

A paper was presented for probate as a will and bore date nearly a year previous to such presentation. The alleged signature of testator thereto was strongly attacked as being a forgery, and the contestant's evidence also shewed that the paper was written and signed long after its date, notwithstanding the subscribing witness testified it was written upon said date. The Orphans' Court, on appeal, directed an issue *dev. vel non*.

In another case, where a party got into financial difficulties, he sought to protect himself by a confession of judgment upon a note under seal in favor of a relative, purporting, by its date, and alleged by the parties thereto, to have been executed and delivered some years before there was any trouble in sight. An expert examination and test of the ink writing of the note disclosed that the assigned date was false, and that the note had been executed at about the time when judgment was entered upon it, and it was dated back in an unsuccessful attempt to defraud the maker's creditors. The note in question waived the benefit of the debtor's exemption, and though the note itself was found to be fraudulent, yet this waiver was held (by reason of the attempted fraud) binding on the maker in favor of the other and legitimate creditors of the defendant.

In an important series of cases there were a number of proceedings in equity to compel a corporation to issue shares of its capital stock to the several plaintiffs, who claimed by reason of assignments by the holder of what purported to be genuine certificates of such stock theretofore issued by the corporation to such holder for large blocks of the stock. The claims were defended on the grounds that some of the certificates so assigned were entire forgeries, and others had been fraudulently raised from a small, to a large, number of shares, and that the alleged assignor of the stock—who was the wrongdoer—had fraudulently misdated the certificates and the corporate records, the better to suit his purposes. At the trials the entire *modus operandi* of the criminal was shewn by the evidence disclosed by an expert examination of the corporate records as kept by the criminal, who was an officer of the company. The plaintiffs, under a threat of judicial compulsion, allowed defendant's expert to test the authenticity of the writing on the