

5. A. executes a grant of lands "to B. and his heirs, tenants of the manor of Dale." What estate does B. take in the lands?

5. Whoisentitled to the emblements in the following cases:

(1) A tenant, holding under a lease for 5 years from 1st June, whose lease runs out?

(2) A tenant holding under a similar lease, which becomes forfeited, during the second year of the term, shortly before the crops are ripe?

6. Enumerate the various ways in which colonies may be acquired by the Crown, and what laws would be in force in the colony in each case?

7. Explain and illustrate what is meant by "an incorporeal hereditament?"

8. A widow brings an action of dower. State briefly the facts which she must allege and prove.

9. What are the distinguishing characteristics of Gavelkind tenure?

10. A. grants certain lands to B. and his heirs to the use of C. and his heirs. B. dies, and his widow claims dower. Explain whether she is entitled.

11. What condition is implied by law where an office is granted to a man?

12. When, and subject to what qualifications, may the purchaser of a mortgage set up the defence of purchase for value without notice?

13. Under what circumstances may a judge dispense with the concurrence of a husband in a deed of conveyance, so as to enable the wife to convey lands free from her husband's interest?

SECOND YEAR—PRACTICE.

Examiner: M. H. LUDWIG.

1. When will the Court grant relief against a forfeiture for breach of a covenant in a lease to insure against loss by fire?

2. What is meant by a (a) mandatory injunction, (b) interlocutory in-

junction. Give examples illustrating your answer. What must be clearly shewn before the Court will grant an injunction?

3. State the different classes of debts or demands for which a writ of summons may be specially endorsed.

4. What steps in an action may a plaintiff take where the defendant (a) has entered an appearance after the time limited for appearance, but did not serve notice of entry of appearance on the plaintiff's solicitor; (b) has delivered his defence after the time allowed for delivering same?

5. (a) In what cases may appeals be taken to the Court of Appeal without leave?

(b) When will no appeal lie from a judgment or order?

6. (a) When only will the Court entertain a motion to set aside a proceeding for irregularity?

(b) How may an irregularity be waived?

7. A party to an action suing by a solicitor desires to change his solicitor,

(a) Upon what terms will he be permitted to do so?

(b) What steps must be taken to procure the change?

8. How far may a party to an action use in evidence,

(a) His own examination for discovery?

(b) The examination of the opposite party?

(c) The examination of an officer of a corporation?

9. (a) What steps must be taken to procure the evidence of a witness for use on a pending motion when such witness refuses to make an affidavit?

(b) If the witness is out of the jurisdiction, how can the evidence be procured?

10. Can a plaintiff ever recover judgment before the time allowed the defendant to enter an appearance to the writ has expired? If so, what steps must he take, and what must be shewn to entitle him to judgment?