

look forward with ambition. The appointment of judges by examination surely must have been borrowed from China. So long as such a system prevails, foreign nations will have reason to regret that they ever surrendered their extraterritorial jurisdiction.

We learn from these lectures that people in Japan very rarely think of the lawyer as a professional guide, but that they generally do their own legal business, and rarely consult a lawyer until after a suit is actually pending, and that, if they do seek his assistance, it is generally in the last stages of the suit.

This is, indeed, a rough, raw, and democratic way of doing business, and it will doubtless work its own cure in the course of time when corporations, manufacturers, merchants, employers of labor, landlords, and others discover that a skilled lawyer is as necessary for the successful conduct of litigation as a skilled general is for the successful conduct of a war, or skilled artisans are for the successful conduct of a factory.

As soon as it becomes the custom for one of the litigants to employ a lawyer, it will not be long before both parties begin to employ one, for experience will soon teach them that skill and success go hand in hand, and that, if one side employs a skilled advocate and the other side does not, the latter will be badly handicapped. The saying in England is that he who acts as his own lawyer has a fool for a client.

One is surprised to learn from these lectures that in the Japanese courts they have no system of pleading by which the issues to be tried between the parties are defined, and that neither party knows with any degree of accuracy what his opponent's case or defence is until trial, when the judge, by oral questions, elicits what are the real points in controversy. There is no such thing as a preliminary examination of the parties for discovery, or a preliminary production of documents in the possession of the parties, and finally the examination of witnesses is conducted by the judge and not counsel for the parties. To one who is familiar with the procedure of English courts, this system would appear to be fairly described as disorganization striving with chaos in topsy-turvydom. English and American lawyers are thoroughly convinced that truthful evidence is obtainable from witnesses only through the medium of skilful cross-examination. It may be that parties and their witnesses in Japan are so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of truth, and are so possessed of the love of justice, integrity, and