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A difficulty will suggest itself at once to all who hear of this law scheme, viz., that the educational endowments requisite for the LL.B. degree are too extensive and too difficult for every articled clerk to attain them, and that an injustice will either be done to many young men by shutting them out from a profession in which they can gain an honorable livelihood, or that the University degree will be made so easy as not to deserve the name of a degree. This difficulty has evidently been carefully considered by the council, and has been wisely met. The students who pass in certain practical branches of legal study will be entitled to a certificate that they have passed in those subjects, while only those who take the entire course can obtain the LL.B. degree. It is of course not within the province of the council to make regulations for the entrance into the legal profession. It can only arrange for its own degrees. It would seem, however, that in this plan for giving a lower certificate as well as a graduation diploma the council is endeavoring to meet the wishes and requirements of the practitioners who require service from articled clerks, and of the clerks themselves, who cannot all afford the time to complete the entire academic course. The course for the degree extends through three examinations. At the first the subjects of examination will be (1) Roman law, and (2) The law of property. At the second examination the subject

are—(1) Jurisprudence; (2) Constitutional law; (3) The law of obligations. At the third and final examination, the passing of which will entitle the student to the degree of LL.B., the subjects are—(1) International law; (2) The law of wrongs (civil and criminal); and (3) The law of procedure. Any one who looks at this list of subjects will see that they can be divided into two classes, the first embracing those branches of study which are absolutely necessary for the safe and successful practice of law; the second including those subjects which are of a more scholarly and ornate character. There is no unalterable and manifest obligation, for instance, that an Adelaide lawyer should be acquainted with the intricacies of Roman law, or be able to trace the history of our present statutes as they have developed in the vicissitudes of history. We find, therefore, that the sixth regulation runs thus—"Students who, in accordance with the regulations, pass the examinations in the law of property, constitutional law, the law of obligations, the law of wrongs (civil and criminal) and the law of procedure, and fulfil all other conditions prescribed by the statutes and regulations, shall be entitled to receive a final certificate that they have passed in those subjects."

A further and more serious difficulty might be suggested, arising from the impossibility that those who are located in the country should attend the law lectures of the University. It would be manifestly unfair to country practitioners that all articled clerks should be compelled to attend lectures as well as to pass their examinations, for under such restrictions no youth would be articled except to a lawyer in the city. This difficulty is, however, met by granting exemption in special cases, and in all cases when a clerk "is articled to a practitioner of the Supreme Court whose office is more than ten miles from the University." That the rights of those who have already commenced the study of law, according to existing arrangements, are not to be ignored, is made evident by the following regulation:—"Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing regulations, any matriculated student who shall, before the 31st day of December, 1885, have passed the intermediate or final examination prescribed by the rules of the Supreme Court shall be entitled to obtain the degree of Bachelor of Laws on completing the second and third years of the course for that degree, and on passing the examination proper to each of those years. Provided that at the examination in such second year he shall pass in Roman law, which he may substitute for jurisprudence."

We note with satisfaction that the fees for these lectures and examinations are very low. They are about half what they are in Melbourne, where the school of law has grown so satisfactorily, although the expense of the LL.B. degree has been considerable. According to these regulations the cost of the bachelor's degree in laws is about the same as the cost of the parallel degree in arts. It would have been a fatal mistake if the council had acted otherwise than it has done in this respect. The fees are merely nominal, and evidently will not provide more than a small part of the expense to which the University will be put in providing efficient instruction by professors or lecturers. There is no mention made of the time when these statutes shall come into operation, but we presume that it is the wish of the council to have everything in readiness for the commencement of the first academic term of next year. The sooner this faculty of law becomes something better than a mere paper scheme the better. There is no reason why a beginning should not be made very soon. It would be a public misfortune if by any unforeseen accident this carefully framed body of statutes and regulations should be numbered among the slaughtered innocents of legislation.