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The acquisition of such an

The acquisition of such an acquaintance with that language as would enable the learner to translate at sight any portion of the "Institutes of Justinian" is of itself no mean task to one who has just passed matriculation. Nor would it be advisable to require young men to show a fair knowledge of Latin after a year's hard law study unless they have the advantage of special instruction from the Professor of Classics. This, however, the University is fortunately in a position to supply.

If it be desirable to set down Latin as an adjunct to the study of Roman Law it is equally necessary that the examiners in Constitutional Law during the second year's course should require on the part of candidates a moderate acquaintance with English Constitutional History. It is, perhaps, intended that the historical point of view of the subject shall not be neglected, and it would be well that this should be definitely stated. Indeed, in respect of more than one of the subjects proposed there is an absence of definiteness of description which it would be well to correct. To speak in general terms of "Jurisprudence" and the Law of Obligations does not convey such an explicit idea of the nature of the work to be undertaken as it is desirable should be afforded. The Council has decided, and we think wisely so, to adopt for the basis of the legal studies a course of a purely professional nature, such as that which has for years been in force at London University. It may be objected to this plan that it leaves out of sight the necessity for requiring that a lawyer shall be in the first place an educated man, and some may on this account be inclined to prefer the scheme adopted at Dublin, Melbourne, and other Universities, where the whole or a considerable part of the art studies are included in the law course. But it should be remembered that legal studies, if liberally pursued, are necessarily one of the best possible means of intellectual training. A man who is conversant with the law, both historically, theoretically, and practically, must necessarily be both an acute thinker and a man of erudition. A specialist, no doubt, he is, just as a Cambridge mathematical Master of Arts is a specialist or an Oxford classical don. But the days when it was possible for a man to be well up in every department of learning have long since gone by, and it is now recognised by every one who has paid attention to the subject that all students must specialize or be content with mediocrity. To force our law students as is done in Melbourne before beginning their legal studies to dip into Greek and Latin,

Literature, Logic, Ancient History, Political Economy, Logic and European History would be a decided mistake. Such a range of studies induces a habit of thought which is little in consonance with the exactness and thoroughness required from the lawyer.

But while the accumulation of knowledge in the present day has forced students to specialize, it has also obliged them to make excursions, so to speak, into those studies which lie in contact with their own special lines. It is obvious, therefore, that any Professor or Lecturer, in conducting his students through the intricacies of such subjects as Roman Law, Constitutional Law, and International Law, cannot fail to impart a vast amount of information which is not strictly speaking of a technically legal character. Thus, from every point of view, it may be said that the Council of the University has acted wisely in drawing up a scheme for the law course which will oblige the student to concentrate his attention on his professional curricula. The great want of the University as at present constituted is some provision for teaching professional studies. So long as it confines itself to imparting a knowledge of science, literature, and mathematics to those who seek learning for learning's sake, and without any view to a professional life, so long must its classrooms be comparatively deserted. The experience of the University so far has been that none of its classes have been so well attended as those in chemistry, physics, and physiology. The reason of this is simply that these subjects are prescribed for a professional course, namely, that of the teacher, and the bulk of the students are supplied by the teachers' training-school. There are at present about sixty articled law clerks in the colony. Some of these, of course, will commence attending lectures as soon as the Faculty of Law is instituted; and as they will only be required to pass in the five purely practical law subjects, they have every inducement to apply themselves with earnestness to their studies, and complete the course in the minimum time. Besides these, the University may reckon upon twelve "freshmen" every year, so that the legal lectures will as soon as commenced be attended by at least a dozen students. Within three years it is not too sanguine to expect the University will be able to count from forty to fifty matriculated students in law. The last calendar gave the total number of matriculated students as only fifteen. From this statement it is at once apparent that the adoption of the new scheme for a Faculty of