

tice of the law in such a course than it is to include the practice of medicine.

Blackstone, in opening his course of lectures to the students at Oxford, which lectures were afterwards consolidated into the well-known Commentaries on the Laws of England, gave many reasons why a knowledge of those laws was indispensable to a man of liberal education, and from among these we extract the following paragraph as having a peculiar significance at the present day:—

“Most gentlemen of considerable property at some period or other in their lives, are ambitious of representing their country in parliament, and those, who are ambitious of receiving so high a trust, would also do well to remember its nature and importance. They are not thus honorably distinguished from the rest of their fellow subjects, merely that they may privilege their persons, their estates, or their domestics; that they may list under party banners; may grant or withhold supplies; may vote with or against a popular or unpopular administration; but upon considerations far more interesting and important. They are the guardians of the English constitution, the repealers and interpreters of the English laws, delegated to watch, to check, and to avert every dangerous innovation, to propose, to adopt, and to cherish any solid and well weighed improvement; bound by every tie of nature, of honor, and of religion, to transmit that constitution and those laws to their posterity, amended if possible, at least without any derogation. And how unbecoming must it appear in a member of the legislature, to vote for a new law, who is utterly ignorant of the old! what kind of interpretation can he be enabled to give, who is a stranger to the text, upon which he comments! Indeed, it is perfectly amazing that there should be no other state of life, no other occupation, art or science, in which some method of instruction is not looked upon as requisite, except only the science of legislation, the noblest and most difficult of any. Apprenticeships are held necessary to almost every art, commercial or mechanical; a long course of reading and study must form the divine, the physician, and the practical professor of the laws; but every man of superior fortune thinks himself *born* a legislator.”

It is at once admitted that the course of legal instruction in an ideal university would differ considerably from the course in an ideal law school established for the training of lawyers, but the course of the latter would entirely overlap the course of the former.

The suggestion is offered that the most feasible method of establishing an efficient system of legal education in this Province is to bring about a union of purpose and of forces between the University and the Law Society.

Such a scheme might properly include the establishment of a Law School to be affiliated to the University, and a Faculty of Law in the University, to be treated as one of the departments in Arts.

In such a Department instruction might properly be given in Public International Law, Civic Law, Constitutional Law, Constitutional History, the History of Law and of its Development, and Political Economy.

In such a Law School, instruction might properly be given in the Principles of Equity, the Law of Property, the Law of the Domestic Relations, Mercantile Law, the Principles of the Law of Contracts and of Torts, Private International Law and Criminal Law.

Such a Law School should be put upon the same footing with regard to the University as the Divinity and Medical Schools, which are at present affiliated to the University.

The certificate of the Law School that a student has passed its examinations should entitle that student to have his time of service under articles substantially shortened; while a degree in Law, obtained after passing the examinations of both the Law School and the Law Department of the University, should entitle the holder of such degree to be called to the Bar without further examination and without further fees. The fees which are now paid by the Law students to the Law Society should be devoted to the expenses of

the scheme, and all financial requirements of the Law Society caused by such diversion of their present income, should be made good by assessment upon its members.

Ordinary university students having no intention of entering into law as a profession might be allowed to take advantage of a system of options in the department of law as they are now allowed to do in the other departments, and it is confidently predicted that such department would be the most popular one in the University.

We cannot more appropriately close these suggestions than by giving an extract from an address delivered by Lord Moncrieff to the Edinburgh Juridical Society:

“Themis has never been a very well-appreciated divinity by the outer world. She is supposed to be somewhat hard featured and strong-minded, and to bestow an unusual amount of benefits upon her votaries, to the exclusion of all others. But if she is looked at nearer, and by those that are admitted within the charmed circle, she is not dull and crabbed, as vain fools suppose. The science of law is, in truth, the science of living. There is nothing so minute, there is nothing so great, there is nothing so simple in the social relation of man to man, there is nothing so mighty in the relations of nation to nation, that is not ruled by her and subject to her sway. You find her influence everywhere; at kirk and market, at births and burials, at the coronation of princes, at the funerals of paupers, her footsteps are found; and although she may be repellant in the first aspect, still she can, on occasion, bear with becoming dignity ornaments culled from the whole pantheon of the muses. There is nothing in social, in political, in scientific life, which may not be subservient to her ritual, and tend to the pomp and the power of her culture. The student of law, therefore, ought to bring to the porch of the temple a full armory of general knowledge.”

A. H. MARSH.

Literature.

TO MY HEART.

Love not, O heart of mine,
For love is slighted;
Love, though it be divine,
Is ill required.

Beat not with pulse so strong
Against my breast;
Better for bliss to long
Than be half-blest.

Hearts should be one—instead,
Hands are united;
Tears are the oftenest shed
When troths are plighted.

Sweeter to live, my heart,
With love unguessed,
Than die—alone, apart,
When 'tis confessed.

A coal glows brightest when
The fierce winds sigh;
It blushes deep—but then
'Twill sooner die.

So Love, by Passion led
In wanton ways,
May glow—but soon lies dead
In its young days.