

THE
LAW SOCIETY
OF UPPER CANADA

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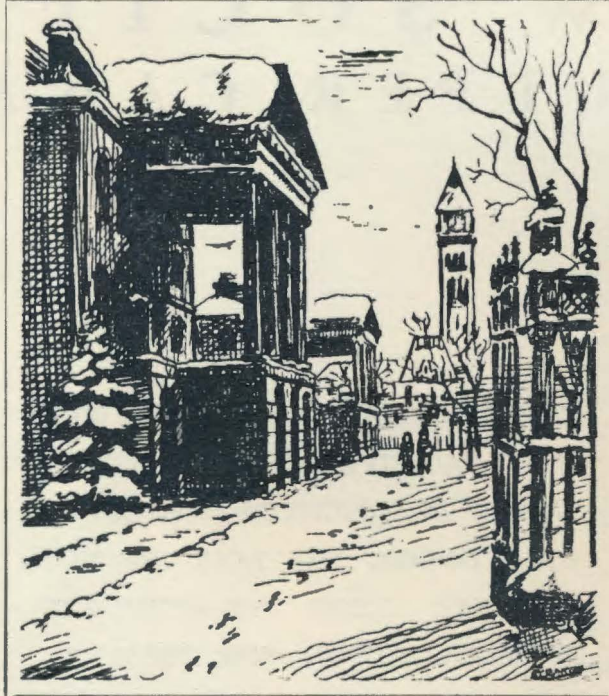
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A RECORD OF THE CALL AND
ADMISSION PROCEEDINGS IN OSGOODE HALL IN THE YEAR 1956

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

*THIS RECORD OF THE PERSONS WHO
WERE CALLED TO THE BAR AND AD-
MITTED AS SOLICITORS IN OSGOODE
HALL DURING THE YEAR 1956 WAS
PREPARED UNDER THE AUTHORITY
OF CONVOCATION FOR PRESENTA-
TION TO THOSE CALLED AND
ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.*

TORONTO, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX



Osgoode Hall

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

AT a special Convocation held Thursday, the 28th of June, 1956, one hundred and fifty-five graduates of Osgoode Hall Law School were called to the Bar and admitted as solicitors of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

HONOUR AWARD KEYS

Immediately before the call proceedings, the Osgoode Hall Legal and Literary Society held a special meeting in Convocation Hall at which Honour Award Keys were presented to Mrs. Daisy McCullagh and Messrs. Frank J. Montello, Hartley Robins and Peter A. Mills, members of the graduating class, in recognition of their outstanding contributions to the student activities of the School. Mr. D. Park Jamieson, M.B.E., Q.C., LL.D., Chairman of the Legal Education Committee of the Law Society presented the awards.

CALL TO THE BAR

At the conclusion of this meeting the Treasurer and Benchers and their guest, the Honourable Mr. Justice Taschereau of the Supreme Court of Canada entered Convocation Hall and took their places on the dais. The special Convocation opened with the presentation of the candidates to the Treasurer and Benchers by Mr. Jamieson, who said,

"Mr. Treasurer, I have the honour to present to you for call to the Bar of Ontario, the candidates whose names I will now read. They have passed the required examinations, served under articles for the requisite period and have given due notice of call. In presenting these ladies and gentlemen to you I will first present the candidates who are called with Honours in the order in which they stood on their final examinations. I will then present the remaining candidates in the order in which they were enrolled on the books of the Law Society of Upper Canada.

"Mr. Treasurer, I present to you:

