

2. When will a marriage be *void* and when *voidable* by reason of the age of the parties?
3. Explain what is meant by an executor's right of *retainer*.
4. Explain and distinguish the actions for *false imprisonment* and *malicious prosecution*.
5. Name the six principal kinds of *injury to real estate*, and explain the nature of each.
6. Explain the meaning of *privileged communications* in cases of slander.
7. What are the rules as to the owner's liability for *trespass by animals*?

#### Equity.

Examiner—P. H. DRAYTON.

1. Explain and illustrate the maxim that equality is equity.
2. A. and B., residents of Toronto, enter into a binding agreement whereby B. agrees to purchase from A. a farm of his in British Columbia. B. afterwards refuses to carry out the contract. Has A. any remedy? Explain fully.
3. A., the trustee under will of B., deposits and keeps deposited with his own account, at a bank in good standing, the trust funds of the estate. The bank afterwards fails, and depositors only obtain fifty per cent. of their deposits. State the relative rights of A. and the *cestui que trust*. Reasons.
4. What is a *donatio mortis causa*? In what respect does it differ from a legacy?
5. A. by will bequeaths a sum of money for charitable purposes to "my executor hereinafter named." He names none. What becomes of the bequest? Explain.
6. Under what circumstances, if any, will the Court interfere in the non-execution of a power?
7. What is meant by *cy-pres* doctrine? Illustrate.

#### Real Property.

Examiner—P. H. DRAYTON.

1. Distinguish between a reversion and a remainder.
2. Explain the Doctrine of Merger.
3. What was the origin of Uses? Why was the Statute of Uses enacted?
4. What was the object and effect of the Statute *Quia Emptores*?
5. Distinguish between an estate by joint tenancy and an estate by tenancy in common.
6. What is meant by a term of years?
7. What is meant by a resulting use?

#### SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

##### Broom's Common Law.

Examiner—R. E. KINGSFORD.

1. What is the law as to a master's liability for a *wilful* tort committed by his servant? Give examples.
2. In what cases is an infant liable for his torts?
3. What is essential to the validity of a *custom*?
4. Explain the difference between the actions of *slander* and *malicious prosecution*, in regard to the question of malice.
5. What is the difference between the remedies for a *public nuisance* and a *private nuisance*, and what is the reason of the difference?
6. What distinction in the remedy is there against a magistrate who acts erroneously within his jurisdiction from that against a magistrate who acts without jurisdiction?
7. What is the law as to the liability of a government officer for an injury caused by him to another in carrying out the orders of the government?

##### Personal Property.—Judicature Act.

Examiner—R. E. KINGSFORD.

1. What were the rights of a husband over his wife's personal property, and what are they now?
2. A gift of personal property to A. for life, and after his decease to B. What estate do A. and B. take respectively?
3. In what cases can only the bailee of goods maintain an action against a person who has taken the goods and converted them to his own use? Why?
4. In what cases must there be a trial by jury unless the parties waive same?
5. How far can a plaintiff amend his statement of claim without leave?
6. Where a judgment is against partners, how may execution issue?
7. What statutory requisites in case of a chattel mortgage-executed to secure against endorsement of a promissory note and *renewals*?

#### Equity.

Examiner—P. H. DRAYTON.

1. A. verbally agrees with B. to sell him the farm of which B. is tenant: afterwards he