

in exacting from the student the bestowal of time and labour in study. Four things are required of all generations of American lawyers: integrity, industry, learning, faculty. The first and second of these are at the command of all: industry will bring learning, but God can only give power, faculty, genius. This seems to be allotted to every people and generation according, at least, to their deserts. We may, therefore, await the future in serene confidence that if by honest labour we do our part, He who giveth the increase, will not withhold from us and our successors that vital spark which shall animate our and their corporate work, and make it productive of blessings to generations."

BULKY REPORTS.—In regard to the practice of printing the arguments of counsel in volumes of reports the *Central Law Journal* makes the following noteworthy observations: "As to the arguments of counsel, we must confess that we cannot see upon what principle they ever were printed in books of reports. They are neither law nor facts, and the object of books of reports is to set forth what the court decides to be the law upon a given state of facts. They are not designed as illustrations of the manner in which great lawyers argue difficult questions, because the reports of appellate courts are not text-books of law schools, and sometimes the lawyers who argue the cases reported are great, and sometimes they are very insignificant; and sometimes the questions involved are of much importance, and sometimes of little moment. The arguments of counsel do not elucidate the law of the case, for the opposite sides neutralize each other. The statement of facts, if properly prepared by the court or reporter, indicates sufficiently the facts involved in the issue, and the opinion of the court applies the law to those facts. That is the lawsuit so far as it concerns any member of the profession, not an attorney of record in the cause. The only possible advantage we can see in the arguments of counsel, so profusely printed in many books of reports, is in the citation of authorities, which may probably be verified by some anxious inquirer into collateral issues, and lead him to valuable points in his own case. If, therefore, the argument of counsel should be excluded, we think the citations of authorities and a few lines indicating the points to which they are applicable might well be printed, but not one word of rhetoric or logic."

LYING DECLARATIONS.—The evidence on the strength of which the deathbed declaration of Eliza Schumacher was tendered in the case of *Regina v. Gloster*, tried lately at the Old Bailey, was very slight indeed. It was simply that the doctor who received it and attended her in her last moments asked her if she made it with the fear of death before her eyes, and that she replied in the affirmative. With all persons and at all times there is the expectation of death which may take the form of fear, and all that was added in the case in question was an expectation of death by the illness from which the patient suffered. If we accept the view of Lord Justice Lush in *Regina v.*