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THE Examinations before Easter Term of the Law Society and Law School are now in progress, and judging from the number of candidates, the length of the papers given, and the energy displayed by the students, the examiners will be immersed in examination papers for several weeks to come. About 200 candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom 53 have taken the first-year examination in the Law School, and 58 the examination for the second year, 53 of whom wrote for honours. In the Law Society Examinations under the old curriculum, there were 28 candidates for the First Intermediate, 31 for the Second Intermediate, 26 for Solicitor, and 29 for Bar. The papers set for the students in the Law School contain twelve questions each, instead of the seven set to candidates under the old curriculum. The increase in the number of questions, and the care required in making the papers a fair test of the knowledge of the student and the work of the Law School, the double set of examination papers to be prepared, and the large number of new works placed on the list for examinations, have added greatly to the labour and responsibility of the examiners. They complain very justly of the inadequate remuneration granted them for their work, and we think they are fairly entitled to a substantial addition to the sum at present allowed them.

THE Court of Appeal has lately delivered judgment in the cases argued before it at the preceding sittings. Among the more important decisions are: *Regina v. Wellington*, where a tax sale and conveyances thereunder were set aside as void against the claim of the Crown as mortgagee of the lands; *Heward v. O'Donohoe*, in which the question of what is possession of lands sufficient to acquire title under the Statute of Limitations is discussed; *Herr Piano Company v. Central Bank*, where it was held that the bank could not follow as trust moneys into the hands of the company the amount of overdrafts in the private account of certain persons who were directors of the plaintiff company and of the bank; *Brady v. Sadler*, which involves the construction of a Crown patent; and *Cumberland v. Kearns*. In the latter case the court, sustaining the judgment of the Chancery Divisional Court, were unanimously of opinion that a local improvement rate charged upon the lands in question to defray the expenses of a scheme of improvements undertaken by the Municipal Corporation, on the petition of the defendant and others, was an incumbrance for which the plaintiffs were entitled