

LAW STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Williams on Real Property.

1. What were the means by which the feudal system was introduced into England? Give, as far as you can, the various opinions upon the subject and the reasons for them.

2. Explain the origin or significance of the terms real and personal property, and the reason for classing estates for years under the latter division of property.

3. What was the nature of the tenure acquired by a *conditional gift* under the feudal system?

5. State shortly the effect of the statutes of Elizabeth as to voluntary conveyances.

5. What were equitable assets? In what way did their distribution among creditors differ from the distribution of legal assets, and what was the ground of such distinction?

6. In what manner at the present day are assets of a deceased person applied in payment of his debts where the assets are insufficient to discharge all the liabilities?

7. Distinguish between *heir apparent* and *heir presumptive*.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

Leith's Blackstone—Greenwood on Conveyancing.

1. Enumerate and distinguish between the various kinds of advowsons.

2. What do you understand by common of estovers?

3. By what different modes may *ways* arise? Give an instance of an implied grant of a way.

4. What do you understand by free and common socage?

5. What effect (if any) has a divorce upon a right of dower?

6. Has a husband any, and if so what, rights as tenant by curtesy in equity which would be denied him in a Court of law?

7. What do you understand by tracing descent *per capita* and *per stirpes*? Give examples.

CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS.

Taylor's Equity Jurisprudence—Pleading and Practice.

1. Discuss the principles upon which the Court acts upon a bill to set aside a compromise of doubtful rights.

2. In what cases will the Court rectify mistakes in wills? Illustrate your answer.

3. What is the extent of the obligation which rests upon a creditor to make dis-

closures or give information to an intending surety? Answer fully.

4. In a will there is a bequest of personalty and a devise of realty, with certain conditions annexed. Give the rules as to the vesting and divesting of the gifts according as the conditions may be good or bad, or may be observed or disregarded.

5. In what proportions must a tenant for life and remainderman contribute to the payment of an encumbrance upon the estate?

6. What law governs the administration of assets of a foreigner, and what the determination as to whether debts are primarily chargeable upon realty or personalty?

7. When can a suit for the recovery of a legacy be commenced at Law, and when in Equity? What is the reason for the distinction?

8. What is the full extent of the right of a plaintiff in a suit as to obtaining orders to amend his bill, and how must these various orders be applied for?

9. A is indebted to B and B to C. B, by his bill of exchange, directs A to pay the amount of his indebtedness to C. A refuses to accept the draft when presented by C. Has C any remedy against A? Give your reasons.

10. What cases are set down to be heard by way of motion for decree? How are they so set down, and what material can be used upon such hearing?

Snell's Equity and 29 Vic. Cap. 28.

1. Illustrate the maxim that "*Equality is Equity*."

2. Define executed and executory trusts.

3. In favour of what classes of persons will a presumption of advancement be raised, in case of purchase being made in the name of the person not the purchaser? Explain your answer fully.

4. Define and illustrate the equitable doctrine of performance.

5. Give the rules given by Snell as to the distinction between a penalty and liquidated damages.

6. What remedy has a surety in case the creditor delay proceedings against the principal debtor? Can he compel the creditor to proceed?

7. What is the effect on the remedy of a person who claims against the estate of a deceased person, of the executor giving notice in writing to such creditor that the executor rejects or disputes his claim?