.

The following gentlemen were, during this term, sworn in as Attorneys and Solicitors in the several courts of law and equity in Upper Canada:—

Elmes Henderson, G. A. Holmes, James O. Loane, P. F. Walker, Frederick W. Campbell, Stephen F. Griffith, W. Sidney Smith, G. V. Price, Alfred Hoskin, C. S. Corrigan, John McIntyre, R. H. Haycock, D. B. MacLennan, Sutherland Malcomson, S. P. Yeomans, J. Watson Hall, Benjamin Cronyn, Charles D. Dallas, W. J. White, John Farley, Alfred McDougall, Samuel Wickson, Nicholas Murphy, W. B. Simcoe Kerr, Henry Holland.

## NOTICES FOR NEXT TERM.

Fifty-seven gentlemen have given notice of their intention to present themselves for examination for call to the bar next term.

Fifty-one gentlemen have given notice for next term for admission to the Law Society as students.

[These figures are more eloquent than words could be. *Quære*—Why do people insist upon entering an expensive and laborious profession, by which the vast majority of them will not be able to make "salt for their porridge."]

We have much pleasure in directing the attention of those whom it may concern, to the professional card of Mr. Holcomb, which will be found in our advertising columns. Previous to his commencing the practice of his profession in New York, he graduated in the Toronto University, and studied in a law office here. Having been a pains-taking and industrious student, we have no doubt that business entrusted to his care will be properly attended to, and his knowledge of Canadian law will be especially useful in matters of business sent to him from this country.

## SELECTIONS.

## QUACKERY.

The conviction of Wray *alias* Henery aroused the virtuous indignation of the British press to a degree that is inexplicable, as the offence of which he has been found guilty has been known to have been committed daily by the hundreds of quacks who carry on their nefarious but profitable practice in London and every town in the kingdom, and as the proprietors of the newspapers that have been loudest in his condemnation, and in the expression of indignation, have not hesitated to give to his advertisements, and those of others of the same class, a place in their pages. How few of our daily papers can be safely admitted into the family circle, owing to the highly objectionable nature of the advertisements of these quacks, by which alone they are enabled to live. If their advertisements were refused admission in the newspapers, half their trade would be gone. It is said that one London quack alone spends £10,000 a year upon his advertisements. This circumstance is itself enough to show how profitable a business this must be; and we recently heard of a case which explains the manner in which it is made so.

A nervous gentleman—so runs the tale—was induced to consult one of these fellows on a subject of extreme delicacy; the quack, seeing with whom he had to do, left the room mysteriously, and returned with a glass of stagnant water, into which he made this poor nervous man look with a magnifying glass, and, perceiving therein all kinds of creeping things, he became very much alarmed. The quack, seizing the opportunity, assured his patient that what he saw was the cause of complaint, and that there was no man in London able to cure him but himself, and he refused to prescribe until he was paid £500, and a cheque was immediately drawn for the amount. How he worked upon the nervous fears of this poor man can well be imagined, into whose purse he contrived, there can be little doubt, to dip still deeper.

Now, we do not imagine that the refusal of their advertisements would absolutely deprive these gentry of the publicity which is essential to them, but it would deprive them of that kind of recommendation which an advertisement in a respectable newspaper conveys to the mind of the ignorant and unreflecting who very often imagine that the proprietor of a high class newspaper would not admit into his columns an advertisement if he did not know something of the character of the advertiser. The description of persons fitted to be their victims being very well known to them, and their whereabouts, in whatever locality they are to be found, the post will be made the medium of conveying their filthy advertisements to their dupes. But then this mode of advertisement is within the grasp of the law.