

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.—Harcastle's construction and effect of Statutory Law.

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

Practice 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.

RAILWAYS AND STRIKES.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit has rendered a decision reversing Judge Jenkins' famous order respecting the right of the employees of a railroad in the hands of a receiver to strike, the title of the case being *Arthur v. Oakes et al.*, and the opinion being written by Mr. Justice Harlan. It will be remembered that Judge Jenkins granted an injunction against a body of strikers, forbidding them to strike because such action would be detrimental to railroad property. The court holds that it would be wrong for a body of men employed by a railroad to violate a definite contract, but the remedy for such violation could not be by injunction. Now that popular feeling has subsided, this decision will probably command the assent of every man who has any knowledge of the fundamental principles of law. As Judge Harlan pertinently says, the use of the injunction under such circumstances would really deprive the workman of his constitutional rights under our system of government. If a railroad has the right to discharge an undesirable or incompetent workman, the same right of terminating the relation between employer and employee must rest in the latter.