

EDITORIAL NOTES—RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF THE PROFESSION.

of a Law Journal is to supply the profession with such information as cannot be found in existing text-books, but which is needed in practice: and it is by prompt notices of current decisions, statutes and topics of interest that we hope to effect this object. No American decisions are noted in our present number. We shall, however, make use of the wealth of cases and comments contained in our most able contemporaries across the border, when we notice any current American decisions which appear of special interest.

THERE are two subjects which it is to be hoped will not be overlooked in deciding the courses of lectures to be delivered in the Law School, the revival of which, we trust, may now be considered merely a question of time. Of these one is the subject of General Jurisprudence, and the other that of Constitutional Law with special reference to the Dominion of Canada. There is the more need that the former of these two subjects should be embraced in the course in that no law school exists in the Universities in Toronto, similar to the law schools of Oxford, Cambridge or London Universities. The present activity of these latter Universities in this department is shown by the frequent admirable works published by their professors and lecturers, as for example Digby's History of the Law of Real property, Markby's Elements of Law, Anson on the principles of the Law of Contracts, and Prof. Erskine Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence. The method and clearness and consequent facility which such works as these, and as Austin's lectures, contribute to the study of the law is beyond question; while the intrinsic interest of the works of Sir Henry Maine and other writers on historical comparative jurisprudence is equally indisputable. On the other hand, the claims of constitutional law with special reference to our own constitution and that of the empire are obvious, while the now

standard work of Mr. Alpheus Todd will immensely facilitate the treatment of this subject. It needs no argument to enforce the importance of Canadians possessing clear ideas of the constitutional lines on which is being built up, as we all trust, a great and prosperous commonwealth.

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We lately criticised the advertisement of the solicitor whose letter appears in another place in explanation of its publication. Mr. Rogers puts his *απολογία* in a manly, straightforward way, and we gladly insert his communication. By accepting our criticism as deserved and withdrawing the objectionable advertisement he disarms further comment thereon, and at the same time makes out a strong case for himself, and shows forcibly the position in which he and other country practitioners are placed in regard to the "impudent invaders" he speaks of. The outrageous injustice of the present state of things must strike any one. There is practically no protection afforded by the Law Society. There is, for a country practitioner, scarcely any reason why he should waste his time as an articled clerk or pay the entrance fees to the Society. Litigation *is not*, and the business of conveyancing, Surrogate Courts and Division Courts *is* what gives a living to our brethren in the country. As to the Benchers, they are, we believe, anxious, and honestly intend to do something, but it is really a very difficult thing to say what is best to be done. As to the point made against County judges in reference to Division Court and Surrogate business there is no excuse for them. Many of these have deliberately and without necessity (we are not now alluding to sec. 84 of the D. C. Act) opened the door to a swarm of wasps that are sting-