WITH HONOURS

WILLIAM CRAWFORD LAWRENCE

IRWIN COOPER

CARLTON FOSDICK MCINNIS

CHESTER CARL MISENER

RONALD CALVIN BROWN

ROBERT LAW WESTELL

DOUGLAS KERR LAIDLAW

WILLIAM OLIVER HEROLD

JOHN GARNER KERR

BRIAN HENRY WILSON

GEORGE TERENCE SMITH

COPLEY GEORGE McDUGALL WINSLOW

IN ORDER OF ENROLMENT

ROBERT HERMAN HUMPHRIES	CHARLES JOSEPH COADY
WALTER GEORGE JOSEPH NASH	DOUGLAS FREDERICK SHIRLEY COATE
JACK SYDNEY GEORGE CULLEN	WILLIAM GILL COOPER
GEORGE E. LOKER	JAMES WALTER VERNON CRAIG
JOHN HARTLEY CHADBURN TRUSSLER	DONALD HUGH CREIGHTON
GEORGE ARTHUR PHILLIPS	PAUL BLAIR JOHN CURRIE
WILLIAM RALPH TUER	JOHN PATRICK DEVINE
EVAN CARROLL BLACK	ALEC LOUIS EDDY
ROBERT BORDEN DNEPER	ALBERT IRVING FOREMAN
GEORGE REGINALD HOULding	MICHAEL PAUL FORESTELL
DONALD BRUCE MCCRIMMON	ROBIN WILLIAM WRIGHT FRASER
JOSEPH PETER BASIL McDONOUGH	HARVEY FUTERMAN
ROBERT ALEXANDER PURDOM	PATRICK THOMAS GALLIGAN
MICHAEL DAVID THOMPSON	WILLIAM HENRY GILES
SAMUEL HAROLD AARON	PETER JEROME GLOIN
CARL HAROLD LIPTON	HERBERT ESER GRAY
PETER ALEXANDER MILLS	HUGH GUTHRIE
WILLIAM STEWART SHARPE	CLIFFORD MARSHALL HAMES
ALBERT SIDNEY TUCKER	DONALD FRANK HALSTEAD HARDACRE
JOHN ALEXANDER GORDON	HUGH ROBERT HART
JAMES DOUGLAS COLEMAN	JOHN JOSEPH HAZEL
JAMES HOWDEN FARRELL	WILLIAM ALAN HIGGINS
ROBERT WILLIAM HENRY	JOHN BRUCE HODGSON
WILLIAM FREDERICK FRASER LAMSON	HENRY ALBERT HUBBARD
GEORGE ARTHUR LARIN	JAMES FRANCIS KELLEHER
HARVEY LEONARD MILLER	IRWIN SAMUEL KIRSH
RONALD ROBERTSON	JOSEPH HERMAN KONST
JOHN SADLER ARMSTRONG	JOHN KUZMOCHKA
GEORGE WILLIAM BRIGDEN	JAMES BARR LAVIS
JAMES HAROLD BROWN	STEVEN WALTER LUKINUK
DONALD ALEXANDER CARNIE	DAVID CONRAD LYONS
JOHN RICHARD CASEY	WILLIAM DAVID MACKIE
JOSEPH ANTHONY NICHOLAS CHIAPPETTA	WILLIAM JAMES IVAN MALCOLM
FREDERICK HUGH CHRISTMAS	GEORGE MANJURIS
REUBEN CIPIN	FRANK JOSEPH MONTElLO

HOWARD CHARLES MOORE
JAMES HYDE MORLOCK
JOHN CARR MUNRO
DANIEL JOSEPH MURPHY
DAISY A. V. McCULLAGH
HARRY WINSOR MACDONELL
ROBERT McLENNAN McGUIRE
JOHN FREDERICK McLELLAND
ANGUS RICHARD MACMILLAN
KENNETH GEORGE OUELLETTE
KEITH GORDON PEDWELL
CLAUDE MARIUS VICTOR PENZA
BERNARD JACK PERSIKO
D'ARCY JEROME PRENDERGAST
ALFRED GEORGE RICHMOND
GEORGE EDWARD ROMBOUGH
AUDREY CHLEVERA ROSS ROSENTHAL
ALLEN GERALD ROSSMAN
JOSEPH THOMAS SAINT
CLARENCE IRVING SCOTT
ERIC WILLIAM SCOTT
JEAN-CHARLES SIROIS
ALBERT ABRAHAM STRAUSS
JAMES WILLIAM TOUHEY
JOHN JAMES WARDLAW
ERWIN JOHN WEISDORF
NORMAN ALLEN WILLS
ARTHUR GEORGE WILSON
GEORGE WHITNEY AINSLIE
RICHARD JOSEPH BONDY
NORMAN LYLE BOOTH
JACK BRUDNER
RONALD WHITE CHISHOLM
GERALD COHEN
DAVID AUGUSTUS COON
GEORGE WILLIAM DANDIE
JOHN CAMERON EATON

BENJAMIN FORMAN
PETER ALBRIGHT KING GILES
ALBERT CHARLES HOAD
MARVIN HORWITZ
JOSEPH REED HUNTER
KENNETH PHILIPS JARVIS
ROBERT LAW
EPHRAIM HARRY LEVENSPIL
JOHN CALVIN LYONDE
ROBERT MARVIN MASTERS
TULLIO FRANK MECONI
JOHN EMMETT MURPHY
JAMES HUGH McLAUGHLIN
ALLAN JOHN NICHOLS
CHARLES BRUCE NOBLE
CARL ORBACH
CLAYTON ROSS PETERSON
GEORGE WILLIAM PRIDDLE
HARTLEY ROBINS
DAVID ROBERT KING ROSE
HUGH WILLIAM ROWAN
GORDON CHARLES RUSH
GORDON CHARLES SAUNDERS
JOHN WESLEY SHIRER
FREDERICK PAUL STEIN
CLIFFORD JAMES STILES
KEITH GORDON STONER
BERNARD TOTH
ROBERT EARL WALKER
TERENCE GEORGE HALL
JOHN WEINGUST
JOHN BRUCE DUNLOP
EMILIO JOHN GAMBIN
HORACE KREVER
NORMAN HERSCHEL SCHIPPER
ROBERT ALISDAIR FRASER SUTHERLAND
JOHN BRIDGES TINKER

