these very details, there seems to be insufficient justification. Even when the lecturers have been appointed they will have their text-books to choose, and therefore it will be impossible for the booksellers to procure—as they would have done if due notice had been given—a proper supply of books for the students. By the regulations it is provided that in the law course, as with all the other degrees, schedules fixing the books and detailed subjects of study shall be published not later than the month of January in each year. As the current calendar did not appear till the middle of February in every case this rule has been broken.

While on the subject of the LL.B. degree we should like to ask whether it has not occurred to those interested in the profession that the continuance of the system of articles of clerkship under the new scheme of legal training is altogether an anomaly. The theory of articles, as we understand it, is precisely similar to that of apprenticeship, but if the whole work of educating the students will for the future devolve upon the University it must entirely alter the pupilage time of our future lawyers. Instead of spending their days in the offices of practitioners and law students they will have to spend much of their time in regular attendance, unless specially exempted, at the University, and to the lectures and not to any practitioner will they have to look for the required technical knowledge. Of course articles of clerkship could not be quite abolished, as the case of the student living in the country, who might with advantage connect himself with the solicitor of his own neighborhood, must not be overlooked; but there is no very obvious reason why articles should be obligatory in the case of those who intend to fully avail themselves of the University tuition. It may be suggested that lawyers formed only by series of lectures would not possess that practical acquaintance with legal formulæ which ought for the protection of clients to be regarded as a *sine qua non* of legal education; but the first answer to this is that the University curriculum makes Procedure one of the subjects for the third year of the course, and in the next place the admission to the local bar without any examination of English barristers at present leaves the door continually open for unpractical men to secure equal professional privileges with those who have been trained under our own system of judicature. This last point is specially emphasised by the fact that the course at home for the LL.B. is much more literary and much less technical than that which has just been issued by our University. In England, too, a man can enter

himself at one of the Inns of Court at the outset of his University career, and by making both run concurrently he is able very shortly after graduating in laws to secure his professional diploma.

The difficulty in moulding our treatment of law students after the English model of course arises from all the branches of the profession being here amalgamated, and perhaps it is not too much to say that this fact has not apparently been kept prominently in view by those who are responsible for the new regulations about to be introduced. The impression made by the rules and the curriculum rather is that the framers strove to preserve all the distinctive features of the barrister course, and only added what they deemed essential for the practising solicitor without attempting to fuse the two into a scheme appropriate to our special circumstances. In Victoria the barrister has to take his LL.B. and also be recognised as a student at law by the Supreme Court for one year, but this latter requirement involves no scholastic test, and can fit in as to time with the University work; and in New South Wales the profession still reserves to itself the examination of all who seek admission. Therefore as matters now stand under the altered rules in this colony the law will not only be the most conservative of all professions, but we shall be considerably in advance in this particular of our neighbors, although the further disadvantage attaches to the South Australian course that it—because there is no distinction between barristers and solicitors here—does not give the right to practice in the superior courts of the adjoining provinces. Moreover, as articles of clerkship to any prominent lawyer mean the payment of a heavy premium, the expense of entering the profession will be very great under the double system of articles and University instruction. The more closely the whole subject is investigated the more clear does it become that both their Honors the Judges and the gentlemen of the University, if they wish to see the law faculty in successful operation, must not consider that the project can as yet be in any way regarded as perfect. The authorities of *alma mater* might possibly include a list of optional subjects in the curriculum, and thus be able to meet the peculiar position of the legal profession, and also make the law degree more popular by attracting students who would like to graduate in that school were it not for the purely technical work at present inseparable from it; while the judges may fairly be asked to consider whether they are not laying an unnecessary embargo upon the study of the law by perpetuating a plan of compulsory apprenticeship