

Law Students' Department.

EXAMINATIONS BEFORE EASTER
TERM : 1890.

FIRST YEAR.

Contracts.

1. In what different ways may an offer lapse?
2. What is the effect of a promise to keep an offer open for acceptance for a certain time? Why?
3. In what different ways may a contract originate?
4. How far can a party be held responsible for the consequences of false representation not made to the person who is injured by it? Explain.
5. Under what circumstances may a party recover money or goods which he has paid or delivered under an illegal contract?
6. What exceptions are there to the rule that past considerations will not support a promise?
7. In what cases is a request required to precede a promise, and when will the request be implied?
8. What is the difference in legal effect between mistake of intention and mistake of expression? Illustrate by example.

Broom's Common Law.

1. Explain fully the term Common Law.
2. Mention the rules for the construction of Statutes.
3. What is meant by the *Law Merchant*?
4. Explain the meaning of *injuria* and *damnum*.
5. Give an example of
Damnum absque injuria, damnum et injuria, injuria sine damno.
6. When can an individual maintain an action for a public nuisance? Example.
7. What is law as to merger of the tort in the felony where the same act is both the one and the other?
8. What is the law as to the immunity of Justices from actions at law? State the Statutory provisions.
9. What is the law as to the liability of (1) an Infant (2) a Lunatic (3) a Married Woman for torts committed by them respectively?

10. When will the intervening negligence of a third party not prevent a plaintiff recovering for the negligence of the defendant?

11. What is the liability of a master for an injury to his servant caused by the negligence of a fellow servant?

12. What is the law as to the liability of a person who does a bodily damage to another without any fault on his part?

Real Property.

1. Distinguish between a "general" and a special occupant.

2. Define an estate tail. How many different kinds may there be? Which is the larger, an estate tail or an estate for life? What statute, if any, was there passed dealing with estates tail during the reign of Edward 1st, and what was its purport?

3. Define dower and estate by the curtesy having reference to both legal and equitable estates.

4. A grant is made of certain lands to A. and B. (who are husband wife) and their heirs; what estate do they each take, and what are their several rights as to disposing of the lands? What difference, if any, would there be if A. and B. were strangers to each other?

5. Prior to the reign of Henry VIII., what power had an owner of an estate in fee simple to dispose of the same by will? What statutory provisions were there made in reference thereto during that reign?

6. Distinguish between a contingent remainder and an executory devise.

7. A. the owner of Blackacre wishes to convey the same to himself, and B. as tenants in common; can he do so? Reasons.

8. A. makes a will devising all his real estate to B., subsequent to his will and prior to his death, he purchases a farm in the township of York. Will B. take this farm under the will? Reasons for your answer.

9. A. by will leaves \$5,000 to be expended in masses for his soul. Is the bequest good? Explain fully.

Equity.

1. Sketch briefly the origin and gradual enlargement of Equity Jurisprudence from its inception down to the present day.

2. Explain and exemplify the maxims "Equality is Equity," and "Qui prior est tempore potior est jure."