When the candidates had been presented, Mr. C. F. H. Carson, q.c., Treasurer of the Society, called them to the Bar, saying,

"On behalf of the Benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada in Convocation assembled, I now confer upon each of you the degree of Barrister-at-law, and I now call each of you to the Bar of Ontario."

The Treasurer then welcomed the new barristers, and made the following presentations:

The Law Society's Silver Medal to William Crawford Lawrence,

The Law Society's Bronze Medal to Irwin Cooper,

The Chancellor Van Koughnet Scholarship to William Crawford Lawrence,

The Christopher Robinson Memorial Scholarship to Irwin Cooper,

The Matthew Wilson Memorial Scholarship to Carlton Fosdick McInnis,

The Gurston Allen Prize to Irwin Cooper,

The Insurance Law Prize to Chester Carl Misener,

The Benjamin Luxenberg Prize to Douglas Kerr Laidlaw,

The Clara Brett Martin Memorial Scholarship to Copley George McDougall Winslow.

At the conclusion of the presentations, the Treasurer introduced the Honourable Mr. Justice Taschereau who addressed the new barristers, saying,

"I thank you most cordially, Mr. Treasurer, for your kind words of introduction. You have been indeed too generous. I see that Osgoode Hall has a very effective organization, for they have chosen one of their most persuasive lawyers to introduce me to this distinguished gathering. But I feel that your remarks are not only addressed to me, but to the Court, where I have the honour of sitting, and where I have the great intellectual pleasure of listening to you — but sometimes, unfortunately, I have to decide against you. You know, Mr. Treasurer, it happens quite often that the most clever lawyers are retained at the last moment, when the case is hopeless. That is why they cannot always be the winners.

Mesdemoiselles, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I would not speak all the truth if I did not tell you at the outset, Mr. Treasurer, all the pleasure I have to be here to-day, and how much, at your invitation, my natural modesty has been transformed into a very legitimate pride. I am indeed very much impressed by this highly representative gathering. Judges, you know, lose the habit of public speaking. They are appointed to listen to arguments

and write judgments. But to-day, I have to fulfil a different role before this numerous audience; however, I find comfort in what was told to me by one of my staunch supporters in the constituency of Bellechasse, where I ran as a member, many years ago, and to whom I had expressed my fear of having 'stage fright'. 'Have no fear' were his wise words of encouragement, 'for when you start speaking, many will leave the hall'.

"This is not an invitation for you—I have good news for you, as I have been asked to deliver 'a short speech'. I will faithfully follow this judicious advice.

"I would like first of all, to congratulate very warmly all those who, to-day, will receive their degree, and who will become members of the large legal family. I received mine thirty-six years ago. You see, I am not shy about telling my age. I will soon be sixty years 'young'. It is better than to be forty years 'old'. It was one of the happiest days of my life, and I am sure that you have the same feeling in your hearts. This is indeed a great day for you all; a great day of satisfaction, of rejoicing and of pride.

"You will to-day leave Osgoode Hall, this universally known place of learning, from whence have sprung so many students who have become and are actually the legal lights of our country. To-night, when you leave this place, do not forget it. Always keep in mind that Osgoode Hall, like a university, must not be considered as a mere stone building, where you have spent a few years of your life, studying law, to receive afterwards a degree as your reward. If you ever had such a thought, it would reveal a very narrow conception of the value of the teaching that was given to you. I know that you have higher ideals, and that you have engraved in your hearts the very deep feeling that the memories you will keep of this house, where you have received the knowledge that you have, will live beyond the days you have spent here. The students who leave a law school must not believe that they are pupils who merely part with teachers, but they must have the belief that they are disciples who part with masters. You must, being the élite that sprang from Osgoode Hall, remember and diffuse the knowledge and culture which you have received here. I am quite sure you will do so.

