

BROOM'S COMMON LAW AND O'SULLIVAN'S  
GOVERNMENT IN CANADA.

1. Explain the writ of *prohibition*, and state in what cases it lies.
2. What facts are necessary to constitute *false imprisonment*?
3. When will a *master* have a right of action for an injury done to his *servant*?
4. What is meant by *certiorari*, and for what purpose is it employed?
5. Upon what is the action of *trespass to land founded*, and what facts must be proved in order to establish a *prima facie* case?
6. State briefly the law as to the necessity for proof of *malice* in an action of slander.
7. Enumerate the different constitutional changes which have taken place in this province since the conquest of Canada by England.

PERSONAL PROPERTY—JUDICATURE ACT AND  
RULES.

1. Specify the main points by which personal property is distinguished from real.
2. How far is a grant of all the fruit which may hereafter grow on a man's land good? Why?
3. "Choses in possession has long been liable to involuntary alienation for the payment of the debts of their owner." Explain fully.
4. A. is surety for B. to C. to secure B.'s liability to C. on a bond from B. to C. A. has to pay the amount of the bond. What can A. claim from C.? Why?
5. A. owes B. \$500, and takes B.'s promissory note for \$400 in settlement of claim. He afterwards contends that he is not bound to give a quitance, the note being for a smaller amount than the debt. Is he right? Why?
6. At what stage in an action can you obtain an examination of a party for discovery?
7. How is a judgment for the recovery of land enforced?

EQUITY.

1. Explain and exemplify the maxim that "Equity acts *in personam*."
2. State the rules which govern (according to Snell) in deciding whether a sum mentioned in an agreement to be paid for a breach is to be treated as a penalty or as liquidated and ascertained damages.
3. A. enters into a contract with B. for the purchase of Black Acre, but refuses to carry it

out alleging misrepresentation. What facts must he prove in order to succeed?

4. What are the enactments of the Statute of Frauds in regard to trusts?
5. In what respects are charities more favored in law than individuals, and in what less favored?
6. A. who is trustee under the will of B. gives to his solicitor instructions to look out for an investment for some of the trust funds. The solicitor tells him he can recommend a mortgage of \$5000 on a farm in the Township of York, stating there was ample margin. The investment is made, and ultimately the farm has to be sold under the mortgage at a loss. What is the position of the trustee?
7. What is meant by the doctrine of *Cy-pres*? Exemplify.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE HONORS.

REAL PROPERTY.

1. Can a conveyance be drawn to a man so that dower will not attach? If not, can you draw a conveyance so that the grantee can convey again free from dower? Explain fully.
2. It is said that a lease at will is not sufficient to support a remainder. Why?
3. Are the Statutes of Mortmain in force in Ontario? Why? Explain fully.
4. What is the effect of destroying a conveyance, both parties assenting to the destruction?
5. A., the owner of land, is disseised, and the trespasser remains in undisturbed possession for fifteen years without acknowledgment. In the ninth year A. mortgages the land and pays the interest regularly for four years and then makes default. The mortgagee then brings ejectment against the disseisor. Can he recover? Why?
6. A lease is drawn from A. to B. reserving rent to C., who has no interest in the land. Can C. distrain for the rent? Why?
7. A conveyance of land is made to A. B. and the Loan Association of Ontario, their heirs, successors, and assigns respectively, as joint tenants and not as tenants in common. What estates do the grantees take respectively? Explain fully.

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1. State the principal rules relating to the construction of statutes.
2. In what cases are wrong-doers exempted from liability on the ground of *public policy*?