

LAW SOCIETY—MICHAELMAS TERM, 1865.

563, following *Oswald v. Rykert*, 22 U. C. Q. B. 363, are practical examples of the inconvenient and unfair working of the law, respecting writs of execution both against land and against goods. It is remarked upon by the learned judge who delivered the judgment of the court, in the case in the Common Pleas, who, whilst pointing out the evils of the present system, suggested that "It would, perhaps, have been a more convenient method of proceeding on executions to have had the one writ against goods and chattels, and lands and tenements, with a direction to the sheriff to levy upon the goods and chattels, as in *elegits*, in the first place; and if there were no goods, or upon these being exhausted, to levy upon the lands, but not to sell them for twelve months after the seizure."

The subject has already received some attention from our Legislators. Mr. M. C. Cameron last session, introduced a bill which among other things proposes, after repealing section 252 of the C. L. P. Act, to enact that "goods and chattels, and lands and tenements, may be included in the same writ of execution; provided always, that the Sheriff shall not expose any lands or tenements for sale, within less than twelve months from the day on which the writ is delivered to him, nor until the goods and chattels of the execution debtor shall have been first disposed of and exhausted." Some such provision as either of these, which are substantially the same, seems desirable, and we hope that at the close of next session we may find that the necessary amendment in the law has been made.

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We are glad to see that the number of persons willing to sacrifice themselves for the good of their country, by becoming lawyers, has somewhat fallen off this term.

Eighteen gentlemen presented themselves for examination for call to the Bar, of whom the following passed:

T. Boyle, Madden; P. M. Campbell, Toronto; M. Caldwell, London; M. O'Driscoll, Pembroke; E. H. Duggan, Toronto; D. Freeman, Hamilton; C. E. Hamilton, St. Catharines; A. Hoskin, Toronto; J. F. McDonald, Toronto; W. A. Reeve, Napanee; Jas. Robb, Hamilton; R. T. M. Walker, Kingston; S. White, Windsor.

The papers of Messrs. Reeve and Walkem, particularly the former, were considered so satisfactory that they were not called upon for the oral examination.

Of twenty three students who went up for examination for admission as attorneys, only the following obtained certificates:

Jas. Austin, Toronto; G. A. Consitt, Perth; W. M. Cochrane, Hamilton; P. M. Campbell, Toronto; G. O. Freeman, Hamilton; Alex. Gosforth, Welland; James H. Mills, Hamilton; E. G. Malloch, Perth; M. J. Macnamara, Kingston; T. K. Morgan, Barrie; A. Parsons, Ottawa; R. T. M. Walkem, Kingston.

Mr. Walkem also distinguished himself in this examination, obtaining we believe, within 15 marks of the total number he could receive in the three papers. He and Mr. Malloch, whose papers were also very good, received the compliment of being passed without oral examination.

The Law Society scholarship examinations being concluded, were awarded as follows:

The first year to Mr. Charles Moss, who obtained 276 marks out of a maximum of 312, the number necessary to obtain a scholarship being 206. Next to Mr. Moss was Mr. Kerr of Perth, who obtained 254 marks and Mr. Arnoldi, who received 242. Another student competed for this scholarship, but did not come up to 206. The Treasurer, in awarding this scholarship, highly complimented Mr. Kerr and Mr. Arnoldi on their proficiency.

No scholarships were awarded for the second or fourth years, the candidates not having reached the qualifying standard.

The scholarship for the third year, was awarded to Mr. Thomas S. Kennedy B. A., Trin. Col., Toronto. The maximum number was 350, the number necessary to be rated 233. Of the 350, Mr. Kennedy obtained 292, and Mr. Bell, the only other gentleman who came up to the standard, out of seven in all, who went up for examination, received 233. Mr. Kennedy was only in his first year as a student, but, in consequence of his B. A. degree, he could not compete for the second or third year scholarships; the result of the examination was therefore the more creditable to him.

It is thought that arrangements may shortly be made for a course of lectures on medical jurisprudence, by some competent person. The Benchers have agreed to give the room &c.,