

injured husband or wife. The gist of the action is not the loss of assistance, but the loss of *consortium* of the wife or husband, under which term are usually included the person's affection, society or aid." Bigelow Torts, 153. "We see no reason why such an action should not be supported, where, by statute, the wife is allowed, for her own benefit, to sue for personal wrongs suffered by her." Cooley Torts, 228.

The judgment was affirmed, Haight and Parker, JJ., diss.

LEGAL LIFE IN ENGLAND.

The bar is the subject of a recent paper in the *Pall Mall Gazette's* series on professional life in England, and the facts given are interesting. "Of all the professions," says the writer, "probably the bar is the one which presents the most obvious attractions to a young man. As a career it offers great possibilities. But though the prizes of the bar are both numerous and great, there is no walk in life which has so many blanks. Success is well advertised and known to all, but little is heard of those who fail; and the number of failures is out of all proportion to those who attain even a modicum of success.

"A moderate amount of success, it may be noted, is not a common thing. A marked line is drawn between success and failure. The more work a man has at the bar, the more he is likely to get; while the man whose practice is small is always liable to lose what little he has. The tendency is for the work to confine itself to a comparatively small number, and to leave the many idle. While a mere handful of men make very large incomes, very many hundreds at the bar earn practically nothing at all. These disappointed ones struggle on for a while and then drift away in different directions, some to undertake work for which they are more suited; others to live at ease on money which they have inherited; others to find themselves stranded, after having wasted the best years of their lives, without work and without means on which to live. The risks of the bar are very great, and demand very careful consideration by any one inclined to make the bar his profession.

"No one can practice as a barrister until he has been 'called' to the bar, and the first step toward a call is to join one of the Inns of Court. There are four of these inns—the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. The choice of an inn is a comparatively unimportant matter, as the functions of the inns toward barristers are confined to providing a dining hall and library for the use of their respective members and to letting chambers at high rents to any who are willing to take them. Most of those, however, who intend to devote themselves to common law and circuit work, become members of either the Inner or the Middle Temple, while those who intend to practice on the Chancery side, or to become conveyancing counsel, join Lincoln's Inn. There is, however, no fixed rule in the matter. Several of the leaders of the common law bar, with Sir Charles Russell at their head, are members of Lincoln's Inn, while the ranks of the Templars are swelled by many 'equity draftsmen and conveyancers.'

"The last of the four Inns of Court—Gray's Inn—is a very much smaller society than any of the other three inns, and attracts but few students. The various inns have but few advantages of a solid nature to offer to students. In the way of education for practice at the bar they do practically nothing, and fill a position analogous to that of the city livery companies toward their respective trades. It must not be forgotten, however, that they are all the possessors of very fine libraries, which are open to the use of their members. Probably the library of the Inner Temple, which is the richest of all the inns, is the finest; but all the libraries are good, and kept up to date with new books, legal and otherwise.

"The fees payable on admission are practically the same at each of the Inns of Court, and it will be sufficient to quote the following list as a fair example :

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|------|----|----|
| Fee for the admission form..... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Stamps and entrance fees..... | 35 | 6 | 0 |
| Lecture fee..... | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Deposit (returnable, without interest, on call, death, or withdrawal)..... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Total..... | £141 | 12 | 0 |