

LAW STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

the legal time thereat, and that all officers and functionaries must so consider it, and open and close their offices, and be governed in the performance of their duties, by it and by no other. At the International Conference for the purpose of fixing a prime meridian and universal day, held at Washington in October last, such universal day to begin and end at the same moment all over the world as it does at Greenwich, was adopted "for all the purposes for which it may be found convenient, and which shall not interfere with the use of local or other standard time where desirable." It would have made the day at Toronto begin at seventeen and a-half minutes after what we now call five p.m., and Sunday would begin at that hour on Saturday, and end at the same on Sunday. I think this would not be "found convenient," and that we in Canada shall not adopt it. It has always been used at Greenwich, I believe, for astronomical purposes, except that the day began at noon, and now begins at midnight. It is excellent for scientific purposes, and, for the adoption of Greenwich as the First Meridian, England, and all men of English blood and tongue owe a debt of gratitude to the conference and to Sandford Fleming.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

W.

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EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE.

EQUITY.—HONORS.

1. "Contracts and conditions in general restraint of trade, or beyond what is reasonably necessary for the protection of the party seeking protection, are void, as tending to discourage industry, enterprise, and just competition." Illustrate this passage by two examples.

2. A. employs B. to procure for him a property suitable for manufacturing purposes. B. enters into a binding agreement with C. for the purchase of a suitable property in B.'s own name for \$10,000. B. then, without disclosing these facts, draws the attention of A. to the property, and the latter assents to the view that the property is worth \$15,000, and expresses his willingness to give that sum for it. B. thereupon procures C. to convey the property to A. for \$15,000, of which sum C. is to receive \$10,000 and B. the sum of \$5,000. A. afterwards learns the facts of the case, and

brings his action against B., claiming that he is entitled at his option to recover the \$5,000 from B., or to have the sale rescinded. What are the rights of the parties?

3. State the effect of the Statute 13 Eliz. cap. 5. with regard to the validity of a conveyance or assignment of real or personal property, and with regard to the persons who may avail themselves of the provisions of said statute.

4. Illustrate by an example the distinction drawn by courts of equity between the construction to be put upon executory trusts, and to be put upon executed trusts.

5. A. purchases and pays for three pieces of land known respectively as X. Y. Z., and under A.'s instructions the vendor conveys lot X. to A.'s family physician, lot Y. to A.'s son, and lot Z. to A.'s wife. What interests, if any, do the physician, the son, and the wife take respectively, and why?

6. What distinction does equity draw between its recognition of a perfect and of an imperfect gift, where the donor subsequently seeks to revoke the gift? Give an example of each.

7. State the nature of a solicitor's lien for costs.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

SMITH'S COMMON LAW.—HONORS.

1. What is meant by *scandalum magnatum* in the law of slander?

2. A. and B. are proprietors of adjoining lands, with no fence between. A.'s cattle trespass on B.'s land and B.'s cattle on A.'s land. Is there any liability for such trespasses? Explain.

3. If a principal gives an order to an agent in such ambiguous terms as to be susceptible of two different meanings, and the agent bona fide adopts and acts upon the meaning not intended by the principal, will the act of the agent be considered in law to be authorized or unauthorized, and why?

4. Explain the difference between *easements* and *profits à prendre*.

5. In an action for malicious prosecution, on which party does the onus of proof rest, as to the question of reasonable and probable cause?

6. Explain the difference between self-serving and self-disserving evidence.

7. Give all the instances you can in which an assault and battery may be justifiable.