

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Law Scholarships.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LAW JOURNAL.

Dear Sirs,—The intentions which actuate the Law Society of Upper Canada to offer scholarships to deserving students—members of the Society—are no doubt praiseworthy; but the manner in which these prizes are distributed, and the advantages offered to one class of competitors and denied to another, are, to say the least, very objectionable. I hail this step on the part of the learned body who sit and deliberate in solemn convocation in Osgoode Hall, as an era of better things in the study of the legal profession, but I must emphatically condemn in my humble way the narrow course pursued to make those valuable gifts totally useless to a great majority of the students in Canada.

Now let me explain:—About the first of June last, almost immediately after Easter Term, an announcement appeared in the Toronto papers that the Law Society intended offering scholarships to the various members thereof, viz., £30 for the first year's men, £40 for the second, £50 for the third, and £60 for the fourth. So far so good. The examinations were to come off next Michaelmas Term. About three weeks ago came out another advertisement, stating that a Law School was established at Osgoode Hall, the lectures and readings of which commence after all the country students have left Toronto for home. Then also the term in which a candidate tries for the scholarship is not taken to have been attended by him at all.

Now what is all this but the most direct partiality to the Toronto students in preference to those from a distance. We all know that the majority of Law Students get no salary, and therefore are unable to spend two or three months in the year in so expensive a place as Toronto, attending readings and lectures and the ordinary terms required by law. The very fact that the Society offers prizes argues a state of comparative indigence among many of our class which these prizes are intended to remedy. But with all the advantages of living at head quarters, the Toronto students enjoy the additional ones of having access to every facility for study that it is in the power of the Society to offer. No impartial man will fail to see the unfairness of making us in the country, under so many disadvantages, compete with them, with every possible facility at their command for successful study. Give us a chance, or at least equal advantages with them, and we are perfectly willing to enter the arena and compete for the prizes. Again, why not divide the scholarship into two or three sums, and at least give us a second or a third chance? But no, here there is but one large prize for each year for its some 120 students. I am very happy to see so valuable and important a step taken to improve and elevate our profession, but I humbly submit to those in authority that the suggestions contained in this my letter are not unworthy of their distinguished consideration.

I am yours truly, &c.,

Woodstock, Sept. 10, 1861.

A LAW STUDENT.

Mode of Addressing Judges.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LAW JOURNAL.

Gentlemen,—May I take the liberty of asking, for the information of law students generally, and perhaps for a few unsophisticated lawyers, the proper method of addressing the Judges of the Superior Courts, or a Judge of the County Court, when meeting them *out of Chambers*.

Shall we say,—Judge, Judge Burns; (for instance) Justice Burns, Mr. Justice Burns, or Mr. Burns? And in the case of a County Judge, shall we say,—Judge, Judge Price (for instance), or Mr. Price.

I ask these questions as many of us country students who attend to the ordinary business of an office in Chambers and at the Division Courts, and afterwards meeting the Judge—frequently perhaps—put our foot in it, by addressing him in an unprofessional manner.

Perhaps you will better understand my meaning by asking you "What the practice is in Toronto?"

Should you favor us with an answer to the above I feel convinced the same will be received with thanks by a large number of students throughout the country, and the undersigned will feel himself under particular obligations to you.

Sarnia, Sept. 23, 1861.

A COUNTRY STUDENT.

[The mode of addressing a Judge sitting in the discharge of public duty is well settled in and out of Toronto. The mode of addressing a Judge when not sitting in the discharge of public duty is by no means so settled as to be called "a practice." In fact no rule on the subject prevails in Upper Canada. It is a matter of taste. We think that to address a Judge out of Chambers as "Judge" is bad taste. It is the "practice" in the United States, but none the better on that account. "Judge will you liquor," is so said to be a common expression there, but one which good taste certainly condemns. There is no more sense in addressing a gentleman in a drawing room as "Judge" than addressing the man who retails gin cock-tails as "Colonel." To our taste, "Mr. Burns" and "Mr. Price" are much better than "Judge," "Justice," or "Mr. Justice." When speaking of (not speaking to) the judge a different rule may with propriety be observed.—Eds. L. J.]

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE, &c.

CLERKS OF THE PEACE.

JAMES JOSEPH BURBOWES, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, in the room of JOHN WAUDBY, Esquire, deceased.—(Gazetted 7th September, 1861.)

CORONERS.

ROBERT RAMSAY, Esquire, Associate Coroner for the United Counties of York and Peel.

JOHN BOWKER, Esquire, Coroner for the Provisional District of Algoma.—(Gazetted 7th September, 1861.)

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

JAMES WEBSTER, the younger, of the town of Guelph, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

FRANK EVANS MARSON, of the town of Guelph, Esquire, to be a Notary Public for Upper Canada.

WALTER R. BROWN, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.—(Gazetted 7th September, 1861.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A LAW STUDENT"—"A COUNTRY STUDENT"—Under "General Correspondence."