

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

The experiment might be made for a year or two in order to test the demand for such instruction and the faculty could then decide whether this extension work should be continued or not.

3. Full-time and part-time professors. Opinions are very much divided upon this subject, and the undersigned hesitate to express any very strong opinion as to the advisability of increasing to any considerable extent the number of full-time professors.

It is generally considered that there should be some of the professors who devote their whole time to instruction, and there are some subjects, like Roman law, international law, constitutional law, comparative law and public law, which are usually <sup>and</sup> efficiently taught by men who are not engaged in active practice. On the other hand, we would think it to be a distinct disadvantage if the number of full-time professors should be largely increased and the faculty should thus become divorced from the active practitioners, upon whom a great many students look as perhaps more authoritative exponents of the law as it actually exists. It must, of course, not be forgotten that the study of law has not for its main object the creation of a theoretical system of jurisprudence, but the application of the rules of law to actually existing disputes and the administration of justice.

There is also the practical consideration resulting from the difficulty of offering remuneration sufficient to induce competent men of wide experience

cannot  
agree  
at all.  
Pure  
technical  
School