

mitted to practise law, and let it be such that to attain to it will be an assurance to the public of the competency, intellectually and morally, of the man who has reached it, to take charge of the interests of his clients.

The *Central Law Journal* dwells on the necessity of mental training apart from, and additional to, legal knowledge. In its view the liberality of the previous education is of first importance. Those mental gymnastics which develop perception, ratiocination and memory are a source of mental power. The student should have a sufficiently long previous experience of study to know how to study. His career as a lawyer will involve the constant acquisition of knowledge. His education should fit him for making those acquisitions.

Our western contemporary concludes, by giving utterance to its gratification that the legal education in law schools has so completely superseded the systemless reading of law in a lawyer's office, once so prevalent. It is one of the most notable of the miracles of the profession, in its opinion, that so many men who attained eminence at the bar and on the bench, began in such unfavourable circumstances.

Correspondence.

THE LAW SOCIETY AND ITS DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA LAW JOURNAL:

Dear Sir,—During the last two weeks a number of articles and letters referring to the Law Society have appeared in one of the daily papers, which ought not to pass unchallenged. Without discussing the motives which have actuated the writer, and which may be read between the lines, in his unscrupulous attack, it may safely be said that these letters and articles are apparently intended to injure the Society, and place it in a false and unfavourable position before the public. The impression intended to be conveyed is that the Society is in receipt of large sums of public money for educational purposes, which it diverts to other uses, and that it expends a nominal sum only in educating students, for the purpose only of escaping taxation. I think it is only fair to correct the wrong impressions thus created, and to show that the Law Society, so far as the means at its command will allow, is doing good work.

In the first place, the Law Society is not in receipt of any public money whatever. The Society purchased its land, built the building occupied by itself, purchased its library, and maintains building, grounds and library, entirely with its own money, not receiving or expending one cent of public funds. It pays all its expenses, including examiners and lecturers, with its own money, publishes the Reports of all the Courts with its own money, and supplies not only