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differential calculus or even the charms of natural science. But such students might also like to keep up their classical reading, and hence it seems desirable, if possible, to give Greek at any rate an optional place in the LL.B. school. Of course it may be answered that this particular degree is designed for a special class of men, and must not be allowed, or rather encouraged, to interfere with the arts or science course. Yet the experience of London and Melbourne goes to prove that many men graduate LL.B. without donning the long robe, and unless the law school is to be absolutely restricted to law students, the opportunity should be offered to undergraduates who do not look forward to the wig and gown of including a liberal field of reading in their degree work.

The only limit that can fairly be set is that no anomalous element shall enter into the LL.B. course, but it could hardly be contended that the study of such a scientific language as Greek would not harmonise with the training of a barrister. Indeed some familiarity with the Greek philosophy would be an essential for any man who aspires to some of those conspicuous positions in the world of letters or the sphere of politics which have been so brilliantly filled by English and Continental lawyers. Under these circumstances the University will be encouraging advanced culture among our embryo judges if it will not only admit Greek into the LL.B. curriculum, but also, in addition, find room for comparative philology in an optional subject list for that degree. Besides, it is to be hoped that some of our future lawyers will come from those who have distinguished themselves in the collegiate schools of the colony, and it would be a sad waste if boys who have partially developed linguistic talent should be compelled to abandon the pursuit after matriculation because they are destined for the profession of law. In the case of undergraduates in the LL.B. school who do not propose for themselves the life of a barrister the Greek could be sanctioned as an alternative in the third year for "Law of Procedure," which must necessarily be a technical subject.

But if any claim may be put forward for any of the dead languages being admitted into the LL.B. list a stronger case can surely be made out for logic. The general impression probably is that this is a subject in which candidates for the legal profession would specially require training, because of its direct bearing upon their practical employment in after life and its peculiar effect upon mental development. This point cannot have escaped the framers of the curriculum, and they possibly excluded the subject in deference to the desire to make

the LL. B. a technical degree and prevent its encroaching upon the other schools of the University. But besides its appropriateness to the faculty of law the introduction of logic among the optionals for the LL. B. would be another inducement for non-professional students to take up that course, as they could substitute logic for procedure in the third year. If, therefore, the senate have no wish to altogether shut out any but barristers and solicitors *in esse* from the law school, they may fairly take into consideration the advisability of amending the suggested curriculum, by liberalising it through the medium of an optional table of subjects that will have the double effect of fostering ripe scholarship in the followers of Blackstone and Chitty, and attracting students who prefer the course in law to that in arts or science.

When first commenting upon this fresh departure in the work of the University we pointed out that the scheme would have little practical bearing upon the legal profession unless the judges of the Supreme Court adopted the proposed degree as satisfying all the requirements demanded by the law examiners at present acting under the official sanction of the judicial bench. But by countenancing the LL. B. school their Honors would be doing more than simply providing a sufficient safeguard for the intellectual attainments of our future lawyers. It is well known that in the overcrowded ranks of the profession in England hundreds of barristers remain briefless for many a year, but their educational acquirements find scope in the wide field of the press and general literature. Should the LL. B. degree here be recognised as entitling the holder to admission to the bar, men may be found taking up the course because it will give them a professional status among their fellows, while neither obliging them to enter into active practice or unfitting them for other walks of life. In former days it was notorious that at home numbers of men merely eat their dinners at one or other of the Inns of Court, and thereby qualified themselves for wearing a wig, and it surely would not be asking too much of the judges to allow graduates from our University school of law the further honor of being reckoned as members of the long-robed fraternity. Moreover, the extension of our Local Courts jurisdiction has created a demand not alone for cultivated and trained stipendiary magistrates, who represent among us the influential County Court Judge class of England, but it would be an immense gain to the colony if there were scattered throughout it educated gentlemen who had undergone in their University days an education in at least