

## LAW STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

efforts they have hitherto made to protect their country brethren. For fear, however, that any reader should be unfamiliar with this subject, we would add, in the words of the poet "N.B. Th's is sarkastikul."—Ed. L.J.]

**LAW STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.**

The following is the result of the recent Law Society examination for call and admission:—

**BARRISTERS.**

W. H. P. Clement, J. E. Lees, W. H. Biggar, R. W. Wilson, E. Mahon (without an oral on the merits); J. R. Brown, J. S. Hough, M. A. McHugh, J. J. Blake, W. G. Eakins, W. B. Ellison and W. P. McPhillips (equal), S. C. Elliott, C. E. Hewson, A. H. Leith and E. Morgan.

**ATTORNEYS.**

W. H. Biggar, J. E. Lees and R. W. Wilson (equal); W. H. P. Clement, W. B. Elliott, S. C. Elliott (without an oral on the merits); R. Miller, J. R. Brown, G. Gibson, J. H. Scott, F. B. Robertson, A. H. Manning, J. N. Muir, P. McPhillips, A. McNabb, N. Gilbert, C. E. Freeman, J. B. O'Flynn, and H. W. Hall.

The following questions are taken from the English *Bar Examination Journal*:

*Real and Personal Property.*

Q. 1.—How far, if at all, can a married woman make a valid will?

Q. 2.—Tenant in fee of some, and in tail male in possession of other common socage and gavelkind lands, died, in 1870, intestate, leaving a widow and the following issue:—Two daughters of his deceased eldest son, two sons, and the only son of a deceased daughter. Who are entitled to the lands respectively and for what estates and interests?

Q. 3.—A testator bequeathed a leasehold house to A., and appointed B. his executor. A. has agreed to sell the house to C., and B. has agreed to sell it to D. Which contract can be enforced, and what compensa-

tion, if any, can the disappointed purchaser obtain?

Q. 4.—Land stands limited to A., a married woman, for her life for her separate use, remainder to her son B. in tail male, with power for her to appoint by will a life interest to any husband who may survive her. B. is of age, and has issue only a daughter. Can a good present title be made to a purchaser, and if so, by what means?

Q. 5.—What is meant by a tenant in tail after possibility of issue extinct? Can he, and how, bar his estate tail with or without the subsequent remainders?

Q. 6.—Mortgagor and mortgagee of freeholds and leaseholds, the leaseholds being mortgaged by demise, have sold the whole property. Briefly sketch the conveyance.

Q. 7.—An immediate legacy was bequeathed to a woman who was married at the testator's death; her husband assigned it to a purchaser for valuable consideration, and died. The executor being now ready to pay the legacy, it is claimed by the woman, and also by the purchaser. To which of them must it be paid?

Q. 8.—What difference is there between copyholds and customary freeholds? To whom, in each case, do the minerals belong, and what rights has the owner of getting them?

Q. 9.—A married woman is entitled, under a will made in 1857, to a leasehold house, subject to an existing life estate therein. She and her husband have agreed to sell the reversionary interest, which is not settled to her separate use. Advise the purchaser if they can make an effectual conveyance, and how?

Q. 10.—If land is conveyed by deed to A., habendum to A., to the use of B., his heirs and assigns, and A. dies, what happens?

*Equity.***ADMINISTRATION.**

Q. 1.—What is the provision in the Statute of Distributions respecting "advancement by portion"? What is the meaning of this term? Illustrate your answer by examples.

Q. 2.—Explain the term "marshalling assets." How does it differ from "marshalling securities"? Give instances of each.