

NEW CHANCERY ORDERS.—LAW EXAMINATIONS.

and the Province of Quebec, (which latter is by the way the same in appearance as the old volumes, with the exception of the colour of the label on the back.) We fear, however, that the red colour will be apt to become shabby sooner than the old kind. We should recommend a change in the lettering on the back of the next volume, as that on the present one is too much like that used for cheap editions of city directories and the like.

We regret that the very common difficulty of obtaining a good index has not been overcome in this case. There was a warning given by the most defective index to the Consolidated Statutes. But the compiler of the one before us appears to have forgotten one of the most obvious requisites of an index. This mistake will doubtless be avoided in future.

NEW CHANCERY ORDERS.

It is very generally known to the profession, that the Judge's Secretary, Mr. Taylor, has been for some time past engaged, under the supervision of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellors, in consolidating the orders of the Court of Chancery.

It is supposed, when this most useful work shall have been accomplished and the accumulated mass of disconnected orders, which even the most industrious can scarcely keep track of, put into an accessible shape, that we shall at length have a respite from the shower of rules and orders that have fallen upon us for years past, as well as a breathing time wherein may be settled a little more definitely the practice of the Court of Chancery, which, by the way, uncertain and harassing as it is certainly sometimes found, is essentially progressive and expansive, and must, from the very nature of things, vary with the wants and circumstances of the country, and cannot in every respect be compared with the course of practice in the Common law Courts, which is necessarily more conservative in its nature and not affected by such a variety of outside and individual circumstances.

The very efficient Secretary of the Judges is also engaged, with indefatigable industry, in the preparation of a new and enlarged edition of his former work, with especial reference to the new orders. It will, we are told, contain all the new, or newly arranged orders and the acts affecting the Court of Chancery, with full notes on doubtful points and a variety of forms.

Judging from the past, and from the unrivalled opportunities which Mr. Taylor has of becoming familiar, not only with the orders themselves, but with the rules of practice, (imperfect, unsatisfactory and unknown as they are, which are supposed to guide, but often mislead practitioners), we may rely upon obtaining from the labour and learning of the Secretary a most useful auxiliary to the reading of the new orders, and valuable information as to Chancery practice in general.

In connection with this subject we may mention that Mr. Leggo, the Deputy Master at Hamilton, also proposes to publish a book on the practice of the Court of Chancery, with especial regard to proceedings in the Master's office. Such a publication, if carefully prepared, would be found most useful, and particularly so to country practitioners.

LAW EXAMINATIONS.

Law students and articled clerks are referred to the advertisement of the Law Society which appears in another place, in reference to examinations for call to the bar, or for certificates of fitness.

Very important changes have been made. The books for the first and second examinations for articled clerks under Mr. Blake's act, (the principle of which as to the increased number of examinations, has been adopted by the Benchers for students) are most of them new, but, so far as we can judge, carefully chosen and most desirable, as leading the reader by degrees, from the elementary to the higher branches of the profession.

The Law School and Lectures in Term are hereafter to be discontinued. We are sorry that it should have been thought advisable to give up the former, but probably it was found that the advantages to be derived from it were not commensurate with the expenses, particularly under what promises to be a more effective system for the majority—(though less satisfactory to the hard working minority) that is, frequent compulsory examinations. The benefits of the lectures in Term have proved to be at least questionable, and productive of little but disorder and "skylarking."

It will be noticed as features of this system, that the second examination includes a re-examination on the subjects and books of the first examination; also that there are only