"To-night, mesdemoiselles and gentlemen, your responsibilities will start. Never forget that when some want to talk to the Almighty, they do so through the intercession of Saints; this is why the litigants wish to speak to judges through the voices of lawyers.

"Society has enacted laws to protect the individual in civil and criminal matters. The layman has only a very limited idea of the subtleties, often found in the civil or common law. It will now be your mission, and a very sacred and high one, to assert the rights of your fellow-men. Always be loyal to your clients, whether there is a large remuneration, or none whatever. For a client, there is

never a small case. A one hundred dollar litigation is very often more important to a widow, than a million dollar suit is to a rich corporation.

"Once, I said to the students at Laval University, in Quebec, where I taught law for 12 years: 'You have finished your studies; you will now start to learn something'. The Dean did not like it! But, nevertheless, I think I was right, for you will step now into the practical world. You will be confronted with the problems of life: widows, orphans, criminals, will come to you for advice. Be for them a kindly adviser in order to relieve their pains. They deserve it; very often, some are 'les misérables' of mankind.

"Do not try and become lawyers in a 'hurry'! Let your hearts and your minds work together; of course leaving the top place to the supremacy of law. But always keep fresh in your young memories, that the human mind, like timber, has to be well seasoned before it is most effectively used. You alone are the moulders of your future.

"Law is not, as so many think, the result of the whim of legislators, or of the fancy of a judge who writes an opinion. A code, like rules of law, is not made at random. It is as difficult to change the law of a country, as it is to change its language, religion, literature or arts, because it is the true expression of the customs of its inhabitants, as well as the disclosure or the revelation of its ways of living and of its mentality. It is an impossibility to appreciate and judge the laws of other countries, and the reason of their existence, unless you are familiar with the customs of its people. During the great days of the Roman Empire, certain laws existed which cannot be appreciated to-day, unless we have a knowledge for instance, of the organization of the Roman family. It has been the great and immortal work of a French Jurist, Pothier, who prepared and opened in France the road to codification, to eliminate from the Roman Law, which is now the foundation of ours, all that was appropriate only to Roman customs and to apply its basic principles and harmonize them with the ways of French living and thinking. Law tells us more of the mentality of a country than all the books of historians.

"In our country, we have two great systems of law. In Quebec, we have the French civil law. You have the English common law. It is indeed a great source of intellectual satisfaction to know and to have this unique advantage to appreciate these two legal ways of thinking. You have nothing to lose, and we have much to gain in acquiring a fair knowledge of both. It is not of course an absolute necessity, but it surely gives, I think, an intellectual legal gymnastic, and a better understanding of the different people who live in this country. At the University of Ottawa, where I teach civil law, and where, under special legislation, the degrees that we give are recognized by the Quebec Bar, we will very shortly teach common law. It is our firm conviction that our pupils will draw from these lectures, a very substantial benefit, and learn the ways of thinking of their English speaking compatriots.

"When you reach the Bench, you change many of your preconceived ideas. The Bench has been compared to Heaven. 'Everybody wants to go; but not to-day'. A judge must not be enslaved by his former ways of thinking. On the Bench, he has a complete view of the panorama of the whole legal battlefield, from a central point. He is not like a soldier who sees only his immediate opponent. This is why Mr. Justice Mignault, of the Supreme Court of Canada, to whom one of his articles on Constitutional Law, was cited by a lawyer, could say: 'Sir, to-day, I have changed my mind'.

"It happened to me also. At Laval University in Quebec, my teaching has been that Habeas Corpus was always a civil writ. In 1945 in the *Storgoff* case, I wrote a judgment that it was not. A more recent example will demonstrate to you how an antipathy may rapidly disappear and how may vanish a feeling that one may have previously entertained. My new brother on the Bench, Mr. Justice Abbott, was as you know Minister of Finance for eight years, and during his reign he levied very heavy taxation. He now favours, believe it or not, a substantial reduction in income taxes, and a reasonable increase of judges' salaries. We verily can say with the Roman poet: 'otra tempora, otra mores'.

"Be always proud of our country and of your profession. Ours is undoubtedly the country of the future. Law has played a great part in its organization, its remarkable stability and its tremendous development. We were indeed very fortunate to have three great sources of law. Originally, this country was under French domination and we, therefore, were ruled by French laws. They indeed were considered adequate and just, for the Imperial Government recognized them in 1775, by the Quebec Act, as being the civil laws of Lower Canada, and which are still in existence. Then came the English domination, which in certain spheres introduced some different systems of law. We are neighbours of the United States, and we have common ideas as to commercial and municipal laws.

