

this connection that the enthusiast, whether he is a lawyer or a doctor or a business man, has always to be taken a little cautiously. It is rather a bad feature for a lawyer to be an enthusiast for his client. This may seem rather a singular statement to make, but the solicitor who can keep away from the current that his client creates about him, and from the feeling that actuates his client is a safer adviser than the man who becomes enthusiastic through his client, and adopts, as it were, the personal feeling or the personal passion of the client in dealing either with his wrongs or the recovery of his rights.

Having got to this, I have given practically the substance of what I have to say, on matters prior to the trial, because when I come to the question of the writ, that again I relegate to Holmsted & Langton and the Judicature Act, bearing in mind, however, that there are some features in connection with the writ that are not only interesting, but sometimes amusing. When a man comes to a solicitor's office seeking for litigation, he is loaded to the fullest extent of his carrying capacity; when he gets his lawyer on his side, and gets him somewhat enthusiastic, it relieves him, but when he gets his writ issued, and gets the other man in court, gets him there, as it were by the neck, then his mind is easy. That happy condition comes, as it often comes, we are told, by alienists, from an explosion in certain forms of lunacy. If the client is satisfied, now that he has got the man in court before the judge or will have him there very soon, and he will shew him a thing or two before he is through with him, and it is a case that should be settled, this is always a good time to settle. The only other time is at the door of the court-house; because, during the intermediate time, the edge is off, and things drift, the feeling is not so keen one way or the other, interest is not kept up strongly all the time, and the question of settlement is a matter like the question of an interlocutory motion—much said and little determined. Another reason why a solicitor should consider the question of settlement, at that time, is that the costs are not an important matter. The client has had some satisfaction by the issuing of the writ,