

self fairly lucky if, after three or four years at the Bar, he is making enough to keep body and soul decently together. "But," he says, "I do not desire to take too gloomy a view. If a man really has the love of his work in his heart, and has the spirit of a worthy ambition within him, he will find it possible to live on little during his years of waiting and watching, and will find it possible to acquire that little by the exercise in some direction of his energy and ability." In this connection he speaks of dining in frugal fashion, when a struggling junior of four years' standing as the guest of two able young barristers, who were almost in the depths of despair, one of whom was considering the question of migration to the Straits Settlements, and the other was thinking of going to the Indian Bar. But they finally concluded to fight it out and one of them became Lord Herschell, twice Lord Chancellor of England, and the other was Mr. William C. Gully, Q.C., now Speaker of the House of Commons. If the young aspirant for the Bar has the qualities above enumerated, success is, humanly speaking, certain.

In taking up the subject of the necessary preparation for the Bar, he says, "In considering the character of such preparation, regard ought to be had to the legitimate outcome of success, viz., a career in Parliament and on the Bench." He mentions

first, a university training and a university degree, but as a word of warning so that his meaning may not be misunderstood, he says: "A university career is not an end, but a means only to an end." It is not the battle of life, but only the equipment for it. The profession of the law has one peculiarity in which it differs from all others, viz., That there is no such thing as knowledge which is useless in this profession. The lawyer cannot know either too much or too many things. So much as to general knowledge. As to the special training for the Bar, which usually begins when the university career ends, he speaks of the law schools and then says: "But the real work of education in law, as, indeed, in other fields of knowledge, is the work of self-education pursued conscientiously and laboriously by the man who endeavors to get at the principles of the law, and who does not content himself merely with skimming the surface." He suggests a short clerkship in a lawyer's office for the experience before entering upon active practice. As a special subject of reading for the Bar, Lord Russell recommends the "*Corpus Juris Civilis*," or the body of the civil or Roman law, for, as he says, a great body of our law finds its source in the Roman law, and in the "*Corpus Juris*" the law is presented systematized in a way for which our English law has no parallel.