

6 A debtor's account stands as follows :—

Dr.	January 1st, 1884, cash lent.....	\$500 00
	March 1st, 1885,       "       .....	500 00
	January 1st, 1890,       "       .....	100 00
Cr.	January 15th, 1890, cash on account...	\$200 00
	October 1st, 1894,       "       "       ...	200 00
	January 10th, 1895,       "       "       ...	100 00

Apply the principle of the Law of Appropriation of payments and show how the creditor is required to apply the money he receives in the absence of any specific stipulation by the debtor.

7. To what extent is a principal liable upon contracts entered into, or "torts" committed by his agent?

8. In what various ways may the negotiability of a cheque or a Bill of Exchange be restricted, and what is the legal effect of such restrictions respectively?

9. How far can an award be set aside on the ground of the mistake of the arbitrator, (a) on a point of law, (b) on the facts?

10. A, B and C agree to enter into a partnership for five years. Must this agreement be in writing, and if so, why?

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#### PARTNERSHIP AND EXECUTORSHIP ACCOUNTS.

1. A dies intestate, leaving a widow and three sons, B, C and D. B has one child, C two children, D three children. The estate consists of cash, shares, notes, mortgages and real estate, also interest, dividends and rentals, due and accruing. How must the estate be distributed in the following events :

- (a) Widow, B, C, D and grandchildren all surviving
- (b) B, C, D and grandchildren surviving.
- (c) B, D and grandchildren surviving.
- (d) D and grandchildren surviving.
- (e) Grandchildren only surviving.

2. You are asked to open the books of the estate. In what respect would such books differ from the books of a trading concern? Supposing A left a will providing that the widow and children should receive the income only in certain proportions. What is the "Corpus" of the estate?