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ADMISSIONS TO LEGAL STUDY.

The number of candidates presenting themselves for admission to the study of the law exhibits a marked decrease since the passing of the Amended Act respecting the Bar. This may be partly owing to the higher standard of qualification required, but must also, undoubtedly, be attributed, in great measure, to the recent increase in the admission fee. Perhaps nothing could better demonstrate the necessity for some step towards closing the flood gates of the profession, than the fact that scores of young men have been turned aside from presenting themselves, by the addition of a few dollars to the admission fee.

With respect to admissions to practice, one would not expect to see much change until those already admitted to study have, in the course of time, all passed into the ranks of the profession, and the new system has come into full operation. Nevertheless, a considerable falling off is already apparent—a result due, no doubt, to the more rigorous examination to which candidates are now subjected.

The list of admissions in Montreal at the last two Quarterly Examinations is as follows:—

JUNE 1867.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE:—W. A. Lay, A. E. Mitchell, C. E. Carmel, L. A. Carmel, Asa Gordon, Wm. E. Bullock, Edw. Holton, Pierre Brouillet.

ADMITTED TO STUDY:—P. Lanctot, T. F. Wood, A. Davies, C. B. Devlin, A. Forget.

SEPTEMBER, 1867.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE:—L. J. Desautels, C. F. Bouthillier, A. Dalbec, H. E. Poulin, M. Souigny, J. Beaupré, A. J. A. Charland, C. Lalime, J. A. Quinn, W. D. Drummond, Abel Adams.

ADMITTED TO STUDY:—Ed. Lareau, J. S. Perrault, H. Bouthillier.

JUDICIAL PENSIONS.

To the Editor of the Canada Law Journal:

Mr. Editor:—Among the many matters which are being suggested for the consideration of the first Parliament of the Dominion, will you allow me to add one, which does not seem to me least in importance: I refer to the regulations respecting the pensioning of Judges. In England the Bench is liberally dealt with in this respect, but the state of things in the Province of Quebec reveals a *mesquinerie* unworthy of a civilized country. It is even now stated, and correctly I believe, that the resignation of one of the ablest of our judges, tendered five months ago, has not yet been accepted, because there is no pension vacant which can be applied to the purpose. Meantime the Appeal Bench is left with four judges. In the same way, the Superior Court at Montreal suffers from the absence of a judge. These facts require no comment.

Yours,

X. E. B.

LAW REFORM IN ENGLAND.

We have already noticed the appointment of a Commission in England to consider the practicability of compiling a Digest of the Law, and have reproduced the interesting report presented by the learned members of the Commission. A second Commission has now issued on the subject of the Court of Chancery and Courts of Law. The persons appointed are, Lord Justice Cairns, Sir William Erle, late Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Sir J. P. Wilde, Judge of the Court of Probate and Matrimonial Causes, Vice-Chancellor Wood, Mr. Justice Blackburn, of the Queen's Bench, Mr. Justice Montague Smith, of the Common Pleas, Sir J. B. Karslake, Attorney-General; Sir Roundell Palmer, W. M. James, Q. C., J. R. Quain, Q. C., and H. C. Rothery, A. S. Ayrton, G. W. Hunt, H. C. E. Childers, John Hollams, and F. D. Lowndes, Esquires. The task assigned to the Commission is, "to make diligent and full inquiry into the operation and effect of the present constitution of our High Court of Chancery of England, our Superior Courts of