

THIRD YEAR.

Contracts.—Leake on Contracts.

Real Property.—Clerke & Humphrey on Sales of Land. Hawkins on Wills. Armour on Titles.

Criminal Law.—Harris's Principles of Criminal Law. Criminal Statutes of Canada.

Equity.—Underhill on Trusts. Kelleher on Specific Performance. De Colyar on Guarantees.

Torts.—Pollock on Torts. Smith on Negligence, 2nd ed.

Evidence.—Best on Evidence.

Commercial Law.—Benjamin on Sales. Smith's Mercantile Law. Maclaren on Bills, Notes, and Cheques.

Private International Law.—Westlake's Private International Law.

Construction and Operation of Statutes.—Hardcastle's construction and effect of Statutory Law.

Canadian Constitutional Law.—Clement's Law of the Canadian Constitution.

Practices and Procedure.—Statutes, Rules, and Orders relating to the jurisdiction, pleading, practice, and procedure of Courts.

Statute Law.—Such Acts and parts of Acts relating to each of the above subjects as shall be prescribed by the Principal.

NOTE.—In the examinations of the second and third years, students are subject to be examined upon *the matter of the lectures* delivered on each of the subjects of those years respectively, as well as upon the text-books and other work prescribed.

Notes and Selections.

THE practical effect of *Smith v. Hancock*, 7 R. June 80, is neatly and completely stated in Lord Justice Lindley's judgment: "Conveyancers will have to exercise their ingenuity in devising some method of stopping a wife with separate estate from carrying on a business in rivalry with a purchaser of a similar business from her husband. The agreement entered into in this case, to which the wife is not a party, does not cover such conduct, nor do the common forms at present in use." Doubtless the conveyancers will look to it.—*Law Quarterly*.

AMENITIES OF CROSS-EXAMINATION.—An eminent scientist, whose life in academic shades had not made him familiar with legal controversies, tells an interesting story of his experience under cross-examination a few years since. The terror of that ordeal which many people feel he was not entirely free from when called to the stand as an expert. But the cross-examination took an unexpected turn. The cross-examiner was one of the ablest lawyers of the Empire State, who proceeded to say that as he himself was not sufficiently skilled in the technical matters involved to know what questions to ask he would request the learned professor to say what questions he would propound to a witness in such a case. The surprised professor suggested