

Nothing is more common in these days than to hear from members of the profession complaints as to the decrease of legal business; and certainly the volume of litigation is much less than it used to be. Surprise is sometimes expressed at this decrease; but it is well known that lawyers are not busy in proportion to the growth and development of the general business of a country. On the contrary there is much more law in proportion in a young country than in an older one. The over-stocking of the profession, moreover, makes this more acutely felt. In addition to this it is also true that legal business is gradually changing its character. This change, and the present condition of things from the lawyer's standpoint, as well as a partial remedy for the evil is aptly referred to in the following remarks of a well-known corporation lawyer in the United States. He says: "The great bulk of the work of the profession has been turned into industrial creation and adjustment, and very often the counsel is as good a business man as his clients. A knowledge of law has, therefore, within the last thirty years, become the side arms of certain classes of the captains of industry. Every good business man knows a good deal of law. Specialism has split it up into a half dozen or more divisions, and a lawyer who is now able to master more than one sort of practice is a genius. The profession has lost nearly all of its old, æsthetic, ostentatious attractions. The civil law pays a practitioner so much more than the criminal law does, that it attracts the ablest men. Juries and courts no longer care for eloquence. Yes, law is business, and if the young man wants to practice it, the sooner he makes up his mind to do so with an eye single to some particular branch of it, the better lawyer will he become."

The case of *Hurley v. Eddenfield*, 69 N.E. 1058 (U.S. Rep.), discusses the liability of a physician who arbitrarily refused to attend a sick man, who, as an apparent result of the want of such attention, died shortly after. It appeared that the man becoming suddenly ill, the family doctor was sent for. To ensure his attendance the usual fee was tendered by the messenger, who also stated that it was impossible to obtain the services of another physician. It was also in evidence that the doctor could have gone had he been willing so to do, but he refused and gave no reason. The sick man having died, an action was brought against