

A correspondent, in reference to the paragraph on p. 354, about business in the Court of Appeal, points out that the Act, 54 Vict., ch. 48, s. 2, makes it obligatory on the clerk of the court to put the case on the roll, without waiting for a factum. Art. 1132 in the new Chapter 1 of Book IV, of the second part of the Code, as enacted by the above mentioned Act, reads as follows:—"As soon as the parties have filed their appearance, or after the delay to file the same has expired if only one party has appeared, the case is set down upon the roll by the clerk of appeals, *and is heard in its turn.*" This, apparently, prevents the exclusion from the printed list, of cases in which no factum has been filed, as was the practice formerly. The change is to be regretted, as it is obviously in the interest of the bar that the printed list should convey some idea of the cases that are likely to come on from day to day. At present the list is practically useless, and the result is that counsel who have cases to attend to in several courts are frequently taken by surprise when a case a long way down on the printed list is called in their absence.

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The proposition to admit graduates of law faculties to practice on the presentation of their diplomas is not one which commends itself under the circumstances existing in this province. If the profession were divided as it is in England the change would perhaps not be so dangerous if it applied to barristers only. Incompetent barristers would not get anything to do, because the attorneys on whom they would be dependent for briefs would be able to discern their uselessness. But as regards the profession of attorneys it cannot be pretended that there should be any relaxation of the checks upon admission. The public, a large proportion of whom are unable to detect ignorance in their legal advisers, need to be protected against incompetence which may have disastrous conse-