"The pride that we have in Quebec mixes with another feeling of very high satisfaction. We have not only French laws, which reveal the clarity of the French genius, but we have also British laws, in which we can see that devotion to liberty that has always been the attribute of British people. We have also in some of our legislation a definite trend toward the American way of thinking. If the law, mesdemoiselles and gentlemen, reveals as I believe, what a people are, then we surely like clarity, we like liberty, and sound financial and municipal institutions, and we must indeed be, as we are, devoted to democracy, for we have been inspired by the combined laws of the three greatest democracies the world has ever known: England, France and the United States.

"To you all, fortunate new members of the Bar, I wish the very, very best."

The Treasurer thanked the Honourable Mr. Justice Taschereau, and Convocation adjourned.

ADMISSION AS SOLICITORS

Following Convocation, the Honourable Mr. Justice Laidlaw, a justice of appeal of the Supreme Court of Ontario, entered Convocation Hall, and declared a special sitting of the Supreme Court of Ontario. Mr. Jamieson presented the candidates, who took the following oaths, which were administered by the Court.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

"You do swear that you will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty, Elizabeth the Second, her heirs and successors according to law.
So help you God.

THE SOLICITOR'S OATH

"You also do sincerely promise and swear that you will truly and honestly demean yourself in the practice of a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Ontario according to the best of your knowledge and ability.
So help you God.

THE BARRISTER'S OATH

"You are called to the degree of Barrister to protect and defend the rights and interest of such of your fellow-citizens as may employ you. You shall conduct all cases faithfully and to the best of your ability. You shall neglect no man's interest nor seek to destroy any man's property. You shall not be guilty of champerty or maintenance. You shall not refuse causes of complaint reasonably founded, nor shall you promote suits upon frivolous pretences. You shall not pervert the law to favour or prejudice any man, but in all things shall conduct yourself truly and with integrity. In fine, the Queen's interest and your fellow-citizens' you shall uphold and maintain according to the constitution and law of this Province. All this you swear to observe and perform to the best of your knowledge and ability.

So help you God."

The Honourable Mr. Justice Laidlaw then addressed the newly admitted solicitors.

"It is fitting on this momentous occasion, when a Court has been specially constituted to admit you as solicitors, that you should hear a short address from the Bench.

"You have just finished a journey through the by-ways of apprenticeship in law and the halls of academic learning. When you started on that journey the

road ahead appeared to be long and hard, and the goal far off. But as you travelled forward step by step, and day after day, you could see that the way was not so long and the labour was not too great for the priceless reward of learning.

"Now you stand ready and, indeed, anxious to set forth again on a much greater journey; a journey that will take you out on to the broad highways in a world that is new to you. On that great journey you will meet with countless experiences in life. You will have good fortune and sometimes you will have ill fortune. You will have times of triumph and times of disaster. You will have times of joy and you will have times of sorrow. You will meet good people who will help you, and bad people who will try to harm you. But all along the way you will meet people who seek your advice and require your guidance. You will be called on to play your part on the stage of life in great dramas and in tragedies. I trust, too, that from time to time you will see and enjoy skits of comedy, places of danger and places of shelter.

"There will be battles without name or number on your journey. How will you use your skill and talents in those combats? I can tell you in words of wisdom spoken long ago:

'Make your learning a sword of chivalry, and not a dagger of the assassin.'

"You have undertaken great responsibilities and assumed great duties as solicitors and barristers-at-law. You have a duty to your clients; a duty to fellow members of your profession, a duty to the Courts, and a duty to the fellow citizens of your country.

"You must discharge your duty to your clients with integrity founded on knowledge, with independence based on justice, and with courage governed by prudence.

"Towards your brethren in the law you must conduct yourself with fairness, with candor, and with a determination at all times to do what is honourable. You must seek, and earn, their trust in you, and their friendship. Win, if you can, their admiration and affection, and let there never be any personal strife or bitterness in your dealings with them.

'And do, as adversaries do in law, Strive mightily; but eat and drink as friends.'

"In your relation to the Bench, remember that you are officers of the Court. The cornerstone of our system of administration of justice rests upon the competence of the Bench and the Bar. Protect and preserve that firm foundation, for without it there would surely follow injustice and grave danger to society. Give freely and frankly to the Court your assistance and your guidance, and never cease to place your trust in the Courts of your Country.

"Lawyers have been rightly called 'the trustees of civilization'. As you travel along the highways of life, take time to help your fellow travellers. Do not

intentionally pass by those who have found their burdens too heavy for them to carry; those who may be sick or weary; those who may be wounded in their hearts or their souls. Pause in your journey to comfort them and to help them on their way through life. Your smallest act of charity, mercy or justice will bring you its own reward of happiness in the inner places of your heart and soul.

