The College of Law of the University of Kentucky was organized in 1908 and has steadily increased in growth and influence until it has become one of the strong schools of the country. It is doing high grade work, which is so recognized by the leading law schools of the country. Forty-nine of these schools in the United States constitute the Association of American Law Schools, which Association has for its purpose the maintenance of high grade courses of instruction and the thorough training of students for the profession of law. This College of Law is a member of that Association and keeps pace with all advancements recommended by it.

For admission to this college the student must have completed a four year high school course and one year of college work other than law. In order to keep pace with the times, Kentucky has ad-
advanced her preparatory qualifications for medicine, surgery, dentistry, pharmacy, teachers of schools, county school superintendents and others. The legal profession can not lag. This school will from time to time make further requirements for admission as may seem advisable.

The course of instruction in law covers a period of three years, and is designed to thoroughly train the student for the practice of law. In addition to a high standard course in substantive law, courses in procedural law are also emphasized in the office and court practice work, where the student is taught by actual contact the work that he will be required to do in the practice of law. This training is given in a thoroughly organized practice court, officered by the students and presided over by an instructor who has had many years in active practice. Further training is given the student in the Henry Clay Law Society, where they are required to do careful research work, debate legal problems and are instructed in parliamentary law and in the passage of laws in legislative assemblies.

The work in office practice includes the qualification of personal representatives, guardians, trustees, committees and assignees, their official duties under the laws, and their settlement with the court. Also the probating of wills, title abstracting and the preparation of all kinds of legal documents. In court practice, actions and special proceedings, contested and uncontested, are prepared and carried through the courts by the students as attorneys, from the filing of petitions or other preliminary papers until the final order is made. This includes jury trials and appeals. This work is done in the senior year after the student has passed the greater part of the work in substantive law, including pleading and evidence. This kind of procedural work done by the students under the supervision of an instructor, is a new part of law school work, but is now regarded as indispensable in the proper training of law students.

The law faculty is composed of five instructors, each of whom devotes his whole time to the teaching of law, and four others who deliver courses of lectures on special phases of law and procedure. From time to time lectures are delivered by non-resident members of the bar. The class work of the faculty is so assigned as to give to each
member certain of the fundamental law subjects in which he special-
izes, and includes some other kindred subjects. It is intended in such
assignments to make each a specialist in his line of work, by which
means the very best results are obtained.

The law degree of LL. B. is granted upon the completion of
the prescribed work, and for an additional year’s work the degree
of LL. M. is granted. Provisions are made by the University
whereby any student may complete the work in arts and science and
law in six years and be granted both the degree of A. B. and LL. B.
Law students may take work in other departments without extra
charge.

Bi-monthly the Kentucky Law Journal is issued and mailed to
the members of the Bar Association of the state. In this way a close
relationship is hoped to be maintained between the members of the
bar and the school; each of the members of the Association receives
each issue free of charge. It will also be sent to any other member
of the bar of the state who will send his name and address, that it
may be placed upon the mailing list.

The aim and purpose of this law school is to maintain a posi-
tion that will be most helpful to the legal profession in this state, and
to render all possible service in the proper administration of our laws.
Wholesome advice or suggestions from the lawyers of the state in
furtherance of this end are always welcomed. The splendid law
library which has been accumulated and is indispensable in the law
school work is also opened for the use of the lawyers of the state
who wish to use it, and the services of our efficient law librarian will
be gladly offered to those who may desire assistance when at work in
the library. The law library contains eleven thousand volumes of
well selected law books and important additions are constantly being
made. The library also contains a good collection of law magazines,
periodicals and books of a quasi legal nature.
NOTES OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

At the beginning of this school year the Clay Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta had seven members. At the present time it numbers twelve members, and one pledge.

Neal Grace Sullivan will receive his LL. M. degree at the end of the present school year. He has made a most enviable record in the law college.

At a recent meeting the members of Clay Chapter unanimously passed a resolution not to pledge new men until they have passed their first semester's work with credit.

A professional directory of all former members of Clay Chapter will be published at the end of the present school year, and sent to them, so as to form a closer union amongst them.

Thomas Grubbs, '20, who was with the New York Giants last season, is practicing law at Mt. Sterling. As a sideline he has an interest in the K. K. G. house at Lexington.

James Park, '20, has formed a partnership in Lexington with Zeb Stewart, formerly a prominent lawyer of Harlan. It is understood that they are doing well.

Virgil Pritchett, who finished in summer school last year, is practicing law at Bowling Green.

Hubert Blakey, '20, is practicing law at Beattyville with his father, Judge E. H. Blakey.

Herbert Haley, we understand, has located in Dallas, Texas, where he will practice law.

WHAT MAKES A GENIUS?

In view of the impression generally prevalent among those of us who are young in the study of the law, that oratory, reasoning and clear thinking are characteristics either with which we are endowed from the beginning or which come to us as a matter of course, it would be well for us to pause and study the habits and methods of two great Americans of the past century, the one noted as a brilliant orator and the other as a remarkable thinker and persuader.
The following is a statement once made by Tom Marshall, of Lexington, Kentucky, who was noted in his time throughout Kentucky as well as through this whole section of the country for his cleverness in the use of words and the beauty and forcefulness of his appeal to his audiences.

"I select a subject and study it from the ground up. When I have mastered it fully, I write a speech on it. Then I take a walk and come back and revise and correct. In a few days I subject it to another pruning and then recopy it. Next I add the finishing touches, round it off with graceful periods, and commit it to memory. Then I speak it in the fields, in my father's lawn, and before my mirror until the gestures and delivery are perfect. It sometimes takes me six weeks or two months to get up a speech. When I have one prepared I come to town. I generally select a court day when there is sure to be a crowd. I am called on for a speech and am permitted to select my own subject. I speak my piece. It astonishes the people, as I intended it should, and they go away marveling at my power of oratory. They call it genius, but it is the hardest kind of work."

The following insight on the early life of John C. Calhoun is taken from R. Ross Perry's Common Law Pleading, page 5.

"It is related of John C. Calhoun that when a young man he devoted an hour every morning to a solitary walk, during which he discussed, in every conceivable phase, some one proposition. He argued it on the one side and on the other. He held it up, as it were, to the sun, and endeavored to see through what thin places the light would pierce and betray weakness of structure. He pressed his mind against it as a farmer's boy holds the edge of an axe against a grindstone. Fatiguing as the process was, he persevered in it day after day and year after year until, as a result, he developed mental powers which, for clearness of conception, for lucidity and conciseness of expression, for rigid sequence of argument, and for strength of construction, were absolutely unrivalled."