

existing between clients it should not be allowed to influence lawyers in their conduct and demeanour towards each other and towards the suitors in the case. All personalities between them should be scrupulously avoided as should also colloquies between counsel which cause delay and promote unseemly wrangling."

(2) "He should endeavor as far as possible to suit the convenience of the opposing lawyer when the interest of his client or the cause of justice will not be injured by so doing."

(3) "He should give no undertaking he cannot fulfil and he should fulfil every undertaking he gives. ⁽¹⁾ He should never in any way communicate upon the subject in controversy, or attempt to negotiate or compromise the matter directly with any party represented by a lawyer, except through such lawyer."

Not only is a compromise made with a party without the knowledge of his solicitor extremely bad form but if made for the purpose of depriving the solicitor of his costs the Court will intervene to protect him. ⁽²⁾

(4) "He should avoid all sharp practice and he should take no paltry advantage when his opponent has made a slip or overlooked some technical matter. No client has a right to demand that his *Counsel* ~~lawyer~~ shall be illiberal or that he shall do anything repugnant to his own sense of honor and propriety."

Hoffman's fifth resolution covers the whole ground. He says: "In all intercourse with any professional brethren I will always be courteous. No man's passion shall intimidate me from asserting fully my own or my client's rights, and no man's ignorance or folly shall induce me to take any advantage of him: I shall deal with them all as honorable men ministering at our common altar. But an act of unequivocal meanness or dishonesty though it shall wholly sever any personal relation that may subsist between us shall produce no change in my deportment when brought in professional connection with them; my client's rights and not my own feelings are alone to be consulted."

"TO HIMSELF"

(1) "It is his duty to maintain the honor and integrity of his profession and to expose without fear or favor before the proper tribunals unprofessional or dishonest conduct by any other member of the profession, and to accept without hesitation a retainer against any member of the profession who is alleged to have wronged his client."

(2) "It is the duty of every lawyer to guard the Bar against the

(1) Such undertakings may be summarily enforced; *Re Osler*, Man. R. Temp. Wood, 205; *Re McPhillips*, 6 M.R. 108.

(2) *Stewart v. Hall*, 17 M.R. 653.