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the colony did not allow of this being fully accomplished. One attempt to introduce the English system of prohibiting the same person to be both barrister and solicitor was defeated by the Benchers themselves, a second by the Judges, and the third and last by the Legislature; and the system is too firmly established to be now shaken.

It may, therefore, be said with reasonable accuracy that the Law Society has jurisdiction over the profession at large.

The Bar and the Bench of our province have followed the traditions of England, recognizing that England is their intellectual ancestor. We in Ontario are inclined to claim, perhaps to make rather a boast, that the Bar and Bench of the western provinces have been largely recruited from our province and share our traditions. Where that is not the case, the traditions of the profession in England are equally potent as with us.

The Bar and Bench of the Maritime Provinces have their own traditions, but these, like ours, are based on England.

Our illustrious sister, Quebec, stands in a different position: her criminal law indeed is English in its origin, but her civil law is based not upon the Common Law of England, but upon the Civil Law of Rome. Yet most of her rules, customs and practices are the same as ours.

Remembering the history of our profession, I thought it wise to consult the Chiefs of Bench and Bar in England; and as Ireland has much the same system, and traditions, I at the same time consulted those in that land. Scotland has a law based on the Civil Law as has Quebec, and I asked the opinion of some of the leaders in Scotland.<sup>2</sup> Without a single exception, all who replied were opposed to a written Code of Ethics.<sup>3</sup>

The opinion of the profession in the British Isles is most persuasive, but, of course, it should not, it cannot be considered conclusive upon us, however closely we are affiliated, however much we owe to the Mother Country, however near the practice of the Courts. Circumstances in this Dominion, as in other Dominions, may make a difference advisable if not imperative in system.

As against the practice in the Old Land we may be inclined to consider that in the various States of the American Union—the usages of trade and of society, the “genius of the people” are much more near our own in many of these States than in England; while politically we are intensely British (and have no desire to change our position) in the general conduct of business, and of intercourse, in form and customs we are inclined rather to the American. Most of the Bar Associations of the various States of the Union have their formal Codes of Ethics as has the general Society—the American Bar Association. I am favoured in being an honorary member of several of these Bar Associations, and have enjoyed the privilege of frequent and somewhat close association with their members; and I have found an almost universal approval of the written Code.