

ment, or death of any senior member. Amidst such a crowd, disappointment of the cherished hopes of early life is far more common than success; nor is the competition for the other class of legal prizes, namely, legal appointments, less keen." * * * "The law does not maintain one-fourth of those who probably have nothing but their profession to look to for their support." If this be true in London, it certainly has never been true in Montreal or other colonial cities.

Lord Abinger was of opinion that £400 a year was the smallest income on which a barrister should begin. This may have been true in his day. But the toil exacted of a successful barrister is now so infinitely increased that a gentleman with \$2,000 (£400) assured to him would find himself nowhere in the race. When we look into the history of those who have succeeded, we almost invariably find it true that where "hunger rules the crowd," the effect has been increased exertion. Without the stimulus of necessity more than half the distinguished lawyers of the past would never have emerged from obscurity.

NOTES OF CASES.

CIRCUIT COURT.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, April 2, 1884.

Before BELANGER, J.

MARTIN V. THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

Municipal Code, Arts. 100, 698—Selection of place for exhibitions of Agricultural Society—Minutes of proceedings of Council.

1. The declaration prescribed by 32 Vict. c. 15, s. 41, with reference to the organization of agricultural societies, is only required for the formation of the Society. The signature of forty persons at the date of formation is sufficient to give the society a legal existence, and it is not necessary that persons becoming members subsequently should sign the declaration.
2. The choice of a place for exhibitions of an Agricultural Society, within the meaning of 37 Vict. c. 5, s. 2, does not imply that the

particular site for the permanent buildings must be determined at the meeting of members; e. g., a resolution choosing "Lachute, in the parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil," is sufficient.

3. It is not necessary that the resolutions and by-laws passed at a meeting of a municipal council should be written out at length and signed by the presiding officer at the time of the meeting.
4. A by-law of a county council, fixing a permanent place at which all exhibitions of an agricultural society shall be held, is not a by-law within the meaning of Articles 100 and 698 of the Municipal Code.

PER CURIAM. On the 30th June, 1883, the Board of Officers and Directors of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil, determined to establish and fix a permanent place for the exhibitions of the said Society, and in consequence convoked a special meeting of the members of the said Society at Lachute, to be held at Lachute, in the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, the 1st August, 1883.

At this meeting, the majority of the members permitted to vote, adopted a resolution choosing Lachute as being the place where the permanent buildings for the exhibitions should be erected, and this notwithstanding the protests of certain interested parties.

On the 12th Sept. following, the County Council decided that a By-law should be prepared fixing Lachute, as being the place where the said permanent buildings should be constructed.

On the 7th November following, the following By-law was submitted to the Council, and adopted unanimously by the members present. "In the future all exhibitions of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil, shall be held at Lachute in the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, in the County of Argenteuil."

The petitioner, relying on Articles 100 and 698 of the Municipal Code, demands by his petition the setting aside and annulment of this by-law of the County Council, as well as the annulment of the resolutions of the Board of Officers and Directors of the Agricultural Society, of the 30th June, and of the said meeting of 1st August, 1883, and of the