

Mr. Campbell is an eminent company lawyer, and has successfully looked after the interests of a large number of corporations; he has also, during his term of office as Attorney-General, been instrumental in bringing about the settlement of many important matters for the Province. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has, for many years, taken a prominent part in all meetings of that body, and is prominently associated with many church, charitable and educational works and institutions. He has recently presented many valuable works of art to schools throughout the Province.

Mr. Campbell was married in July, 1884, to Minnie J. B. Buck, second daughter of Dr. Ansen Buck of Parlemon, and has two children, a son and a daughter.

#### ANOMALOUS OR IRREGULAR INDORSEMENT.

No one but a payee or subsequent holder can properly be an indorser, but a number of cases have occurred in England, Canada and the United States in which the courts have been obliged to consider the effect of an indorsement made in contravention of this principle by one who is not either the payee or a subsequent holder and the decisions on the subject are infinitely conflicting and confusing.

In an early case of *Bishop v. Hayward*, 4 T.R. 470, an attempt was made to evade the principle just stated. It was a note declared upon as made by Collins to Bishop or order and afterwards endorsed by Bishop to the defendant Hayward, who afterwards re-indorsed it to the plaintiff. No other facts are stated, the case having come before the Court on a motion in arrest of judgment on a verdict for the plaintiff, but counsel suggested in the course of argument as a possible state of facts consistent with the declaration that Collins, being indebted to the plaintiff, the latter refused to accept his note unless Hayward would endorse it. Had this been done simpliciter the question would arise whether Hayward, who was not the payee, could be held liable as indorser, and it would have been contrary to the