

VI. Ontario Law Course.

NEW CURRICULUM FOR LAW EXAMINATIONS.

The Benchers have made a good many changes in the subjects and books for examination of the various grades of students. We give below a complete list as arranged for the future. The regulation as to graduates of Universities comes in force next term; the other changes next Hilary Term. All former requisites for call or admission as attorneys not mentioned in the subjoined information will remain in force.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS-AT-LAW.

I. Graduates of any University in Her Majesty's dominions empowered to grant degrees will be allowed to enter without examination upon giving a term's notice, paying the usual fees, and presenting their diplomas to the Convocation.

Others than graduates will be examined in the following books:—Horace, Odes, Book iii.; Virgil, *Æneid*, Book vi.; Caesar's Commentaries, Books v. and vi.; Cicero, Pro Milone; Arithmetic, Algebra to end of Quadratic Equations; Euclid, Books i., ii. and iii.; Outlines of Modern Geography, W. Douglas Hamilton's History of England; English Grammar and Composition. The examination will be partly written and partly oral.

PRIMARY FOR ARTICLED CLERKS.

Articled clerks will be required to pass an examination in the following books before their service will count under their articles: Caesar's Commentaries, Books v. and vi.; Arithmetic, Euclid, Books i., ii. and iii.; Outlines of Modern Geography; W. Douglas Hamilton's History of England; English Grammar and Composition; Elements of Bookkeeping.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

1st Intermediate.—Williams on Real Property, Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence, Smith's Manual of Common Law. The Act respecting the Court of Chancery (Con. Stat. U. C., chap 12,) C. S. U. C., chaps. 42 and 44.

2nd Intermediate.—Leith's Blackstone; in Greenwood's Conveyancing, the chapters on "Agreements," "Sales," "Purchases," "Leases," "Mortgages," and "Wills;" Snell's Treatise on Equity; Broom's Common Law; C. S. U. C. chap. 88; Stat. of Can. 29th Vic., chap. 28; the Insolvency Acts.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

1st Year.—Stephens' Blackstone, Vol. I; Stephens on Pleading; Williams on Personal Property; Griffith's Institutes of Equity; C. S. U. C., chap. 12; C. S. U. C., chap. 43.

2nd Year.—Williams on Real Property; Best on Evidence; Smith on Contracts; Snell's Treatise on Equity, the Registry Acts.

3rd Year.—Real Property Statutes in Ontario; Stephen's Blackstone, Book V.; Byles on Bills; Broom's Legal Maxims; Story's Equity Jurisprudence; Fisher on Mortgages, Vol. I., and chapters 10, 11 and 12 of Vol. II.

4th Year.—Smith's Real and Personal Property; Russel on Crimes; Common Law Pleading and Practice; Benjamin on Sales; Dart on Vendors and Purchasers; Lewis, Equity Pleading and Practice in this Province.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR ATTORNEYS.

Leith's Blackstone; Watkin's Conveyancing, 9th edition. Smith's Mercantile Law; Story's Equity Jurisprudence; Leake on Contracts; The Statute Law; The Pleading and Practice of the Courts. Students will also be liable to be re-examined in all or any of the subjects of the intermediate examinations.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR CALL.

Blackstone, Vol. I; Leake on Contracts; Watkin's Conveyancing; Story's Equity Jurisprudence; Stephens' on Pleading; Lewis, Equity Pleading; Dart's Vendors and Purchasers; Taylor on Evidence; Byles on Bills; The Statute Law; The Pleading and Practice of the Courts.

CALL WITH HONOURS.

In addition to the books for call only, candidates will be examined in Russell on Crimes; Broom's Legal Maxims; Lindley on Partnership; Fisher on Mortgages; Benjamin on Sales; Jarman on Wills; Von Savigny's Private International Law (Guthrie's edition); Maine's Ancient Law. Candidates for call will also be liable to re-examination in any of the books for the intermediate examinations.

