

LAW SOCIETY, MICHAELMAS TERM, 1873—THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ACT, 1873.

an oral: M. D. Fraser, G. B. Gordon, (both of whom were very creditably near the maximum) H. M. Deroche and C. E. Barber. Five others did a fair amount of pass work, E. H. D. Hall being only a few marks short of the required three-fourths.

For the first intermediate examination twenty-eight presented themselves; of these, eight obtained over three-fourths of the maximum of 300 marks; twelve did enough to pass, and eight were rejected. The names of the first eight are in order as follows: McColl, McConkey, Holman, Killam, Hodgkin, Locke. In the second intermediate, ten obtained over three-fourths of the maximum, their names being, in order of merit: O'Brien, Coyne, Watt, Baines, Parks, Watson, Greig, H. Lennox, Wells, J. T. Lennox. Fourteen did enough to pass and two were rejected.

The Scholarship examinations resulted as follows:—First year. Frank Pepler, 254 marks out of a maximum of 320. For three consecutive years Mr. Pepler has obtained scholarships, on each occasion passing an excellent examination. No other candidate came up to the maximum. Second year:—A. J. McColl, 277 marks; J. W. Gordon, 260 marks; W. MacWhinney, 253 marks; maximum 320. First year:—W. E. Thompson, 276 marks; maximum 320. No other candidate reached the maximum.

The Benchers have lately been busily engaged in the re-arrangement of the old and the preparation of some new Rules, for the management of the affairs of the Society.

An important change is made in the Convocation of Benchers by providing for meetings out of Term, on the last Tuesdays in June and December. A difficulty has been experienced in getting business done in Term time; most of the Benchers being, at that time, busily engaged with Court motions of pressing importance. A few hours of uninterrupted and con-

centrated work in vacation will see more business accomplished than days of distraction and divided attention during Term.

In the Rules under the head "Examination of Candidates," it is now provided that notice of the intention of every person to apply for admission as a student or articled clerk, must be delivered to the Secretary at least *six weeks* before the Term in which he seeks admission. It has also been provided that the Secretary shall make out two lists containing the names, addresses, and family residence of all the candidates, which are to be posted in his office and in Convocation Chambers. There are also some new rules as to the mode of examination of candidates, which need not be referred to at length.

These Rules will shortly be published in pamphlet form.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ACT OF 1873.

There is recorded a notable dictum of the first Law Redesdale to the effect that the separation of law and equity has produced a purity in the administration of justice which could not be effected by other means. Of late years, however, in England and Canada, the current of legislative action has set in an entirely opposite direction. This has been chiefly evidenced by partial transfers of equitable jurisdiction to Common law courts, and has culminated in the English Judicature Act of 1873, and the Ontario Act which is placed at the head of this paper. Both of these acts are in truth designed to accomplish, though in different ways, that great desideratum, which is popularly spoken of as "the fusion of law and equity." What is really meant by this phrase is that a suitor who has any rights, legal or equitable, against his opponent may assert those rights in the court with the certainty of getting an adjudication