

LAW STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

7. State a case in which equity will avoid a contract on the ground of duress.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

Williams on Personal Property—Judicature Act.

1. State briefly the right of a tenant as against his landlord to remove fixtures put in the demised premises by the tenant.

2. "*The requisites for the sale of goods partly depend on their value.*" State fully the reason of the above assertion, and mention briefly the *requisites* referred to.

3. Write short notes on the statement, "*But a contract is not rendered void by having for its object the restraint of a person from trading in a particular place.*"

4. State what is meant by a *Wager Policy* of insurance, and mention cases in which an insurance effected by one person on the life of another is valid.

5. If money be settled in trust for A. for his life, and after his decease in trust for his executors, administrators and assigns, what interest will A. take?

6. Where a defendant sets up by amendment in his statement of defence a ground of defence which has risen after the action commenced, what courses are open to the plaintiff under the Judicature Act?

7. State briefly the ordinary method under the Judicature Act of compelling production and discovery of documents before the close of the pleadings.

Honors.

1. Under what circumstances can the bailor and bailee respectively maintain trover for property bailed?

2. State briefly the effect on actions *ex delicto* of the death of either party at common law and under statutes now in force.

3. How can debts due to a judgment debtor be reached by a judgment creditor?

4. What is the effect of a grant by deed to A. for his life of a chattel real or personal? What is the effect of a bequest of a term of years to A. for life, and after his death to B.? Give reasons for your answers.

5. Point out any differences in regard to the rules relating to attempted restraint on marriage as applicable (a) to the laws of real property, and (b) to the laws of personal property.

6. Mention cases formerly of the competence of Common Law Courts the procedure in which does not come within the Judicature Act.

7. The pleadings are closed in an action with a statement of claim and statement of defence only. How would you decide on whom was the burden of proof at trial? Answer fully, giving reasons.

Real Property.

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

2. Explain what was meant by subinfeudation, and state what legislative change was made with regard to it.

3. What may, and what may not, be entailed? What is the effect of an attempted entail of that which cannot be entailed?

4. It is said that to an assignment of a mortgage the mortgagor should, if possible, be a party. Why is this?

5. A grant is made to A., a bastard, and his heirs general. What estate does he take? Why?

6. *Falsa demonstratio non nocet.* Explain.

7. What persons are incapable of making a will by the law of Ontario?

Honors.

1. A. agrees in writing "to sell all that certain piece of land called Whiteacre to B." What estate or interest has B. in the land by virtue of his contract, and what estate can he demand to have conveyed to him? Why?

2. What is the difference between a base fee at Common Law and a base fee under the Act respecting entails?

3. A. and B. enter into partnership for the purpose of buying and selling lands. To what extent are their wives interested in the lands which they buy for sale?

4. A mortgage is made to A. in fee simple. A. dies intestate. The mortgagor desires to pay off the mortgage and obtain a discharge. To whom should he pay the money, and who should execute the discharge? Why?

5. What is a strict settlement?

6. What was, and what is now, the law as to title by occupancy?

7. What is meant by an innocent conveyance? Explain fully.