

New Zealand, South Africa and other parts of the Empire to fight and die side by side with their professional brethren of the British Isles.

With these thoughts in mind we are glad to publish some extracts from the Report of the Historian of the Ontario Bar Association (Mr. W. S. Herrington, K.C.), which were read at its last meeting. This paper was an interesting review of the work of the Ontario legal profession during the war. Although it has special reference to the members of the Law Society of Upper Canada there is much of interest to the profession generally. It begins as follows:—

"In times of peace if we had been confronted with the question 'in the event of war what would be expected from the members of the Law Society?' we probably would have answered that very little could be hoped for; as the habits of our profession were not such as to qualify us for a military life. We might compare favourably from a physical standpoint with some of the other professions; yet we would have questioned our ability to keep pace with the mechanic, tradesman and farmer who were more enured to trials of endurance. Grave doubts also might have been entertained as to the morale of a class of men whose daily training has no tendency to qualify them to subscribe to the maxim of the soldier—

"'Their's not to make reply, their's not to reason why.'"

The successful lawyer would soon lose his reputation as such if he did not in his practice follow a rule quite contrary to that laid down for the guidance of the soldier on active service.

"What a revelation was it then, even to ourselves, to find members of the Society responding by hundreds to the first call to arms, and undergoing a course of drill that taxed the strength of others who had been accustomed to manual labour for years! Their bodies responded to the physical culture, so that after a few months' training in camp there were no harder soldiers to be found in the ranks than those men, many of whom for years had performed no more difficult physical feat than the handling of the Revised Statutes of Ontario. These same men, too, were capable of taking an intelligent view of the whole situation, and realized the necessity for the maintenance of discipline and were able to lay aside the habit of arguing out the why and wherefore of the orders of their superiors and to set a good example of obedience to their comrades in arms.