shall be constituted on a fair balance of classes and opinions, excluding none; in particular not excluding those who take no part whatever in politics. As for the claims of local members, I must exercise my own discretion as to whom I may consult in any particular case; and I certainly am not prepared to render an account to anyone of my reasons for choosing one man or omitting another. To make appointments on such a footing would be fatal."

A LAWYER'S ACCOUNTS.

The English Law Society, as we learn from the *Law Times* of Dec. 22, ult., has been discussing the appointment of a special committee to consider the advisability of framing rules and regulations as to the method in which a solicitor should (1) keep his accounts and audit them, (2) keep and audit trust accounts, (3) conduct his professional business, etc.

It would appear that recent events across the water have awakened in the public mind a certain sense of uneasiness in these matters, and it was thought that some safeguards, such as proposed, would be helpful.

There is unfortunately some need for more careful bookkeeping and auditing of accounts in this country as well as in England, and possibly our Law Society might do some good, both to the profession and to the public, by discussing this subject and making some suggestions, and if necessary regulations, which would insure more accuracy in the matters referred to, and in safeguarding the public and protecting solicitors against themselves by the auditing of trust accounts, etc.

We all know that the weak spot in almost every lawyer's office is the bookkeeping part of it. In large offices there is necessarily kept a bookkeeper or accountant; but in smaller offices this is generally too expensive a luxury. But even some of those who are in a smaller way of business think it quite worth while to have their clients' accounts, in fact, all their accounts, audited from time to time. This should be a rule and not an exception.