

UPON the question of the public crowding court rooms in murder and other sensational cases there is undoubtedly room for controversy. It is to be noted that in those cases, the very hearing of which tends to pollute public morals, the greatest crowds congregate, to the manifest discomfiture of judge, jury, witnesses and counsel. It is a question whether the judge should not exercise his undoubted right to stop this mad rush to hear evidence that cannot be edifying, to say the least, to the general public.

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ACCORDING to "The Counsellor," the law students of the University of Pennsylvania have formed what they call a Law Dispensary. The purpose of this society is to give its members practice in the preparation of actual cases. In order to get these cases the society took a charitable turn. The manual of the club states that "the dispensary is open to all persons who having been wronged and desiring redress by legal means are unable, through poverty, to retain a lawyer in the usual way. Persons coming within this description bring their cases before the society, and if, after hearing the statement of the case, it is considered meritorious a committee is appointed to take charge of the case." It is said that the members of the Philadelphia bar are giving the society every encouragement and very great assistance, and "The Counsellor" expresses the opinion that other cities will follow suit and establish "law dispensaries." We believe it would be a good idea if the lawyers and

law students of the city of Toronto formed together and established a public "law dispensary." It would be much preferable to the system in vogue. Every lawyer at the present time practically runs a private dispensary, where not only the poor unfortunate person but every shark takes advantage of his good nature. As we have stated before fully forty per cent. of a lawyer's work is never paid for, so that there would be no loss to the lawyers if a public law dispensary were established and probably it might benefit the law students.

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THE *Western Law Times* states that there are over four hundred Q.C.'s in Canada, while Great Britain with her bar of 10,000 has only 220 Queen's Counsel. The large number in Canada is accounted for by the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments all insisting on creating Q.C.'s.

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"LAW, as a profession," said a prominent member of the bar, "has few attractions for a young man to-day. There are now 7,000 members of the bar in the city, and it's a wonder to me how they all make a living. The fact of the matter is, they don't. Unless a young man has a powerful influence which will give him good position in some firm, or bring him clients, he can hardly earn his salt for the first five years. There is no chance whatever for a young man who cannot get money from home or has no influence. It takes a smart man, even when he has a great many