

and a general review of its past labours, from the year 1825, when it was first projected, up to the present time. The work of the Society in establishing an efficient system of examination and lectures is pointed out; and also the influence brought to bear by it upon the Statutes specially affecting the profession. "Every available opportunity," says the writer, "has been taken of obtaining the introduction into current legislation of provisions furthering the just advancement and protecting the interests of solicitors as a class." Reference is also made to the Society's action in upholding the discipline and guarding the good name of the profession by taking steps to secure the closing of its ranks against those who were, in the Society's judgment, not fit to enter them, and the total or temporary expulsion of those who, having gained admission, by their unworthy acts tarnished the honour of the general body of its members. This part of its functions the Society has been enabled to perform more effectually by reason of the Imp. Solicitors Act of 1874, which provides that notice shall be given to the Society of all applications made for the removal of the names of attorneys and solicitors from the roll, and that it shall be at liberty to appear and be heard on such application. "The Incorporated Law Society," says the writer, "must ever aspire to be a faithful leader and a true reflex of enlightened views, and a watchful guardian alike of the honour and of the best interests of a learned profession." The Calendar then proceeds to set out various Acts relating to solicitors, lists of candidates at the examinations of the past years, specimens of the papers set, etc. It then gives the names, firms, etc., of London and country solicitors who are members of the Society. Lastly, under the heading "Foreign Correspondents of Members of the Society," it gives, under the places where they practice, the names of various practitioners in the Colonies and abroad, with the name of the English firm with whom they respectively correspond. Many Canadian names appear here, and there

is this advantage over the Law List, that no fee is exacted for the privilege of insertion, whereas the publishers of the Law List charge £1 for each member of a firm whose name they insert.

THE VALUE OF CHILDREN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

We are not going to consider the value of babies as alarm-clocks for arousing the male parent; nor as teachers of patience—the virtue, not the opera; nor as gainers of prizes at country fairs. Nor are we going to quote their market values south of Mason and Dixie's line in the days before the war; nor will we dilate upon the bounties offered by that paternal monarch, Louis XIV., for the production of children in New France, although he, in council, passed a decree, saying, "that in future all the inhabitants of the country of Canada who shall have living children to the number of ten, born in lawful wedlock, . . . shall each be paid out of the money sent by his majesty to the said country a pension of 300 livres a year, and those who have twelve children, a pension of 400 livres." Rich and poor were alike within the purview of this ordinance, whereas before Colbert's reward of 1,200 livres for those who had fifteen children, and 800 to those who had ten, was intended specially for the better class.

But we are about to refer to some of those cases where juries and judges have been called upon to estimate the sums that will compensate for injuries arising from the negligence of others to life or limb of infants, and the value of the services of which the parents of these injured innocents have been deprived by such hurts. This is a subject which must be replete with interest to every *pater familias* in humble circumstances—and how many a solicitor of the High Court of justice is so situated!