

purpose to be provided, and kept among the Records of the Court of King's Bench, the only Superior Court of Common Law then in the Province.

It will be observed that no distinction, other than the name, was, either by the Ordinance of Quebec or this Statute, made between Barristers and Attorneys, and that, neither directly or inferentially, was it made improper for the one person to follow both branches of the Profession. Seven gentlemen, by virtue of the Act, at once received licenses to practise Law in Upper Canada; but still further measures were found to be necessary for the purpose of securing "to the Province and the Profession a learned and honorable body of men to assist their fellow-subjects, as occasion may require, and to support and maintain the Constitution of the Province." The Ordinance of Quebec, so far as it related to Barristers, Advocates, Attorneys, and Solicitors, was, in 1797, repealed. The Act repealing it allowed the then practitioners to form themselves into a Society, to be called "The Law Society of Upper Canada." (37th Geo. III. cap. 13.) There were at the time fifteen practitioners, who, in Trinity Term following the passing of the Act, formed themselves into the Society authorized. Their names are, John White, the Attorney-General; Robert Isaac DeGrey, the Solicitor-General; Walter Roe, Angus Macdonell, James Clark, Christopher Robinson, Allan McLean, William Dummer Powell, Alexander Stuart, Nicholas Hagerman, Bartholomew Crannell Beardsley, Timothy Thompson, Jacob Farrand, Samuel Sherwood, and John McKay. During the same term, the Society, as empowered by the Act, passed, with the approbation of the Judges, a number of Rules. The place of meeting was the town of Newark, the then capital of Upper Canada, now known as the town of Niagara. The Society being authorized by the Act to appoint the six or more senior members for the time being (whereof the Attorney and Solicitor-General for the time being were to be two) Benchers or Governors, first exercised the power on 9th November, 1799. The fifteen gentlemen whose names have been already mentioned, were on that day appointed Benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada. This Society became "The Temple" of Canada; for it was enacted,