

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM—LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA.

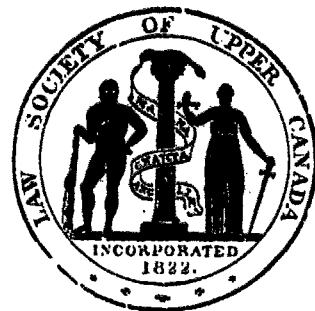
How far the Devolution of Estates Act successfully carries out the views of the Association we do not know; we are inclined to think it will require a good many judicial decisions before its precise effect will be made plain. Possibly some amendments will be found necessary. We are not by any means satisfied that the nature and effect of the changes in the law of real estate which this Act makes or purports to make, have been as thoroughly "thought out" as they ought to have been, but time will tell; and though tinkering the law on this or any subject is much to be deprecated, yet tinkered it will be, as often as occasion requires, by our annual law-repairing machine.

Some of the suggestions contained in the report are worthy of the best consideration of the Government, particularly the feasibility of reducing the expense of bringing land under the Land Titles Act; and the application of the surplus fees of the registry offices towards developing the new system of registration.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

WHAT are "necessaries" for a legal "infant"? This is a question of perennial interest to tradespeople, and more particularly, it would seem, to tailors and outfitters. Well, it is no longer enough for a tradesman to consider whether the goods he supplies to young hopeful are in their nature necessary or suitable to his social status; he must satisfy himself, and be able to satisfy the court, that they are actually necessary to his customer. In the recent case of *Johnstone v. Marks*, a tailor supplied £40 worth of outfit to a minor, who lived with his father, but he did not address to the father any inquiries on the subject. When he sued for the price, the judge refused to admit evidence to show that the infant was well supplied with clothes which his father had otherwise provided; but the Court of Appeal held that the ruling of the judge was wrong, and that the real question was, not whether goods supplied were "necessaries" in their nature or in the abstract, but whether they were actually, and as a practical question, necessary to the infant supplied. Here the father had fully supplied the needs of the infant, and therefore the supplies he foraged for himself were not "necessaries." Tradesmen, inquire.—*London Weekly Dispatch*, August 7, 1887

Law Society of Upper Canada.



OSGOODE HALL.

CURRICULUM.

1. A graduate in the Faculty of Arts, in any university in Her Majesty's dominions empowered to grant such degrees, shall be entitled to admission on the books of the society as a Student-at-Law, upon conforming with clause four of this curriculum, and presenting (in person) to Convocation his diploma or proper certificate of his having received his degree, without further examination by the Society.
2. A student of any university in the Province of Ontario, who shall present (in person) a certificate of having passed, within four years of his application, an examination in the subjects prescribed in this curriculum for the Student-at-Law Examination, shall be entitled to admission on the books of the Society as a Student-at-Law, or passed as an Articled Clerk (as the case may be) on conforming with clause four of this curriculum, without any further examination by the Society.
3. Every other candidate for admission to the Society as a Student-at-Law, or to be passed as an Articled Clerk, must pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects and books prescribed for such examination, and conform with clause four of this curriculum.
4. Every candidate for admission as a Student-at-Law, or Articled Clerk, shall file with the secretary, four weeks before the term in which he intends to come up, a notice (on prescribed form), signed by a Benchers, and pay \$1 fee; and, on or before the day of presentation or examination, file with the secretary a petition and a presentation signed by a Barrister (forms prescribed) and pay prescribed fee.