The fees are: for admission to the Society, \$50, for Attorney, \$60, for Barrister, \$100.

VII. Biographical Sketches.

1. JAMES DURAND, ESQ.

James Durand, late Registrar for the County of Frontenac, was the son of James Durand, Esq., of London, England, and was born in that city in 1799. His father settled in this country in 1805, and invested his means in land, a large portion of which purchase now forms part of the city of Hamilton—some time after which he was elected member for the County of Wentworth in opposition to the late Sir Allan Napier McNab—having served his term, he declined re-election and accepted the office of Registrar for the County, which office he held during the remainder of his life. The subject of our notice was only six years of age when he arrived in this country, and having obtained all the educational advantages the country then afforded, engaged in mercantile business at Dundas, dealing largely in wheat and flour, by which he lost a heavy sum. His integrity, enterprise and agreeable manners soon made him favourably known to the yeomen of the County of Halton, who on two successive occasions elected him to be their representative in Parliament. The County of Halton at that time comprised what is now Wentworth, Waterloo, Wellington, and part of Grey. Subsequently, on the division of the counties, he was elected for the County of Waterloo, thus giving him a Parliamentary career of twelve years. Mr. Durand's record in Parliament is said by those well qualified to speak on the subject, to have been characterised by more than ordinary talent, he having been a ready and fluent debater, a close, judicious reasoner, and possessed of a large amount of business tact and ability. On retiring from Parliament, he accepted for some years the position of city clerk of the City of Hamilton. The late Honourable Robert Baldwin offered him the Registrarship of the County of Frontenac and city of Kingston, the well-merited reward of political consistency, integrity and faithful adherence to his first and last principles, viz., those of the Reform party. Mr. Durand was twice married; first to a daughter of Dr. Rolph, and sister of the late Hon. Dr. Rolph. He married secondly Miss Attrill, who survives him. Mr. Durand has been Registrar of the County for upwards of twenty years, the duties of which he performed with great courtesy and punctuality, and to the satisfaction of all with whom he came in contact.—*Chronicle and News*.

2. JAMES DALLAS, ESQ.,

Mr. Dallas was born in Edinburgh in the year 1797, and emigrated to Canada in 1835, coming directly to Orillia, and settled on the property upon which he resided up to the time of his death. He and his brother purchased a large tract of land, and being possessed of capital and enterprise, did much to promote the settlement and growth of Orillia and the surrounding district. From an early period of his life, he took a strong interest and an active part in public affairs. In early life he was a Bailie of the city of Edinburgh—being a member of the Town Council when that body entertained King George IV., during his visit to Scotland, in 1822. He was second Warden of the County of Simcoe, when that office was an appointment of the Crown. He was also a Justice of the Peace, and for many years devoted his attention to the duties of the position with zeal, patience and impartiality, traits which marked the whole course of his conduct in every capacity, as a private gentleman or useful public member of the community. His magisterial duties conflicting with his principles—more particularly, we believe, in reference to temperance—he some time since discontinued his active services in connection with that office. Mr. Dallas took a lively interest in various projects for the moral and mental improvement of the people of Orillia. He was first President of the Orillia Mechanics' Institute, and the Annual Addresses with which were inaugurated each season's operations during his lengthened term of office, and the lectures he delivered before the Institute, displayed culture and very considerable erudition. He was also many years, and at the time of his death, President of the Branch Bible Society in this town. Mr. Dallas was a strict teetotaler, and both spoke and wrote strongly in favour of temperance principles.

When Mr. Dallas first settled in Orillia, the site of the present village was in possession of the Indians, who have since been removed to Rama. There were then but very few whites here, settled back of the Indian village. The Wesleyan Methodists were the first to introduce religious services into this region. They were followed by the Episcopalians, but it was not until ten years subsequent to the advent of the latter that Presbyterian services were established here. An upright and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Dallas was particularly liberal towards other denominations, and in these early days he frequently entertained the Bishop and clergy of the Episcopal Church, when officiating in