

the profession towards the Bench, the public, and their clients, setting forth among other things the ideals and standards of the profession, its honour, dignity and traditions, but without going too much into particulars as the American Bar Association appears to have done, and without being deemed exhaustive of the subject. This statement should not go into minute details or essay to accomplish the impossible task of providing for changing circumstances which are bound to arise in future.

The Saskatchewan Bar Association and the Benchers of Alberta have both taken steps towards the preparation of a code, and a draft has been submitted by Dr. James Muir, of Calgary, to the Law Society of Alberta.

Your Committee would recommend that a select Committee be appointed by the President of the Association to prepare such a statement of the principles of legal ethics as has been suggested in this report, using amongst other data the code of the American Bar Association supplemented by the draft code prepared for the Law Society of Alberta, as well as a similar code prepared some years ago and adopted by the Ontario Bar Association, and that such Committee make its report at the next meeting of the Association.

A CODE OF LEGAL ETHICS.

Paper prepared by Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell, at the request of the Association to accompany the foregoing Report.

(After certain preliminary remarks.)

In my own Province for nearly a century and a quarter, jurisdiction over the Bar has been exercised by the Law Society of Upper Canada, organized in 1797 under the authority of the statute of that year of the young Province of Upper Canada—and since that time no advocate has been heard by the Courts unless and until he has been called to the Bar by that Society. Full jurisdiction over the attorney or solicitor the Law Society does not possess: it prescribes the curriculum, it educates, it examines, it certifies the fitness to be admitted as a solicitor of the candidate, but there its authority and duty end—and