

tion to " were allowed to pass in silence. It may be that the feeling of the audience was that the spectacle to which Mr. Budd referred was not frequent enough to justify the nature of his allusion to it.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Budd for his "able and exhaustive" address, M. C. H. Morton, the president of the Liverpool Law Society, dissented from the view that compulsory membership of the Incorporated Law Society was undesirable. Of the 15,200 solicitors in the country, not more than 7,500 belong to the society. Mr. Morton declared that it was unfair that the maintenance of the interests of the profession should be left to half its members, and expressed an opinion that the drastic and extreme measure of compulsion was inevitable. The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. R. S. Cleaver, of Liverpool, who was confident that solicitors were prepared to forego their holiday in order that the Long Vacation might be abolished, but was doubtful as to the action of the Bar in the matter. Mr. Budd, having acknowledged the vote of thanks in terms as brief as they were appropriate, directed the attention of the meeting to the address to be delivered by the Lord Chief Justice in Lincoln's Inn Hall, at the commencement of the lectures of the Council of Legal Education at the end of the month, and remarked that it was an open secret that his lordship had for several months past been engaged in investigating the present system of legal education, and that the address could not fail to command the best attention of solicitors throughout the country.

Of the seventeen papers, Mr. Joseph Addison was responsible for the first. It dealt with "Legal Education," and consisted of a plea for a better training of articled clerks in the practical part of a solicitor's business, but was somewhat marred by the absence of a plan by which his views could be carried out. Mr. Ware's paper on "Solicitors' Education" dealt largely with the evils of coaching, and recommended that greater importance should be attached in the examinations to questions relating to office work. At the close of Mr. Style's paper on "Solicitors as Part of the Government," a long discussion ensued on the whole subject of legal education. Mr. F. R. Parker, of London, remarked that coaches were necessary because the examination committee expected in students too great a measure of learning in theoretical law, and urged that subjects other than convey-