

3. Explain *public nuisance* and *private nuisance* and show how the former may include the latter.

4. What is the difference between the facts which must be proved in order to attach a witness for disobedience to a subpoena, and those which must be proved in order to maintain an action for damages for such disobedience; and explain the reasons of the difference.

5. Explain the effect of *Mr. Fox's* celebrated *Libel Act*.

6. Define, and explain all the different kinds and degrees of *homicide*.

7. What provisions does the British North America Act contain in reference to the *allowance* and *disallowance* of Provincial Acts?

PERSONAL PROPERTY—JUDICATURE ACT AND RULES.

1. A *personal annuity* is given to A. and the heirs of his body. What interest does A. take?

2. Stock is settled in trust for A. for life, and after his decease in trust for his executors, administrators, and assigns. What is the effect? Why?

3. In case of insolvency of a partnership what is the rule as to payment of debts of the partnership, having regard to the joint and several assets of the partners?

4. A legacy is given by will to A. and B. and their respective executors as joint tenants. A. dies in the lifetime of the testator, what is the effect?

5. What was the difference between legal and equitable choses in action?

6. In the case of a writ not specially indorsed what proceedings may the plaintiff take on default of appearance?

7. What is an order of replevin, and how may it be obtained?

EQUITY.

1. State the general law applicable in cases of (1) gifts from a client to his solicitor; (2) purchases by a solicitor from his client.

2. Distinguish between contribution and apportionment.

3. Under what circumstances will the giving of time by a creditor to the principal debtor release the surety, and when not? Give reasons.

4. State the difference between a mortgage and a pledge of personalty: (a) In their nature; (b) as regards the remedies.

5. "A," a trader has, by will, especially directed his trustee "B," to carry on his trade, setting aside the sum of \$10,000 for such purpose. State the liability of the trustee, and the rights of creditors after the trade has been so carried on.

6. Under what circumstances will the defence of "*suppressio veri*" avail in an action?

7. State what acts are, and what are not sufficient part performance of a parol contract for the sale of lands in order to withdraw it from the operation of the statute.

Appointments to Office.

CORONERS.

District of Rainy River.

W. D. Lyon, of Rat Portage, to be a coroner for the District of Rainy River.

Wentworth.

H. S. Griffin, M.D., of Hamilton, to be a coroner for the County of Wentworth and City of Hamilton.

POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Oxford.

G. W. Hare, of Tilsonburg, to be police magistrate for the Town of Tilsonburg, without salary, *vice* L. McLean, deceased.

BAILIFFS.

Victoria.

Malcolm MacMillan, of Eldon, to be bailiff of the First Division Court of the County of Victoria, *vice* Angus McKinnon, resigned.

Northumberland and Durham.

Arthur Terrill, of Wooles, to be bailiff of the Tenth Division Court of the united Counties of Northumberland and Durham.

PARNELL v. "THE TIMES."—In Mr. Parnell's action against the *Times*, the defence put in is payment into court of forty shillings. It is thought that this is intended to indicate that the libel is not a gross one, as the Attorney-General in *O'Donnell v. Walter* admitted it was. This is not correct. The libel may be gross, but the damages may be small. A plaintiff may have so conducted himself as to excuse a publication which, standing alone, would be heavily punished by exemplary damages. This is what the *Times'* defence really means.—*Eng. Law Times*.