

LAW SOCIETY, HILARY TERM, 1872.

detain them, on the supposition that they are the property of the insolvent, which supposition, however, their true owner has a right to prove to be false, and take the goods as his own.

There can be no doubt at least of this, that this view is the one most consonant with practical justice; if the law be not as stated, incalculable injury might arise to the true owner, without any possibility of redress, and without doing any good either to the insolvent or his creditors.

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Owing to the Hon. Adam Crooks being appointed Attorney-General, a vacancy occurred among the Benchers, which was filled by the election of the Hon. E. B. Wood to the vacant seat.

During this Term, John Hutcheson Esten, Esquire, Barrister, the son of the late Vice-Chancellor Esten, was appointed Deputy Secretary and Librarian and Sub-Treasurer. The appointment is an admirable one in itself, and his assistance will at this time be very valuable, owing to the failing health of Mr. Hugh Gwynne, who has for many years occupied the position of Secretary and Librarian.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

During this Term the following gentlemen were called to the Bar:

Hon. J. H. Gray (Nova Scotia bar), Robert Wardrope (English bar) — also Alfred Frost, without oral; Charles Rann Wilkes, Arthur Wellington Francis, Charles C. Backhouse, William A. H. Duff, Wm. McDonald, Davidson Black, W. G. P. Cassells.

ATTORNEYS.

The following gentlemen were admitted as Attorneys:

Messrs. McBride, Roaf, Clute, Reeve, Spragge, Fuller, Vincent, Platt, Ball, Pousette.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

The following students passed their intermediate examinations during the Term:

FOURTH YEAR.—C. R. W. Biggar, R. M. Fleming, J. Bruce Smith, T. McIntyre, C. E. Barber, G. A. McKenzie, R. E. Kingsford (all without oral); G. H. D. Hall, E. R. O'Donnell, I. B. McQuesten, G. M. Roger, R. McLean, A. B. Kline, H. H. Sadleir.

THIRD YEAR.—G. B. Fraser, W. McDonald,

(without oral); Thos. McGuire, H. Gale, O. A. Howland, T. B. Moore, C. G. Snider.

Mr. Biggar was highly complimented by the Treasurer upon the excellence of his papers.

PROFESSIONAL JOTTINGS.

One can scarcely read a single number of an English periodical, without being struck with the terribly overcrowded state of the profession there; nor can we doubt a similar result in this country, if young men will still blindly rush into a profession to which many are utterly unsuited, either in education or capacity, but which *seems* to promise not only a respectable position in life, but an easy livelihood. In fact they fondly imagine that when their fathers have provided them with a profession, Providence will kindly provide them with clients. Within a few years after entering an office, this confiding, or, it may be, lazy youth, finds that the pursuit of legal knowledge is under perpetual difficulties, and has no royal road. If he has sufficient energy and diligence (helped on by the admirable system of legal education which we have in Ontario, by means of intermediate examinations, scholarships, &c.) to pass his final examinations, he finds himself afloat on his own resources. He may possibly have a business connection, or form a good partnership, but too often the deep waters go over him. In a young, expansive country like Canada, this is not so marked a feature in professional life; but in England, more seem to sink than to swim. The following is an extract from an article in the *Law Times*, calling attention to the distressing state of things in England:

"A barrister was a debtor, and his lordship made an order for payment by monthly instalments of £2. On the debtor's behalf it was stated that he had on an average one brief in a twelve-month, and could not pay £2 a month out of so precarious an income. But to what or to whom is to be attributed the melancholy condition of so many barristers?—for the learned judge was undoubtedly right when he said that not one in twenty covers his outlay on entering the profession. In the first place, numbers of needy men go to the bar on the merest speculation, without any particular gift of eloquence or special knowledge of law, and, what is still more fatal, without connection. Not only this, however, but, strange to say, men who, both physically and intellectually, are unfitted for the practice of the law,