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CURRENT TOPICS.

Students who have experienced difficulty in passing the examinations for admission to practice in this province, may find a crumb of comfort in the fact that elsewhere suggestions on the subject of legal education tend in the direction of a longer period of preparation and more stringent tests of qualification. In a recent article, which appeared in the *Law Quarterly Review*, Professor Goudy lays down that the universities can only with propriety undertake the teaching of law on its theoretical side. For practical training the students must attend the courts and work in a barrister's or a solicitor's chambers, and he thinks that provision for the latter kind of training should be made by the Inns of Court and the Incorporated Law Society. He does not favor the following of these courses of study simultaneously, but suggests that the student should be required to devote three years to theoretical study, and then two additional years to practical training, before being admitted to practise in either branch of the profession. It is questionable whether better results would be attained by these consecutive courses than by five years of joint theoretical and practical work. And again, why insist