

retainer to prosecute a claim therefor; or to pay or reward directly or indirectly any person, for the purpose of procuring him to be retained in his professional capacity.

2. TO THE COURT.

(1) His conduct should at all times be characterized by candour and fairness. He should maintain towards the Judges of the Courts a courteous and respectful attitude and insist on similar conduct on the part of his client, at the same time maintaining a self-respecting independence in the discharge of his professional duties to his client.

(2) Judges, not being free to defend themselves, are entitled to receive the support of the Bar against unjust criticism and complaint. Whenever there is proper ground for serious complaint of a judicial officer, it is a right and duty of the lawyer to submit the grievance to the proper authorities.

(3) He should not offer evidence which he knows the Court should not admit. He should not, either in argument to the Court or in address to the jury, assert his personal belief in his client's innocence, or in the justice of his cause, or as to any of the facts involved in the matter under investigation.

(4) He should never seek to privately influence, directly or indirectly, the Judges of the Court in his favour, or in that of his client, nor should he attempt to curry favour with juries by fawning, flattery or pretended solicitude for their personal comfort.

3. TO THE CLIENT.

(1) He should obtain full knowledge of his client's cause before advising thereon and give a candid opinion of the merits and probable results of pending or contemplated litigation. He should beware of bold and confident assurances to clients especially where the employment may depend on such assurances. He should bear in mind that seldom are all the law and facts on the side of his client and that "*audi alteram partem*" is a safe rule to follow.

(2) He should at the time of retainer disclose to the client all the circumstances of his relations to the parties and his interest