I fully realize that to set up an impracticable standard defeats the object sought. Nevertheless, I insist that it is entirely practicable for our law schools to enlarge and liberalize the scope of their instruction by requiring at least one hundred hours of the course to be given specifically to the subjects which I have above ventured to indicate as essential to any well-ordered course of instruction that makes any just claim to being adequate or complete.

And this view it is the sole practical point of this paper to urge and enforce, to the end that the generations of lawyers who shall come after us may be adorned more abundantly than else had been with examples of the highest and truest professional ideals.

And to this end, moreover, I should be glad to see the members of the section on legal education take the initiative by recommending the American Bar Association to adopt a resolution, in substance, that in its judgment adequate instruction in historical, comparative and general jurisprudence is an essential part of a thorough course of legal educatiou, and, accordingly, that it recommends to all of the law schools of the country that such instruction should be made a distinct and specific branch of the course of required study therein.

GENERAL NOTES.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—In 1775, the year in which the 'Law List' was published for the first time, the number of King's Counsel did not exceed fourteen; the list of Queen's Counsel in the current volume of that interesting publication consists of 212 names. The first Q. C.—to use the more familiar letters as to one who was really a K. C.—was Sir Francis Bacon, who obtained from James I., after much solicitation, the patent which provided his memory with a special claim to the esteem of the leaders of the Bar. The duties which the great philosopher performed by virtue of his appointment are not apparent, but it is clear that he enjoyed an annuity of 40*l.* for the remainder of his life. The position of Q. C.'s was of considerable value while serjeants-at-law were practising, because they enjoyed audience in the Courts, on the assumption that the business in which they were engaged was that of the Crown—an assumption which is responsible for the well-known priority of Q. C.'s in moving in the Chancery