

him to carry on his studies. A is ignorant that B had previously procured the same books from another person. Discuss A's right to recover in an action against B.

10. A offers a reward for information that will lead to the conviction of a thief. B, who has not heard of the reward, offers the information upon which the thief is convicted. Can B claim the reward?

11. A purchased a horse from B. On taking over the horse A found him to be vicious, and complained to B, who thereupon promised to take him back. Can an action be sustained by A on B's promise?

12. X says to A: "If N does not pay you the \$100.00 he owes you I will." He also says to A: "If you trust N and incur \$100.00 loss by doing so, I will see you don't suffer." Neither promise is in writing. Discuss A's right to recover in both cases.

BILLS AND NOTES.

MR. E. G. KAYE.....Examiner.

Time: Two Hours.

(Only ten questions are to be answered).

1. What is qualified acceptance?
2. What is necessary to render the indorser of a note liable?
3. Where a man left with his wife cheques signed in blank, and one of them was so negligently filled in that a larger sum was inserted than that intended by the wife, what is the effect of payment by the bank on which the cheque is drawn?
4. A note is made with no stated place of payment and it is altered by the insertion of a Bank as a place of payment.
 - 1st. What is the effect?
 - 2nd. What is the effect on the rights of a holder in due course if not apparent?

What is the consequence of a bank paying its customer's forged cheque?
6. Can a bill be payable on a contingency?
7. When is a bill or note due on which the last day of grace is a Sunday or other non-judicial day?