"The roads along which you will travel on your great journey will be new to you, but hosts of your learned brethren have trodden them before you. They have left beacons of shining light to guide you on your way, and they have built for the members of your profession in this province, and in Canada, a glorious tradition which is the admiration of the world. The banner of honour has been placed in your hands. Hold it so high throughout your journey that when you come, at last, to the end of the way, you may have the precious joy and satisfaction of knowing you have kept the faith."

At the conclusion of his address the Honourable Mr. Justice Laidlaw retired, whereupon the candidates signed the Barristers Roll and the Solicitors Roll, adjourning thereafter, with their guests, to the west lawn where they were received at a garden party by the Treasurer and Mrs. Carson, the Honourable Mr. Justice Taschereau, the Attorney-General and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Jamieson, and the Dean and Mrs. Smalley-Baker.



At a further special Convocation and special sitting of the Supreme Court of Ontario held Thursday, September 20, 1956, the following thirty-six graduates of Osgoode Hall were called to the Bar and admitted as solicitors:

WITH HONOURS

BASIL JOHN STEVENSON

IN ORDER OF ENROLMENT

GEORGE JOSEPH HAMRA
BRUCE MELVIN UNDERHAY
PETER ZINKO
JOHN PETER MORRISON
CHARLES BLAINE BOWYER
CORNELL GEORGE EBERS
BERKO DEVOR
RALPH NORMAN MEAKES
DONALD MATHESON PURDOM
DOUGLAS GLEN FORREST
JOHN SHAW ROBERTSON
DONALD IAN STEWART
JOHN MURRAY DRIESMAN
ROBERT KEITH ARTHURS
PETER BROOKE BELL
ANTHONY FRANCIS BLOTTI
JOHN CRAWFORD MEDCOF
WILLIAM ALEXANDER MACMILLAN

JOHN DALE O'FLYNN
OSCAR RECHTSHAFFEN
AUBREY ALEXANDER RUSSELL
GEORGE BERNARD SUKORNYK
CELESTIN JOHN WEILER
JACK JOSEPH BELOBRADIC
GEORGE WILLIAM COROS
RAYMOND VINCENT DONOHUE
JAMES KILLEN DORAN
JOSEPH CHARLES GOLDENBERG
JOHN HARVEY HAM
JAMES WARREN MORRIS
JACK CARL SILVERMAN
STANLEY FRANCIS WCISLO
DOUGLAS EDWARD ROLLO
HENRY LANDIS
WILFRID LEONARD SAMUEL TRIVETT

The Honourable Mr. Justice Aylesworth, a justice of appeal of the Supreme Court of Ontario, the guest of the Treasurer and the Benchers at this Convocation, addressed the new Barristers.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF YOUNG LAWYERS

"Mr. Treasurer, Benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada, newly-called members of the Bar, ladies and gentlemen:

"The Treasurer, as an old and highly respected friend, has been more than kind in his introduction of me, but even with that happy faculty of his for generous expression, he never loses sight of the important point to be dealt with. I received his invitation to address you in ample time to peruse it more than once and to grasp fully the whole import of his communication. I found that carefully embodied therein was a suggested time limit and so I must at once apply to myself, and may I at the same time invite the newly admitted members of the Bar to consider, that warning pronounced by the late George Santayana, one

time professor of Philosophy at Harvard, in his essay on 'The British Character'. 'Beware', said he, 'of long arguments and long beards!' I hasten to add that I have no personal allergy to long beards; that part of the warning really has no place in our discussion.

"In a very real sense, to-day marks the culmination of an important epoch in the life of each of you who has received his call; your days of formal studenthood are behind you. If you have reacted as have so many before you, then at times you have wondered if you ever would really be anything other than a student; the years of schools of one sort or another, of preparation and study, of sacrifice, of classrooms, lectures and examinations — ah, these years can seem interminable! Yet you have not been alone in sacrifice; you have in most instances been aided very materially by the encouragement and sacrifice of your family or of your friends. It is most fitting, therefore, and, indeed, it is delightful as well, that some members of your family and some of those friends grace with their presence this happy and significant occasion.

"In another very real sense, to-day is but the beginning; hard, hard work lies ahead. There is no magical formula for success — no royal road. There are, however, certain suggestions, certain rules of conduct, if you will, which may assist you to a good beginning and to happiness and satisfaction in your work. In venturing to outline some few such suggestions, I hope you will not conclude that I fit that description of the judiciary made famous by Shakespeare in his 'As You Like It' — 'And then the Justice . . . full of wise saws and modern instances'; rather do I seek to address you as one who for something more than thirty years has been connected in one capacity or another with your great profession.

