

cable. For example, the process of analogical inference in the application of law; the process of analogical consequences from existing law, by which process much of law is built; analogical inferences with reference to the consideration of the evidence upon which it is built; the principles of judicial evidence, with the judgments formed upon evidence in the course of practice,—all these show that no study can so form the mind to reason justly and readily from analogy as that of law. And accordingly, he says, it is a matter of common remark that lawyers are the best judges of evidence with regard to facts of matter or existence.

Take again the subject of Political Economy. In the closeness of analysis and severity of method with which Adam Smith and, at a subsequent time, Mr. Mill have, in their classic treatises on this subject, presented an elucidation of its laws, the student has perhaps the best possible example of the application of a practical logic to subjects which must be interesting to every citizen, and to ideas of so general a character and of so important a sweep as to demand the strongest exercise of his thought and reason. And as to the phenomena which it brings to the student's attention, they embody truths of the greatest interest and of the greatest importance: The relative parts of land, labor and capital, in the production of wealth; the relation of the landlord to the tenant, of the capitalist to the laborer; of the true relation of wages to capital; of the causes which induce strikes; of the various schemes which have been proposed for avoiding them; of the socialistic schemes for the nationalization of land; of the effect which the doctrines of socialism would have upon private property; of the effect of poor laws and other charitable institutions upon the social progress of the community; of the various schemes of taxation. All of these, and other subjects equally interesting, are treated by the political economist, and surely must afford to the student one of the best means of enlarging and enriching his mind at the same time that he develops his reasoning powers.

We have thus, I think, shown that the branches which I have mentioned as proper to be introduced as a separate department