

LAW STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

*Blackstone, Vol. I.—Broom, B. III. & IV.—
Harris' Criminal Law.*

How many classes of abduction may be distinguished? Define the offence.

Define the crime of arson. In what cases is it necessary to prove an intent to injury or defraud.

Explain under what circumstances in criminal cases that exceptions are allowed to the rule that leading questions cannot be asked in examination in chief.

How far can general evidence of good character be disproved in criminal cases.

How many kinds of criminal information are there. Define them?

Define ignorance in a criminal sense. How far is it an excuse for crime?

Define municipal law.

How many ways can a corporation be dissolved.

Define an action of malicious prosecution. What must the plaintiff prove in order to succeed?

Write a short analysis of the extent of a master's responsibility for the torts of his servant.

Best on evidence—Byles on Bills—Smith on Contracts.

Write short comments on the rule, "The best evidence must be given."

Compare and contrast the effect of evidence, (a) in civil, (b) in criminal cases.

"Evidence to the character of parties is in general not admissible." State exceptions to this rule as fully as you can.

Give principal exceptions to the rule which requires primary evidence to be given.

Discuss the question whether or not the following words constitute a sufficient guaranty: "Mr. Wakefield will engage to pay the bill drawn on Pitman in favour of Stephen Saunders."

Where a party on whose account a policy of life assurance is made has no interest in the life insured, how will the policy be affected, and why? Answer fully.

Give the general powers which a commission merchant, entrusted with the possession of goods, has of disposing of the same. Answer fully, with reasons.

Pay C. or order \$100 ten days after the death of X.; pay C. or order \$100 in ten equal annual instalments on 1st September in each year, to be void on the death of X.; are these, or either of them, valid as Bills of Exchange, and why?

What is the legal effect of the payee of a bill not negotiable endorsing it? Would the effect be different in case of a note? Answer fully.

Under what circumstances will alteration of a note not vitiate it?

Equity Jurisprudence.

What is mutuality in the cases of (1) mortgages, and (2) specific performance of contracts.

What is the effect of a conveyance by which land is conveyed on trust in case a debt be not paid by a day named, to sell, and after payment of the debt and costs, to pay over the surplus to the grantor, and grantee covenants not to sell without giving six months' notice, and the grantor covenants to pay the debt and interest?

State who is entitled to the surplus money after a sale under a mortgage where the sale takes place, (1) during the lifetime, and (2) after the death of the mortgagor.

What is the effect of a conveyance of land or other property made without a consideration, and without a distinct use or trust?

Where money is directed to be converted into land, or land into money, and there remains over an unconverted residue, who is entitled to such unconverted residue?

State the classes of cases in which one person may sue on behalf of himself and of all other persons interested in the subject matter of the litigation.

What rules does a court of equity follow in deciding on the validity and interpretation of (1) purely personal legacies, and (2) legacies charged on land.

Where a provision is made, by deed or will, for the payment of debts out of real estate, when will the Statute of Limitations cease to run?

Define a lien, and state how it may be enforced.

How far does the doctrine of election apply to creditors?