"At the risk of incurring your displeasure, may I at once implore you to continue to be students — to have an enquiring, an open mind. There really is no adequate place at the Bar for the closed mind; the possessor of it stultifies himself and bores others. Many years ago, a venerable and eminent lawyer remarked to me, and I believe it, that there was not one single bit of knowledge or experience, good or bad, concerning which the lawyer could say with certainty — 'That never will be of use to me.' Such is the wide range and diversity of your profession.

"Why not then utilize fully those sources of information which probably you will find ready at hand. In every active and well-ordered law firm there are bound to be, and you doubtless willingly will be given access to them, such documents as letter books in which are kept copies of the day's out-going letters, charters of incorporated companies, minutes of incorporation and general by-laws, agreements upon all sorts of subjects, pleadings, examinations for discovery, statements of fact and law, factums and appeal cases for use or which have been used in the Supreme Court of Canada. The perusal and study of

these will afford the young lawyer much valuable and practical information. More than that, their perusal and study will help to create for him the legal atmosphere and will assist him to acquire that essential of the good lawyer — facility and clarity of expression. Furthermore, it will mark for those in a position to advance you, your legitimate ambition to get ahead.

“The eyes of your world will be upon you and it will be your objective to pre-dispose in your favour those with whom you have to deal. Your world will include your employer, your partners, your associates, your client, potential clients, you know not whom, and, in litigation, juries and judges. At the outset would you prejudice them against you by sloppy attire, curtness of manner, the unguarded tongue? Neatness of attire, common courtesy and modesty of speech ever will be your most eloquent advocates. They will enhance and develop your character; their lack seriously may detract from it.

“Plan your time, record your work and render your bills promptly! Time will be one of your chief assets; do not leave it disorganized. The recording of your work will serve a two-fold purpose; it will enable you to reflect upon how your day has been spent, — well, indifferently or poorly, and to those with whom you work in the office, it will serve to emphasize your capacity. Concerning your bills, remember that frequently a client’s appreciation of services well and truly performed will vary in almost exact inverse ratio to the time which elapses between completion of your services and receipt of your statement.

“Pay strict attention to your relationship with other lawyers. Consistent with the interests of your client, grant them indulgences but be reluctant to ask for any; (and in this matter of indulgences listen carefully before you speak when a lawyer with whom you have some matter in hand calls you on the telephone; he may be after the indulgence which you yourself seek and you may have an opportunity graciously to grant it to your own advantage without him ever being the wiser!) Be punctual in keeping your appointments. Remember that while your time is valuable, others like to place an equal value upon theirs.

“Above all be master of your facts. The law to you will be more than an abstract science, although you will recognize its lofty ideals. In your daily practice the law will consist in great measure of the application of those legal principles in which you are so well grounded to a given set of circumstances. If your knowledge of the relevant facts is not complete — and to acquire such knowledge will mean hard digging and persevering industry — then you will be working with an unsound foundation. I need scarcely draw to your attention the great disadvantage to yourself of misquoting the facts in our Courts and an imperfect mastery of the facts invites the danger of such misquotation.

“If you think well of these suggestions and seek to put them to use, I feel confident they will the better enable you to hold high your honoured profession and to feel the satisfaction of work well done.

"And now from the bottom of my heart and to each of you may I extend my wishes for a happy, useful and prosperous life."

When the candidates had been enrolled as Solicitors of the Supreme Court of Ontario, the Honourable Mr. Justice Schroeder, a justice of appeal of the Supreme Court of Ontario, who presided, addressed them.

"In receiving your presentation for admission to practice and your oaths as solicitors and barristers of the Supreme Court of Ontario, I extend to all of you a very cordial welcome as officers of this Court.

"You stand on the threshold of your careers at a time of great opportunity and at a time when you can, if you so will, make a great contribution to the administration of justice, which, to my mind, is one of the noblest fields of public service. There is no sphere of human activity which calls for higher qualities of heart and mind than the discharge of duties which devolve upon members of the legal profession, covering as they do the widest range of thought and action and embracing those important matters of home, family, property, citizenship and often life itself, which clients freely entrust to their legal advisers in the fullest confidence that the high trust reposed in them will be faithfully and honourably discharged.

"The men of law must always be mindful of the fact that they are the medium through which the law reaches the people and it is essential that their professional conduct should be conduct to be expected of men of the highest honour and integrity inasmuch as they practise a calling which touches and concerns in a most vital way the rights, privileges and liberties of their fellow citizens.

