

subsequently dies, leaving E executor of his estate. Who is liable to C for the debt? Why?

2. Explain the term *liquidated damages*. Distinguish from penalty.

3. Stock is settled in trust for A for life, and after his decease in trust for his executors and administrators. What is the effect? Why?

4. A appointed B his executor. When A dies, B is a minor. What is the result on the executorship?

5. What is the difference between *set-off* and *counter-claim* in an action?

6. What is the procedure to obtain a new trial in jury cases?

7. On a change of interest in an action, how can the necessary change be made in the parties to the action? State how the parties affected by the procedure may attack such procedure.

REAL PROPERTY.—HONOURS.

1. What objections are there to the power of sale contained in the statutory form of mortgage?

2. What is an estate upon condition? Give examples of the different kinds of such estates.

3. What is the difference between primary and secondary conveyances? Exemplify.

4. Define *dominant tenement*, *servient tenement*, *easement*.

5. What was the effect of using the words "die without issue" in a devise of realty, and how has it been effected by statute?

6. An infant purchases land and dies, are his representatives bound to accept the land, and pay the purchase-money if unpaid? Why?

7. What is the effect of a statutory discharge of mortgage before and after registration?

BROOM'S COMMON LAW -- O'SULLIVAN'S GOVERNMENT IN CANADA.—HONOURS.

1. What is the rule as to the suspension of the civil remedy against a wrong-doer when the act done is a felony? and what statutory exception is there to the rule?

2. In what cases does the law deny a remedy for an injury from motives of *public policy*?

3. Explain the law as to the criminal responsibility of a married woman.

4. Explain the meaning and effect of *privileged occasion*, in an action of slander or libel.

5. State the true doctrine of *contributory negligence*, as a defence to an action at law.

6. Discuss briefly the question of the necessity for *privity* in an action *ex delicto*.

7. State the necessary qualifications for a Dominion Senator.

EQUITY.—HONOURS.

1. In what cases of contract is silence tantamount to direct affirmation?

2. State the law governing satisfaction of legacies by subsequent legacies: (1) where the legacies are by the same instrument; (2) where the legacies are by different instruments.

3. Distinguish between the rules of Equity in dealing with executory trusts in marriage settlements and those in wills, respectively.

4. A testator bequeaths \$10,000 by will to such charitable uses as he shall direct by codicil annexed to the will—there is no codicil. What is the effect of such bequest? Reasons for answer.

5. Under what circumstances may a plaintiff be entitled to specific performance of a written contract with a parol variation?

6. What various remedies are open to a *cestui que trust*, where a trustee has wrongfully converted the trust property?

7. A and B are partners, the period of whose partnership has not expired. A comes to court seeking a dissolution; on what grounds can he succeed?

PERSONAL PROPERTY—JUDICATURE ACT.—HONOURS.

1. A grants to B all goods which he now has or may hereafter have in his dwelling-house. How far is this grant valid?

2. A is indebted to B, and wishes to put B in the position of being a judgment creditor. How can he do so without an action being commenced by B?

3. How far can a party to a submission to arbitration revoke such submission?

4. A bequest of personal property is made to A, but to be forfeited if A marry without C's consent—then to go to B. What is the effect?

5. What is the rule as to the recovery of