

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.—REVIEWS.

Attorneys' Fees in Division Courts.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LAW JOURNAL.

GENTLEMEN,—I see in the last *Law Journal*, under the head of "General Correspondence," and over the signature of "An Attorney," a letter tending to bring into disrepute one of the most popular, and deservedly so, young Judges in Ontario, considering his age and experience. Since he has been appointed to the Bench he has become beloved and esteemed by the people of his County generally. No person can be more conversant with the case referred to than your subscriber. One of the complaints mentioned in "Attorney's" letter was an action brought by the bailiff of the Second Division Court of a County near Toronto, on the grounds of a breach of covenant on a bond. A jury was called by the plaintiff. It appears that an agreement was made with "Attorney" by defendant's brother to defend the suit. The brother swore at the trial that he agreed with "Attorney" for six dollars to carry the case through and win it; that "Attorney" got a note for the six dollars, and that the note was paid. The case referred to was left to arbitration at the request of defendant's attorney, and the award was given in favour of the plaintiff. The attorney at once applied for a new trial, and supported the application for a new trial by his own affidavit, and before the day of hearing it appears he saw the defendant, and got something like a written retainer to attend the hearing, although by the evidence of the defendant's brother it was originally agreed that "Attorney" was to carry the suit through and win it for the six dollars. The Judge gave the defendant a new trial on paying the costs of the day into Court. The defendants were present at the hearing, and afterwards settled the award with the plaintiff, together with all costs. Hence the trial for costs referred to. The Judge, after patiently hearing the case through, and, contrary to the defence set up, that the attorney had agreed to carry the case through for six dollars, and that he was entitled to no more, came to the conclusion that the retainer was a new contract, and gave his judgment, as "Attorney" says, for six dollars. By giving the above an insertion in the next *Law Journal* you will oblige,

Yours, &c.,

J. T.

January 1st, 1869.

REVIEWS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY—THE EDINBURGH REVIEW—THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW—THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW AND BLACKWOODS MAGAZINE. The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street, New York.

In other columns we publish an advertisement showing the terms on which these Reviews or any of them can be had from the New York Publishers. No educated man, and no man who takes any interest in the world of thought should be without these Reviews. The price at which they are offered by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, places them within the reach of all. In Politics the Whigs lean on the *Edinburgh Review*. The *London Quarterly* is the organ of moderate Conservatives. The *Westminster* is the organ of Liberalism both in Church and State. The *North British* which is Whig in Politics, was for many years the organ of the Scottish Free Church. *Blackwoods Magazine* equals the more sedate quarterlies in its Literary and Scientific Departments. But the chief attractions of *Blackwood* are the clever papers that from time to time appear on its pages, from the pens of well known authors whose productions afterwards appear in book form. Bulwer and Mrs. Oliphant have written much of late in its pages. Lever, up to the time of his death was also a frequent contributor. The influence of the Reviews is world wide. Thought is not the product of any one nation, and mind speaks to mind in all parts of the world through the pages of these Reviews.

THE STATUTES AND ORDERS relating to the practice and jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery and of the Court of Error and Appeal, with notes, by THOMAS WARDLAW TAYLOR, M.A., &c. Third Edition. Toronto: Adam, Stevenson & Co., Law Publishers, 1868.

This book is one of the most complete things of its kind that has been issued from the press. It contains a large fund of information on the various subjects that are of daily occurrence in a Solicitor's office; comprising in addition to the new orders all the sections of the following acts which affect chancery practice, *i. e.*, the acts providing for the Court of Chancery and proceedings therein, Surrogate deserving of attention in these acts are discussed and cases decided on different sections are referred to in their proper places. This comprises Part I.

Part II., contains the most important part of the work and that most fully annotated, *viz.*: the orders in chancery, as lately consolidated—principally by the labours of Mr. Taylor himself, who is, therefore, the person most likely to be successful in imparting information to others as to the effect and the proper interpretation to be given to these orders.