

2. How do you prove an award?
3. A brings an action against B for goods sold and delivered by A to C; B was the undisclosed principal of C, with whom A dealt; it appears on the trial that B has paid C for the goods. How far is this a defence in A's action?

4. Explain the rule "a legal obligation for another's debt will be equivalent to a previous request."

5. A common carrier refuses to carry goods except on conditions which appear to the customer unfair and unreasonable. What course ought the customer to pursue, and what remedy has he?

6. A document is tendered in evidence for the purpose of defeating the Statute of Limitations; distinguish the functions of the judge and jury respecting such document, and facts connected with it.

7. What distinction is there between contracts within the Statutes of Frauds and written contracts under the common law as to variations by a new contract not in writing?

8. A claim and counter-claim are both dismissed with costs. What is the rule as to the costs of the proceedings?

9. A document is subscribed by an attesting witness. What are the rules as to calling such witness to prove the document?

10. What species of act on the part of the defendant is necessary to enable the plaintiff to maintain an action for conversion of goods, and what evidence must plaintiff adduce to prove his case?

HARRIS ON CRIMINAL LAW.

BROOM'S COMMON LAW, BOOKS 3, 4.

BLACKSTONE, VOL. I.

1. Explain briefly the law as to the liability of one who employs a contractor to do work in the execution of which the latter commits a tort.

2. State what is meant by the *trespasser ab initio*, and explain the *Six Carpenters' Case*.

3. Explain the difference between natural and artificial watercourses, as regards the rights of adjoining proprietors.

4. Define the crime of conspiracy; and distinguish the three classes into which the cases are divided.

5. Mention all the cases you can in which a

prisoner may be convicted of a crime not charged in the indictment.

6. Define and distinguish principal in the first degree, principal in the second degree, accessory before the fact, and accessory after the fact.

7. Explain what is meant by seditious libel.

8. Distinguish manslaughter from homicide *se defendendo*.

9. Explain the meaning of misprision of felony.

10. In which House of Parliament must a bill for the granting of a subsidy originate, and what is the reason?

EQUITY.

1. What effect, if any, has the lunacy of a partner upon the partnership?

2. State the relative rights and liabilities existing between mortgagor and mortgagee, when the latter is in possession of the mortgaged premises.

3. A and B become sureties for C, a contractor erecting certain works, the contract provided that three-fourths of the work as finished should be paid for periodically, remainder on completion, payments were made exceeding three-fourths of the work done. What effect, if any, would this have? Explain, giving law.

4. Explain the equitable doctrine of conversion. Is there any provincial legislation which may effect the same? If so, what?

5. A enters into a sufficient agreement with B for the sale to him of a house in Toronto; he dies intestate before completing the sale. Has B any remedy? If so, what? Reasons.

6. Under what circumstances is a tenant, who is entitled to pay rent, entitled to relief by way of interpleader, where there are several persons claiming title to it? and when not? Explain.

7. Are there any circumstances under which a private individual may maintain an action to restrain a public nuisance?

8. A trader in insolvent circumstances goes to a creditor, asking an advance to enable him to carry on his business. The creditor agrees to advance him the necessary funds on being secured for the debt then owing him. Security is given. The trader fails, and makes an assignment, and the assignee seeks to have the security so given set aside as a