

as injustice prevails a lawsuit to end an injustice is infinitely better—and, I add, infinitely more in harmony with the genius of our people—than passive submission to the injustice. The maxim means that it is for the interest of the people that a lawsuit when started should be carried to a conclusion with all due expedition—and if it means anything more, it is that it will be a good thing for the people when wrong shall cease, and there will be no further need for litigation.

The real difference is that one contract is forbidden by law and the other is not.

So long and in such places as this rule is law, it is proper to say, as one Code does, "the lawyer should not purchase any interest in the subject-matter of the litigation which he is conducting"—but that there is a general ethical rule I deny.

Contingent or conditional fees are in the same category.

These are some of the reasons which, to my mind, make it inadvisable to formulate a Code of Ethics.

My opinion in short is that a Code of Legal Ethics, if sufficiently general, is unnecessary—if specific is dangerous.

William Renwick Riddell.

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#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL EDUCATION.

In connection with this important subject your Committee has taken into consideration the existing law and practice in the several Provinces, and submits a scheme which it trusts may be found suitable for general adoption. Its features are:

(1) To adhere in the main to the existing system, which is essentially the same throughout Canada; (2) To remove unessential differences; (3) To leave to the several Provinces a wide discretion in matters of detail.

The subject is dealt with under the four heads of:

(1) Admission to Study; (2) Period and Course of Study; (3) Transfer of Students; (4) Admission to Practice.

(1) *Admission to Study.*—Your Committee recommends that every candidate for admission to study be required to have