

and dependence in a large measure upon the reputation and commercial ratings of the prospective buyer; are responsible for conditions so profitable to the commercial lawyer. The prevailing commercial law systems of the country, inevitably complex and varied, certainly contain elements of corruption a speedy eradication of which, it is to be hoped, may be accomplished by recourse to such heroic measures as may be deemed expedient. Precisely such an interchange of experiences and suggestions as was fostered by this first annual convention should afford a strong working basis for radical reform. Every portion of the country was well and ably represented at the convention. Enthusiasm and harmony characterized its deliberations throughout. Among the papers read and thoroughly discussed at the convention were the following: "Is the Draft System a Detriment or a Benefit to the Lawyer?" "Relation of the lawyer to the Business of Credit Reporting"; "The Lawyer and the Commercial Agency"; "What can this Convention do to Elevate the Standard and Improve the Conditions of the Commercial Law Business?"; "The Best Office System for Handling Claims"; "Co-operative Organizations of Lawyers and the Effect of the same upon the Commercial Law Business"; "Bankruptcy Legislation"; "Diversity in Commercial Laws and the Remedy." A permanent organization having been effected, officers for the ensuing year elected as follows: President, William C. Sprague of Detroit; Corresponding Secretary,

George S. Hull of Buffalo; Recording Secretary.

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are glad to note that the idea of a Provincial Bar Association is being favourably spoken of by members of the profession in all parts of the province. And we are almost daily in receipt of communication from members of the profession commending the formation of such an Association to more thoroughly advance and guard the interests of the profession.

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THE association of members of the bar has a higher purpose, however, than is possible for any organization which, as in most cases, has for its sole object the protection of the interests of the trade, class or profession, in that it cultivates a broader and more liberal spirit in its effort to improve the science of jurisprudence in the interest and for the benefit of the people of the state. While the line of differentiation is not sharply drawn, yet the aims of such an association divide themselves into two classes: First, the oversight and the care of the education of the prospective lawyer, previous to his admission to practice, and the creation and the maintenance of such a standard in the bar as shall tend to uphold the honor and dignity of the profession; having, as a subordinate and secondary aim, the cultivation of social intercourse among the members, and perpetuation of the memory of those who have passed over to the majority. This may be termed the relation which the association holds.