averaged one for each student in attendance during a period of three years—as a matter of fact, the majority of students never address the court at all. Ye one learns a great deal of law in working up even a single case, strengthening the grasp of general principles, and increasing the power of accurate statement, by such practice, more satisfactorily than in any other way.

I would therefore suggest, in lieu of a fourth year, the establishing of a post-graduate course, offering a Master's degree for advanced work. A considerable proportion of the time of post-graduates to be occupied in directing the researches of undergraduates, thus adding to the thoroughness of the three years, course, besides carrying on independent original investigation in political science, history, government, etc.

The Moot Court should then be regularly constituted as a court of original and appellate jurisdictions, holding weekly sessions, presided over by professors and post-graduates. This would ensure each student working up at least 10 or 12 cases, and arguing them before the court. The services of an elocutionist might, with very great advantage, be provided to coach students in the art of speaking naturally and effectively in public.

Lastly, I cannot understand how writing for "dear life," taking notes, can be regarded as a very effective aid to the study of law. Doubtless students should be required to note references, holdings and general principles, but anything more than this is an infringement upon the prerogatives of Bel Air or the Derby. The Faculty could provide a stenographer, learned in the law, from whom students could procure transcripts of the essentials of lectures they had not fully comprehended. To secure consecutive and continuous work on the part of the student would be quite an easy matter if the Moot Court and post graduate course were organized as suggested. Another inherent defect in the system at present followed lies in the fact that the reading suggested by the professors is not always done, there being no way of checking the character and extent of the student's reading. Of course, the lectures themselves deal very fully, as a rule, with the principles discussed in the advised reading—English, French, and Roman Law being very copiously drawn upon; but, as is well known, it requires extensive reading and deep contemplation to appropriate those general principles of the science of law which are absolutely essential to the furnishing of the legal mind.

In conclusion, the changes suggested in this letter, by which it is believed four years' work may be done, and well done, in three, call for the co-operation of the Governors in making the necessary appropriations, the Professors in remodelling the course, and the Students in improving their opportunities by conscientious application in their mastery of the work assigned.

I think if we look about us to understand the spirit of the age, we will be forced to conclude, that three years is the utmost limit that can be reached, owing in part to the necessary expenditure of time in preparation for entrance, and to the active spirit of the average youth, which makes him eager to enter the lists to match his tact and skill and knowledge with his peers in the keen race for place and power. In the United States, in 90 per cent. of their law schools, they have found it utterly impracticable to do more than offer the third year as a post-graduate course. And to some extent similar conditions prevail in Canada.

In offering these suggestions I have been actuated by none but the warmest sentiments of loyalty to my *Alma Mater*, and I hereby acknowledge my admiration for the Dean and Faculty of Law, whose profound scholarship and eminent abilities are increasingly attractive each year to the students of that science "whose seat is the bosom of God and her voice the harmony of the world."

Respectfully subscribed,
BANNELL SAWYER.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

LA CARTE DE TENDRE.

There are few things more pleasant than to rest a moment from the rush and hurry of our nineteenth century avocations, and turn to the records of bygone days, noting the quaint conceits to which the imaginations of our far-off ancestors gave birth. In Mediæval days, Queen Eleanor and the Viscountess Ermengarde, Richard the Lion-hearted and Alfonso of Aragon, with many less notable companions, presided over the Courts of Love, and decided questions of great importance to the ladies and cavaliers of those days. Once hearing an argument on:—"Do the greatest affection and liveliest attachment exist between lovers or married persons?" the Lady Ermengarde, in an elaborate judgment, stated that no just comparison could be established between these two sentiments. In a more practical suit, in which a lady sought to obtain damages for the felonious taking of a kiss, the plaintiff was not only nonsuited, but condemned to furnish a supplementary kiss in compensation for malicious prosecution.

In those early days it was in such idle recreations only that the ladies,—God bless 'em, as the after dinner speaker says,—were recognized as the equals of man. Their education was restricted to the most elementary matters, and their horizon bounded by the home. And even long after Molière said:—