

3. What is the present jurisdiction of the Admiralty in England and Canada?
4. State the law as to collision, and the difference between Common Law and Admiralty in assessing damages in cases of contributory negligence.
5. Discuss the principles of law on the subject of collision as laid down in the "Fannie M. Carvell" and the "Duke of Buccleuch."
6. What is a maritime lien, and how may it be extinguished? What is the point decided in the case of the "Sara," and is the law now as laid down in that case? If not, how changed? State priorities of liens.
7. Under the Acts of 1840 and 1861 authority is given to proceed *in rem*; does that *per se* constitute a maritime lien? If not, state the distinction between a maritime lien and a statutory right to proceed *in rem*.
8. What is salvage? Give instances. Towage? Distinction between salvage and towage? When may towage become salvage? Does the contract of towage create a maritime lien? What authority have you for your answer to the last question?
9. What remedy has a seaman for his wages? Is the doctrine "freight is the mother of wages" still in force? If not, when changed? What is now the master's position as to wages? Is there any limit to the jurisdiction as to amount in recovery of wages?
10. What is a bottomry bond? What a respondentia bond? What circumstances justify the taking of money on bottomry? Under what circumstances may the lender lose his loans?
11. What are necessities? and in what cases has the Admiralty jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the recovery of price of same?
12. What is the present position of the Admiralty jurisdiction in Canada, and under what Acts are we now working?
13. Give a short account of an action *in rem* when the property is arrested, and also in an action *in personam* under the new rules.

EVIDENCE.

(Second Examination, 1894.)

Time, 3 hours. MR. C. N. SKINNER, Examiner.

1. Give a definition of the word "Evidence" as applicable to legal proceedings.
2. Give a descriptive definition and state the applicability of the phrase "judicial notice" and the doctrine of the same.
3. Give a statement of evidence that will be judicially noticed and that will not require any proof in a Court of Law.