

CORRESPONDENCE—REGULÉ GENERALES.

passed a matriculation examination, or that he has the necessary scholastic attainments, which it is considered barristers ought in some measure to possess—but that in Hilary Term, 1869—six years ago—he passed the examination prescribed for an attorney, and was then admitted to practice as an attorney and solicitor, and has ever since been actively and continuously engaged in the practice of his profession.

If these reasons are sufficient, there is only one step further which the public at large will soon find out and take, *i.e.*, open the profession to all comers on their complying with that which this gentleman asks to have done in his case, *i.e.*, “*passing the usual final examination*” prescribed by the rules of the Law Society,” without compliance with any requirements or provisions of law or other “rules and regulations in that behalf.” If the legal educational test is the only one which is to be imposed on this gentleman, why may not all other persons be admitted on the same terms? What is the use of the matriculation of students and intermediate examinations? and why should they be subjected to the trouble and expense of attending at Toronto, if other persons, by an Act of Parliament, are allowed to stride over them all, and do, by a little importunity, that which it costs others much study and money to reach.

Yours truly,

UNION.

[There is much in what our correspondent says; but he will see by reference to the Law Society Act of this session (*infra*, p. 41), that the case will now be dealt with by the Society.—*Eds. Law Journal.*]

REGULÉ GENERALES.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 39 VICT.

1. Every rule nisi to rescind the order of a Judge or Clerk of the Court sitting in Chambers shall be set down to be heard on a Paper Day in Term, or on such other day as the Court may specially order.

2. It shall not hereafter be necessary to enlarge from one Term to another, any rule, de-

murrer or special case entered by the Master on the general list.

Osgoode Hall, Wednesday, Dec. 1st, 1875.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 39 VICT.

It is ordered as follows:—

1. In all causes where the record is only entered for trial at the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, it shall be deemed to be entered and to remain on the list of causes for trial until it is tried or otherwise disposed of either at the Court at or for which it is entered, or at a subsequent Court.

2. If any record entered for trial be not tried or disposed of at any particular Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, they shall, unless the Court otherwise order, be made remanets, and as such stand at the head of the list of causes for trial at the next ensuing Court, and so from Court to Court till tried or otherwise disposed of.

3. In the case of remanets no notice of trial or assessment shall be given or necessary.

4. The party entering the record for trial or assessment may countermand his notice of trial or assessment after the close of the first or any subsequent Court by giving a written notice of countermand to the opposite party and to the Clerk of the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius at least ten days before the ensuing Court.

5. A list of causes entered for trial shall on the first day of each Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, be posted up by the Clerk of the Court in some conspicuous place in or near the Court Room, there to remain during the whole time of each Court of Assize and Nisi Prius.

6. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court, from time to time, as each cause on the list is tried or otherwise disposed of, to strike the same from the list or make other necessary entry as to the same.

Osgoode Hall, Dec. 4th, 1875.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACT, AT LAW, AND IN EQUITY, by Frederick Pollock. London: Stevens & Sons, 1876.

THE LAW OF LITERATURE, by James Appleton Morgan. New York: James Cockcroft & Co., 1876. R. Carswell, Toronto.

HISTORY OF TRIAL BY JURY, by William Forsyth, M. A., T. C., Cambridge. New edition, by James Appleton Morgan. New York: James Cockcroft & Co., 1876. R. Carswell, Toronto.