
 STATUTORY LAW.

DR. EARLE.....Examiner.

Time: Three Hours.

1. When authority is given by the Legislature to do an act, what, if any, remedy has a party injured by the doing of it?
2. What determines the question whether an Act is public or private?
3. What is the effect of a clause in an Act of Parliament that "this Act shall not be repealed for seven years?"
4. Can a statute be repealed at the session at which it is passed? Give authority.
5. When does repeal by implication take place, and is there any distinction between public and private Acts in this respect?
6. What is the effect of the repeal of an Act on an indictment or action pending under the Act?
7. Where one Act repeals another and substitutes provisions instead of those of the repealed Act, when do the provisions of the repealed Act cease to be in force?
8. Is there any and what distinction between temporary Acts which have expired and Acts which have been repealed?
9. By a section of an Act passed on the 20th day of April, 1862, certain things were authorized to be done "after the passing of this Act." By another section the Act was to come into force on the 1st of July. What was the earliest period such things could be done?
10. State the decision in *Moon v. Durden*.
11. Give instances of the application of the maxim,—*Ad ea quæ frequentius accidunt jura adaptantur*.
12. From what is the intention of the makers of a statute to be collected?
13. How far does the preamble of an Act affect its construction?
14. State the general rules given by Dr. Broom for the construction and interpretation of instruments including statutes.