

LAW SOCIETY—REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

These observations of one of our most brilliant judges strongly support the views which we urge, and indicate the advisability of ameliorating the law by enlarging the application of the doctrine of set-off in all the provincial courts.

LAW SOCIETY.

HILARY TERM—1873.

The examinations of this term resulted as follows :

FOR CALL.

George B. Gordon, John Bruce, Colin G. Snider, G. M. Roger, Warren Burton. Charles Gamon and W. D. Pollard were called to the Bar under special acts, having also passed the required examinations.

FOR ATTORNEY.

Haughton Lennox, J. D. Matheson, J. Lennox, W. H. Ferguson, Francis Rye, John G. Robinson, F. E. P. Pepler, T. Caswell, Alexander Ferguson, Warren Burton, David Ormiston, J. C. Judd. Francis Elkington was also admitted under special act. Mr. Cootley, of the Quebec Bar, was also called and sworn in.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE.

T. G. Meredith, W. M. Sutherland, T. E. Lawson. L. M. Macpherson, F. S. Nugent, M. G. Cameron, E. Fraver, Charles Keats, John McLean, D. S. McMillan, J. W. Gibson, A. D. Patterson, W. J. Hales, W. J. Franks.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

F. W. Patterson, John Crerar, J. M. Kilborne, R. Pearson, D. W. Clendenan, W. C. Moscrip.

Of six students who went up for call five passed, and five out of seventeen articulated clerks failed to reach the standard. In fact in no case were the papers more than ordinarily good, none obtaining the number necessary to pass without an oral, and this was remarked

upon as singular, as several of the gentlemen have distinguished themselves at previous examinations.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

An exchange describes a new application of the processes of printing and photographing in connection with the registration of deeds :

"The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* describes an ingenious invention of Mr. Dillon, an official in the registry of deeds office, by which, through the aid of a mechanical index and the use of printing and photography, searches in that office are to be facilitated. The invention comprises the substitution of a simple mechanical index for the numerous books now in use, and the application of printing and photography in producing the transcripts or copies which are required. The index is placed in a wooden case about the height of an ordinary office-desk, and consists of a roll of suitable paper, which is coiled around the cylinders, which in the model are turned by handles at the side. There are two sets of rollers in the desk, the top of which is of glass, the one at the left hand being for the common searches, and the one at the right hand for negative searches. If any one wants to know whether there is a charge affecting the lands of a certain person, he turns the handle at the left hand side, and in a minute brings up the particular letter under which is the name he wants. He then waits to see that there are no other charges than the one indicated, and he turns to the index to the lands and turning the handle to the right, brings up the name of the county or city ; and turning on in a few seconds, finds the particular place, and there sees set out in print full information, such as under the present system he could only obtain after perhaps months of searching ; and if he desires a copy of it, or any number of copies, he can have them printed for him in a few minutes. It is proposed to use steam or some other motive power applicable to a number of the index cases contained in record office. The names and all other particulars in each index are printed in legible characters, and it is calculated that with the aid of ten printers an amount of work will be gone through which now costs nearly £4,000 a year. The total annual cost of the registry of deeds office is £16,000. The rapidity of the registration will be understood when it is explained that instead of having the memorials