

I remarked a short time ago that the object of university education was, in the first place, to afford a man instruction in all forms of knowledge and a discipline in the use of all methods by which knowledge is obtained ; and, in the second place, to equip him with a fund of such knowledge as will be most valuable to him in his future course. In other words, the object of the university is to impart : First, discipline ; secondly, knowledge.

If then a department of social science, embracing, as I have said, political economy, jurisprudence, the science of legislation, the history of our constitution, early institutions and ancient law, affords an adequate means of discipline for the mind of the student and, at the same time, endows him with a fund of ideas regarding those subjects and phenomena of the external world which are destined to come most closely in contact with the line of life which he is to pursue, then I say that the introduction of such a subject into the college curriculum will be most advantageous to those students whom choice or necessity leads into such a line of life.

How then are the subjects which I have mentioned adapted as a means of disciplining the mind of the student ? Does social science as a branch of human learning contain in itself the elements necessary for providing a good education ? Does its study tend to enlarge and enrich the mind and at the same time develop its powers ? For if it answers these two conditions, of furnishing wide and varied resources of thought, and of quickening and developing the powers of the mind, it satisfies the fundamental requisites of a good education. So far as the subjects embraced are legal, we need only call to mind what law is, and mention a few of the matters to which it relates, to show how far-reaching are its subjects of thought, how great are its stores, how full of profound human interest and concern are the questions with which it deals. It springs from one of the strongest instincts of the soul, the love of justice. As distinguished from physical sciences, which relate to phenomena of nature, law relates to actions of men : it regu-