

Selborne once said : " Law is a calling upon which depend, in no small degree, the rights and liberties, both of individuals and of nations."

A student should be taught, not the mere technicalities of the profession, but also the great principles underlying all our law, and should be well versed in professional ethics. Then, too, (as the Hon. Charles Sumner, for many years a teacher in the Harvard Law School, remarked): " a lawyer must be a man of polish, with an *omnium gatherum* of knowledge; he must know everything. He must know law, history, philosophy, human nature, and if he covets the fame of an advocate, he must drink of all the springs of literature." Logic, rhetoric, and elocution are *sine qua non*s. And how to obtain this knowledge the student will not learn in an attorney's office.

In properly equipped Law Schools, alone, can the needed instruction be given. Such a school the Law Society of Ontario could not establish in Toronto, except at great cost, and an expenditure of the funds of which the Benchers are the custodians that would be unfair to country practitioners and students, (and these together contribute the major part of the golden stream that flows into the coffers at Osgoode Hall.) The universities of the Province are institutions already in operation, and could furnish the instruction required by the students-at-law in the humanities and philosophy, history, logic and elocution, without cost to the Law Society, and at but slight expense to students. All our universities are situated in towns or cities where many legal practitioners reside, and from among these gentlemen lecturers on professional subjects could readily be obtained for the Law Schools. There-

fore let each university establish a Law School in connection with its other faculties, not one that merely examines aspirants for the degree of B. C. L. or LL. B., but one that will teach and work; and let the students, while learning the art of the attorney and solicitor, and acquiring a knowledge of the mechanics of the profession, in the office of the practitioner, study the science of law in academic halls, and obtain there that polish and breadth of view, without which "lawyers" tend towards being what old Burton (not his lordship of the Court of Appeal, but the melancholy man), roundly calls them, "common, hungry pettifoggers, irreligious harpies, scraping, griping catch-poles."

But if our universities do this work still the Law Society will not be relieved from responsibility and liability, and it should out of its overflowing purse afford aid to these Law Schools, and this it could do, for the Benchers have, by statute, power to make rules for the improvement of legal education, to appoint readers and lecturers with salaries, to prescribe rules for the attendance of students and clerks at such readings or lectures, and to establish scholarships. The pecuniary assistance might be granted according to some such plan as that adopted by the Government in affording assistance to Collegiate Institutes, High Schools, &c., that is according to the average attendance of pupils, and their proficiency in the prescribed studies; or according to the number of those who take the degree of B. C. L. or LL. B. A scheme like this whereby "Many Law Schools" would flourish could, we verily believe, be easily carried out, and the coming generation would reap the benefit.