

these four subjects, each of them extensive, must have been mastered by the lecturer before he undertakes to teach them, and although he does not have to communicate all he knows of all of them, let us examine into what the lecturer may be expected to have to do for the moderate allowance allotted to him. He will have to plunge into his full work at once, for the clerks already under articles being entitled to go up for the degree or to pass the examination, he will be confronted pretty early with what are equivalent to second and third year, as well as first year, students. The Professor of Mathematics is said to give nearly 600 lectures in the year; but assuming that the Roman Law Lecturer, with his four subjects and his pupils at every stage, has only to give 300, can he be said to be adequately paid for them? Most of the young gentlemen who, fresh from lawyers' offices, attend his dissertations will probably think not.

But if such is the extent and variety of the learning which the gentleman at £200 a year is expected to expound, what is to be said of the other five subjects which are to be entrusted to his colleague? The law of property, real and personal, and of contracts, are things not learned in a day or without legal experience, and with the law of civil wrongs and civil procedure make up the whole of what has to be known on the civil side of our Courts; while the law of criminal wrongs and of criminal procedure fill up the measure of the lawyer's practical knowledge by adding whatever more is wanted to be known on the criminal side. Without experience it is not to be expected that a man can teach the law of property, while it does not need a man to be a lawyer to see that the practice of our Courts in the several kinds of administrative business in suits and indictments cannot be taught except by one who has had practical experience in at least some part of it. In short, the gentleman with the five subjects and the £300 a year has to be a practical lawyer, and has to teach others who are ambitious of being lawyers that knowledge on which depends the proper discharge of nine-tenths of their duties. For doing this he will receive an insignificant remuneration whether reckoned at so much per day or so much per lecture. Nor must it be supposed that the gentleman who shall undertake these arduous duties will have the opportunity of uninterruptedly practising his profession. Even if the preparation of the lectures would leave him leisure for the pursuit of gain in the beaten paths of the law, the hours at which the discourses would be delivered, unless they

are to wholly differ from other lecture hours, would interfere with his professional engagements. For the same reason it would be difficult to find a lawyer who enjoys anything like a practice here who would think it worth while to enter upon either undertaking. As regards the first class of subjects, there are further difficulties in the way of most of our local lawyers. They are subjects a knowledge of which is not always needed in practice, some of them require a Latinity which few but University men possess, and, as a class, they savour rather of accomplishment than of utility. As regards the latter group of subjects, there are few lawyers who understand them well enough to lecture upon them who do not also understand how to make a good deal more than £300 a year out of them, and in pleasanter and less responsible ways than by teaching in a class-room.

The University, therefore, has before it the problem of obtaining a lawyer of academic learning and historical knowledge to teach what we may call the accomplishments, and a lawyer of practical experience to teach the everyday learning of the profession, and to get these things done at the small salaries offered. The suggestion thrown out in the academic advertisement, that one man might have both lectureships, savours of that sort of irony that one sometimes sees in advertisements for a governess, and it would be an interesting speculation for the medical members of the institution to consider how long the poor fellow could struggle on between his two burdens, even if nourished on the combined salaries. We should say that rarely if ever has any one man been expected to perform duties so onerous as either of these gentlemen will have to discharge, and it would be difficult for the Council to point to a case where so small a sum has been offered for the half of the duties of either. As difficult would it be to find any learned person of the sort appointed by any Inn of Court, or by any University, who, whether satisfied with the salary or not, would be induced to hold himself out as a Professor in so many subjects. The English Bench of Judges is occupied entirely by persons of legal learning and mostly by persons of academic learning, many of them very distinguished for both, and yet the University of Adelaide would never be able to induce any one of those gentlemen, in return for a salary, however princely, to hold himself out as a competent teacher in the whole of either group of subjects.