THE LAW BUILDING

The Law School occupies a building erected for its use in 1904. The building is three stories high, 175 feet long, and 80 feet wide. It is built of stone in the Gothic type of architecture. The semi-English basement contains ample locker space and lounge room. The classrooms are on the first floor and the stackroom on the second floor. On the third floor is the reading-room, with ample accommodations for studying.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library contains about 60,000 volumes. It includes the following:

All the American, English, Irish, Scotch, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, and higher Indian reports and the recent South African reports; all collateral reports and series of classified cases. There are duplicate and in some cases triplicate sets of American, English, Irish, and Scotch reports in the reading-room of the Law School.

All past and present American and Canadian statutory revisions and codes, together with a complete set of the session laws of these jurisdictions (except for a few of the early session laws). A complete set of English, Irish, and Scotch statutes; and the modern statutes and codes of India, Australia, New Zealand, and the more important British colonies.

An extensive collection of treatises (classical and modern), periodicals, trials, and legal miscellany, including a large amount of old English historical material; and a working library in French, German, Spanish, and Mexican law.

Students in the Law School may use the other University libraries, containing over 940,000 volumes.

CURRICULUM

The curriculum of the Law School is composed of two parts, namely, the pre-professional curriculum and the professional curriculum.

1. Students who have finished their Junior College work and plan to study law may enter the Law School and begin the preparation for their professional careers under the supervision and control of the Law School by entering upon the work of the pre-professional year.¹

This year of work is planned to give a background of information and intellectual discipline which is cultural and of particular value to the future law student. Part of the work is prescribed. In order, however, to give freedom of choice to the individual student and permit the student to pursue definite intellectual interests which he may have, a considerable part of the year's work lies in the choice of the student.

2. Students who are the holders of the A.B. degree or its equivalent, or who have completed three years of adequate college training, may enter directly upon their professional studies.¹

The professional work of the Law School is designed to give a thorough legal training to students whose education and maturity have fitted them to pursue professional study either for the purpose of becoming practicing attorneys, for the purpose of engaging in the teaching profession, or for the purpose of obtaining a broad and comprehensive legal training as a preparation for a business career. With this end in view, the first year of professional work is devoted to a careful training in methods of legal analysis and a

¹ The requirements for admission to the Law School are stated in detail on page 5 and following.