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DIARY FOR OCTOBER.

13. Mon..... County Court and Surrogate Term, York. Battle of Queenston, 1812.
18. Sat..... County Court and Surrogate Terms (York) end.
19. Sun 19th Sunday after Trinity.
21. Tues..... Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
23. Thur..... Lord Monk, Governor-General, 1861.
24. Fri..... Sir J. H. Craig, Governor-General, 1807.
25. Sat..... Battle of Balaclava, 1854.
26. Sun 20th Sunday after Trinity.
28. Tues..... Sittings of Supreme Court of Canada, Primary Examinations.
31. Fri..... All Hallow Eve.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 15, 1884.

THE new wing on the west side of Osgoode Hall is rapidly approaching completion. The accountant's department has already been transferred to the new building, and commodious offices assigned to it on the ground floor; and the Surrogate Clerk in Chancery has also taken possession of his new quarters. Between these offices two new rooms are allotted to the Clerk of the Process. In the upper story the new court room for the Chancery Division and the private rooms for the judges of that Division are being got into order. We believe, however, that it will be Christmas before the court room is ready for use, as the work of fitting it up with bench, seats, etc., yet remains to be done.

Osgoode Hall has always been somewhat of a puzzle to outsiders, and with this recent addition to its labarynthine windings it will prove to be still more of a maze. The yawning chasm which heretofore separated Equity from Law, notwithstanding the Judicature Act, has happily been bridged over; and now that free access can be had between the judges of all the Divisions of the Supreme Court, the result will no doubt be seen in the increased facility which the learned judges will display in blending and harmonizing those formerly discordant elements.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Victoria for the amalgamation of the two branches of the legal profession in that colony. The bar of Victoria seem disposed to resist the attempt, and have organized for the purpose of defending the exclusive privileges of their order. A committee has been appointed to inquire into the relations of the bar with solicitors, and the public. This committee has recommended that the etiquette of the bar should be reduced, as far as practicable, to a written code, and an organization adopted with the duty of watching over and enforcing the observance of the code, and it has also advised, and the bar has accepted the advice, and have resolved, as a sort of "sop to Cerberus," that a barrister may henceforth see his client personally, "advise him and earn a fee" without the intervention of a solicitor, provided no litigation has commenced. But that he may not write letters on the client's behalf, issue process, or effect the engrossing of deeds or other documents, or do any similar business. If our Australian cousins would be content to accept the advice of their professional brethren in this Province, we think that advice would be unanimous in favour of the modified form of amalgamation which has existed in this Province, almost from the very commencement of its legal history. The fact that a higher order of qualification is required of men who would aspire to the degree of barrister-at-law, than of those who merely wish to practise as solicitors is not lost sight of; and more stringent examinations are required for the former, than the latter class of practitioners. At the same time any one who wishes, and