

eternal justice, and that law is the foundation upon which all civilization must necessarily be built. . . . The time has long gone by when the ruling principle was,

'The good old rule, the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can.'

. . . It may be that the profession of law at large is losing its interest in public affairs of this country and devoting its attention rather more closely to business. That is to be deplored. . . . The lawyer ought to be a business man and make as much money as he honestly can, but I venture to think it is not right for prominent leading lawyers to disregard the public affairs of the country, to omit to take the great part in the affairs of the country which was taken by the great lawyers of the past."

This was followed by the annual address of the president, Mr. R. J. MacLennan, K.C. As the full text of this able address will ultimately reach every member of the Association, we only refer to it briefly. He pointed out that the subject of Legal Education is now undergoing lively discussion on both sides of the Atlantic. In England no general address to lawyers seems complete without some reference to Legal Education. Both English and American lawyers agree that a considerable amount of knowledge should be acquired *before* a student enters the law school. The present standard in Manitoba is two years of University work and the American Bar Association at the present time is seeking to set up a similar standard. Dr Josef Redlich of the faculty of law and political science in the University of Vienna was brought to the United States before the war to examine methods of study in law schools. His report, entitled "The Common Law and the Case Method," was issued in 1914. The next bulletin, of about 300 pages, called "Justice and the Poor," prepared by Reginald Heber Smith of the Boston Bar, was published in July, 1919; and perhaps the most valuable, entitled "Training for the Public Profession of the Law," a book of over 500 pages, the work of Mr. Alfred Z. Reed, was published in June, 1921. Reference was also made to the conference on Legal Education held at Washington on February 23, 24, 1922, at which more than one hundred and fifty law Associations were represented, including delegates from Bar Associations in Canada. After much discussion and difference