

CORRESPONDENCE—LAW STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

refers to the deed, while section 66 refers to the discharge there is no contradiction, and I have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the deed is "executed as aforesaid" when it is filed, as provided by section 53, and that the deed being so filed, is of effect in so far as is requisite to justify the assignee in reconveying the estate, notwithstanding the discharge "proposed" in and by said deed, may be or become of no effect for want of confirmation.

Yours, &c.,

H. H. B.

Halifax, Jan. 19, 1880.

LAW STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

LAW SOCIETY EXAMINATION PAPERS.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE.

Smith's Manual of Common Law and Statutes.

1. State generally the facts necessary for a plaintiff to be able to prove in order that he may be entitled to recover damages for a malicious prosecution.
2. Define and distinguish between (a) a promise and (b) a contract.
3. What difference is there as to powers and means of rescinding (a) a gratuitous promise, (b) a parol contract based on good consideration, and (c) a contract under seal?
4. What are the rights of the landlord and tenant respectively to buildings put on the landlord's property by and at the expense of the tenant, with the landlord's consent in writing?
5. A goes into B's shop and says to B, "Let C have certain articles and charge me with them," and B thereupon furnishes C with the articles in question. On these facts, can B sue A for the price of the goods, and why?
6. Give the effect of Statutory enactments in regard to sending notices of protest of bills of exchange and promissory notes.
7. What is required in order to make binding a promise made after full age to pay a debt contracted in infancy? Answer fully.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

Broom's Common Law and Statutes.

1. Give a short sketch of the elements of which our "Common Law" is composed.
2. Can an action be maintained here upon a verbal contract made in France and not to be performed within a year, such contract being enforceable in France? Give the reason for your answer.
3. In how far can a private person on his own authority abate a public nuisance?
4. A, a lunatic, commits an assault on B. In how far is A answerable civilly and criminally?

What rights have riparian proprietors to running streams flowing past their lands?

6. A tenant in tail who is *sui juris* is entitled to bring an action to recover possession of certain lands and fails to do so within ten years from the time such right of action accrued. What effect will this have on (a) his own right of action, and (b) the right of his son who would be entitled as tenant in tail on the death of his father? Give reasons for answer.

7. From what time will the Statute of Limitations run against a plaintiff who has been deprived of his land by means of a concealed fraud?

FIRST YEAR SCHOLARSHIP.

Haynes' Outlines of Equity.

1. In what classes of cases will the Court of Equity grant relief on the ground of accident?
2. Describe the proceedings in an action of ejectment under the former practice. Show how it was that several successive actions might be brought in respect of the same land.
3. Describe the position and power of a married woman with reference to her separate estate acquired under a settlement which imposes restraint upon anticipation, during coverture, during widowhood, and after a second marriage.
4. Under what circumstances will the Court entertain a bill for the perpetuation of testimony.
5. State shortly the proceedings in an administration suit. What classes of persons are usually plaintiffs in such a suit?