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CURRENT TOPICS AND CASES.

By 49-50 Vic., c. 34, s. 94, as reproduced in 3597 R. S. Q., it was expressly enacted by the Quebec Legislature that "advocates are entitled to fees and remuneration for their professional services. Amongst the professional services for which fees and remuneration may be charged are included: travelling, attendance, written and verbal consultations, and the examination of papers and documents." This was a positive declaration of the law which had previously been somewhat unsettled. In the recent case of *Christin & Lacoste*, decided by the Court of Appeal, at Montreal, Jan. 26, 1893, it was contended that for services specifically mentioned in the tariff the advocate is governed by its provisions, even in adjusting his account with his own client. The Court did not entertain this view, but held, in the words of Mr. Justice Hall who delivered the judgment, "that the tariff was never intended to regulate the adjustment of the attorney's claims against his own client, but only the successful litigant's claim, either in his own name or that of his attorney, against the losing party." The advocate, therefore, is now in a position to sue and recover judgment against the client who has employed him, for the proved value of his professional services, irrespective of the tariff. The Court concedes that in the absence of a special agreement between advocate and client there is a presumption