

Here again B is alive and well, but the court says A has been guilty of an attempt to shoot B. All this is beyond our understanding, and we see more clearly than ever before the truth of Chief Justice Brain's remark when he said: "The devil himself knows not the thought of man."

But a year soon passes away and the close of September bids us hasten to Osgoode Hall, there to be more carefully instructed in what Justinian calls "the science of the just and unjust, the knowledge of things human and divine."

A few years ago the Law Society of Upper Canada decided that men presenting themselves for admission to the bar of Ontario were insufficiently trained, and they considered that the rapid advancement of education demanded that students should be more carefully taught. Hence the Law School was established, and a wing was built to the Hall furnishing accommodation for the students. There are three lecture rooms, a small library and reading room, and the teaching staff consists of a principal and four lecturers. There are two lectures daily five days a week, and on Friday afternoons moot courts are held, where a lecturer presides as judge, and students duly appointed as advocates plead the respective causes of imaginary clients. A very important feature of a student's training is that he shall have an opportunity of applying the principles he learns. A profound knowledge of law with a very dim idea of how it shall be put to practical effect has small satisfaction for the client whose injuries demand legal redress. Now while the Law School furnishes certain advantages for the better understanding of book law, it gives little or no chance to become acquainted with practice. Of course it may be said that between lecture hours we may enter an office in the city and pick up our practice there. But the average student finds in this very little satisfaction. Ordinarily he is looked on as a sort of overgrown office boy, useful for carrying papers to and from the Hall, or perhaps for finding someone round the corner, doing generally an office boy's work without his pay. But we do not, after the fashion of Carlyle, deplore the loss of the good old days and the innovation upon the purely apprenticeship system attempted by the Law School. We do think, however, that the institution could be made of much more interest and profit to the student than it is at present. We see no good reason why it might not be carried on as model and normal schools are, in the interests of the teaching profession. These give their students an opportunity for practical work, which is their strongest feature. So we think something might be done at the school in the way of opening courts, offices and the like among the students and their having all the leading fea-

tures of legal actions illustrated to some extent. We would gladly dispense with two lectures a week, (with all the lectures in some cases) if they could be replaced by hours spent in gaining a knowledge of practice. Indeed, we meet with few students who look upon the Law School as a very notable success, and we think the Legal Education Committee may yet find more than one direction in which improvement could be made. Socially, the place is most difficult to describe. Indeed, it may almost be said of the student body at the Law School that they are not social at all. There is hardly such a thing as college spirit known. It might be in some respects interesting enough to seek some of the reasons why this should be so; but it is feared that already this sketch is out of all bounds, and a rest must here be made. Perhaps our remarks have not been of as cheerful a tone as those which Plato puts into the reply of Cephalus. But we give only our own impressions, which no doubt present but one side of the picture.

LEX.

QUEEN'S MEN AS EXPLORERS.

On the 3rd of September last year, a field party in geology and prospecting, under Mr. Miller, was sent out by the School of Mining. Such a plan, though novel in this country, is not new, as field classes are conducted by Columbia, Harvard and Chicago Universities. There is, however, this difference, that while the excursions from these American colleges are made to localities already famous, and necessarily at great expense to the students, that from the School is an exploration of our little known but highly interesting back townships, at a cost ridiculously small.

The value of such a trip is obvious. It makes the study of geology practical; it makes the science realistic; it endues one with the spirit of the subject; it enables the student to make collections of specimens for private study and laboratory work; it gives that training in field geology and rough prospecting methods, which is essential to the locality and development of the mineral wealth of the country. It served a purpose, too, in giving the practical men of the district, with whom the party came in contact, a more definite notion of what may be taken as favorable indications of the presence of minerals in body, and a clearer notion of what constitutes a valuable deposit.

By no means the least end attained is that of exploring this almost *terra incognita* to science. These features have been recognized and commended by the Frontenac County Council. The method of procedure followed was that which the forty years experience of the Geological Survey, in the exploration of Canadian wilderness has shown to be most