"A lawyer's training has placed him in a position in which his guidance and advice are sought not only in the immediate sphere of his professional activities, but beyond that sphere, and he can exercise a powerful influence for good or evil. His knowledge touches an extensive field since so many things are involved in subjects of judicial investigation. Lawyers frame our laws and assist in their interpretation and their education can never be said to be completed.

"One cannot emphasize sufficiently the position which members of the Bar occupy as officers of the Courts — directly responsible to them and in duty bound to see that the Courts are not deceived or misinformed and that the rules of evidence and procedure are not misapplied. Our Courts cannot hope to achieve their highest good without the whole-hearted support and co-operation of the Bar. Just so long as the legal profession retains in its consciousness and remains faithful to its ancient traditions will it maintain its enviable reputation for honourable achievement and continue to enjoy the respect of society at large.

"The true function of the Advocate was well stated by Lord Justice Birkett of the Court of Appeal of England in a memorable address which he delivered to

the Canadian Bar Association many years ago when he described Advocates in these words:

"They are a body of men who play a vital and integral part in the life of any civilized State, chosen men of honour conforming to the highest standards of probity whose duty it is to see that the citizens of the State in the Courts of that State shall never suffer a wrong but it shall be righted, and never lose a liberty but it shall be replaced."

"To the lawyer who combines knowledge with integrity rewards are bound to come, but I venture to predict that your greatest satisfaction will flow from the consciousness of duty well done, from loyal service to your clients, true devotion to your duties to the Court as servitors of justice and the knowledge that you are exercising an unquestioned influence for good in society and in the State."

"May I conclude by expressing my fervent good wishes for your success, happiness and contentment in the practice of your chosen profession."

The following graduates of Osgoode Hall Law School were called to the bar and admitted as solicitors upon ordinary Convocation days during 1956, as follows:

March	MALCOLM MONTGOMERY
October	GREGORY DONALD CAMERON LIONEL JOSE GOFFART ELAINE KNIGHT

TRANSFERS FROM OTHER PROVINCES

The following thirty members of other bars transferred under the Society's regulations during the year 1956 and were called to the bar and admitted as solicitors in Ontario:

January	JESSEN DEWOLFE WENTZELL (<i>Nova Scotia</i>) MICHAEL EDWARD MARTIN (<i>Manitoba</i>) JACK CHARLES SHAYNE (<i>Quebec</i>)
March	IAN LESLIE McCULLOCH (<i>Nova Scotia</i>) KENNETH WEIR HUSKISSON STUBINGTON (<i>Nova Scotia</i>)
April	ROBERT EMMET CURRAN (<i>Manitoba</i>) ROBERT EVERETT FOWLER (<i>British Columbia</i>)
May	GEORGE FREDERICK HULME (<i>Manitoba</i>) JAMES GORDON FOGO (<i>Nova Scotia</i>)
June	IAN CHRISTIE McDERMAID (<i>Nova Scotia</i>) DUNCAN CAMERON FRASER (<i>Nova Scotia</i>) ERIC HARVEY PALMER (<i>Nova Scotia</i>) WILLIAM DAN CHILCOTT (<i>Nova Scotia</i>)

- September KEITH EMERSON EATON (*Nova Scotia*)
ERIC RICHARD LOVEKIN (*Alberta*)
BEVERLEY GAULT SMITH (*New Brunswick*)
ROY CLARENCE BOYER (*Nova Scotia*)
MRS. MOYRA SEEGER NICHOLSON (*Nova Scotia*)
JOSEPH HARRIS ABRAMSKY (*Nova Scotia*)
VERNON CLIFFORD KING (*Saskatchewan*)
HENRY MCINTYRE REDDIN (*British Columbia*)
ROBERT ARCHIBALD FRASER MONTGOMERY (*British Columbia*)
RONALD ST. JOHN MACDONALD (*Nova Scotia*)
- October ERIC MELLISH LANE (*Nova Scotia*)
LEW WOLODYMIR LITWIN (*Alberta*)
- November ANDREW ROYDEN THOMPSON (*Alberta*)
JOHN EDWARD TOVEY (*Manitoba*)
JAMES SPENCE STEWART (*Nova Scotia*)
IVAN ST. CLAIR JOHNSON (*Nova Scotia*)
ROBERT HAMILTON MCKERCHER (*Saskatchewan*)

The following were admitted as solicitors only and granted certificates of fitness:

- September BASIL HALLAS CLARK (*England*)
November THOMAS BENEDICT OLIVER MCKEAG (*Northern Ireland*)



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