

2. Is it necessary for a defendant who is relying on the ground of being a purchaser for value without notice to prove payment of the purchase money? If so, why? If not, why not?

3. Give an example of a tenancy in tail after possibility of issue extinct, with reasons.

4. Explain briefly how conveyance by way of lease and release became at one time so prevalent as it was.

5. A. leases property to B., who sub-leases to C.; the rent falls in arrears. Can A. sue C. for the same? Reasons.

6. Distinguish between the effect of (a) a gift to the first son of A. (a living person), who shall attain the age of twenty-four years; and (b) a gift to the first son of B. (also a living person), who shall attain the age of twenty-one years. Reasons for your answer.

7. What statutory provision is there as to the right of a mortgagee to set up the defence of purchase for value without notice?

8. What is the effect of a lease from A. to B., reserving rent to C., a stranger? Explain.

9. "A," a legatee under a will, is one of the witnesses to a will. What effect has this on the will? "B," a creditor of the testator, witnesses the execution of the will, which contains a charge for the payment of debts. Distinguish this from the first-mentioned case, if there be any distinction.

10. Can a man covenant to stand seized to the use of his son-in-law? If so, why? If not, why not?

Equity—Honors.

1. Define and illustrate the equitable doctrine of consolidation, giving an example; distinguish consolidation from taking, and give an example of the latter.

2. Define constructive fraud, and give an illustration.

3. Under what circumstances will a Court of Equity grant relief in cases of non-execution of a power?

4. State what are, and what are not, sufficient acts of part performance of a parol contract for the sale of lands in order to take the same out of the statute.

5. Under what class of contracts is silence on the part of one of the contracting parties deemed tantamount to actual affirmation?

6. A. and B. enter into a commercial partnership for a period of five years; the time expires and they still continue trading as partners. What relationship exists between them?

7. What is the test question as to whether an author, in writing a book, has been guilty of infringement of the copyright in another author's work?

8. Write a short note as to the law regulating contracts in restraint of marriage, and contracts in restraint of trade. Under what head of equity are they classed.

9. Explain what is meant by marshalling of assets.

10. What distinction is there as to the application of the doctrine of resulting trusts between cases where conversion partially fails when it is directed by will, and when it is directed by deed?

Law Society of Upper Canada.

LAW SCHOOL—HILARY TERM, 1890.

This notice is designed to afford necessary information to Students-at-Law and Articled Clerks, and those intending to become such, in regard to their course of study and examinations. They are, however, also recommended to read carefully in connection herewith the Rules of the Law Society which came into force June 25th, 1889, and September 21st, 1889, respectively, copies of which may be obtained from the Secretary of the Society, or from the Principal of the Law School.

Those Students-at-Law and Articled Clerks, who, under the Rules, are required to attend the Law School during all the three terms of the School Course, will pass all their examinations in the School, and are governed by the School Curriculum only. Those who are entirely exempt from attendance in the School will pass all their examinations under the existing Curriculum of The Law Society Examinations as heretofore. Those who are required to attend the School during one term or two terms only will pass the School Examination for such term or terms, and their other Examination or Examinations at the usual Law Society Examinations under the existing Curriculum.

Provision will be made for Law Society Examinations under the existing Curriculum as formerly for those students and clerks who are wholly or partially exempt from attendance in the Law School.

CURRICULUM OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

Principal, W. A. REEVE, Q.C.

Lecturers, { E. D. ARMOUR.
 { A. H. MARSH, LL.B.

Examiners, { R. E. KINGSFORD, LL.B.
 { P. H. DRAYTON.

The School is established by the Law Society of Upper Canada, under the provisions of rules passed by the Society with the assent of the Visitors.

Its purpose is to promote legal education by affording instruction in law and legal subjects to all Students entering the Law Society.

The course in the School is a three years' course. The term commences on the fourth Monday in September and closes on the first Monday in May; with a vacation commencing on the Saturday before Christmas and ending on the Saturday after New Year's Day.

Students before entering the School must have been admitted upon the books of the Law Society as Students-at-Law or Articled Clerks.