

7. A., an infant, draws a bill of exchange in favor of B. on an incorporated company, which is duly accepted. B. endorses it to C., who, without endorsing it, discounts it at the bank. The bill at maturity is dishonored. What are the rights of the bank against the several parties mentioned?

CALL.

*Equity and Evidence.*

*Examiner: A. W. AYTOUN-FINLAY.*

1. A. insures the life of B., his child, in the child's own name, but for his, A.'s, benefit. B. dies. The insurance company makes no objection as to want of insurable interest.

Do the policy moneys belong to A. or to the estate of B.?

What is the equitable principle involved?

2. A., a trustee, has been guilty of a breach of trust. He makes good the breach out of his own property, and, immediately thereafter, assigns as an insolvent for the benefit of creditors.

How far is the transfer to the trust estate a fraudulent preference, and to what extent is the trust estate liable?

3. A mortgagee takes possession of the mortgaged estate by giving notice to the tenants to pay their rent to him.

A number of the tenants of the mortgagor are tenants for terms of years, the terms being created subsequently to the date of the mortgage.

How are these tenancies affected by the mortgagee taking possession?

4. A., a vendee of land, has obtained possession of the property, and thereafter an action for specific performance of the contract of sale is commenced.

What terms are ordinarily imposed upon the vendee in equity?

5. Trust property in the care of a trustee is alleged by him to be stolen.

How far is he responsible for the loss?

6. What is meant by pre-appointed or casual evidence?

Must it appear in any prescribed form?

*Harris' Criminal Law.*

*Examiner: A. W. AYTOUN-FINLAY.*

1. A. obstructs officers of the law in their efforts to apprehend B., a supposed criminal.

What is the legal measure of the offence of which A. is guilty?

2. What is the distinction between libel and slander?

Give examples of indictable slander.

3. A. and B. are indicted and tried together for conspiracy to extort money from C., by threatening to injure his reputation.

There is some evidence against A., who is found guilty, whilst B. is found not guilty, by the jury.

What course must be taken by the court, and why?

4. A., a roofer, being on top of a building, sees B., against whom he has a grudge, passing on the sidewalk below.

As if by accident, he drops a heavy adze from edge of the roof; an expression which he uses to a companion at the same time sufficiently showing his intent to injure B.

The tool misses B., and fatally injures C., a complete stranger to A.

Is A. guilty of any crime? Explain briefly.

5. A., an infant, hires furniture under the hire and purchase system, and afterwards, without the knowledge of the person supplying the furniture, removes and sells it.

Is A. guilty of any offence, and, if so, how?

6. In what respects is the admission or rejection of evidence at trial ground for a new trial?

7. Is evidence as to the character of parties to a civil action ever admissible?

If so, under what circumstances?

8. Under what circumstances is self-harming evidence admissible, in civil and criminal cases respectively?

9. How far is the evidence of petty jurors admissible to prove alleged misconduct of other jurors in the jury room, during the consideration of a verdict?

*Blackstone: Theobald on Wills, Law, and Pleadings and Practice.*

*Examiner: M. G. CAMERON.*

1. Is a will in all cases revocable? If so, has B., with whom A. has made a covenant not to revoke a will, any, and, if so, what remedy in case of a breach of the covenant?

2. A. directs B., his son, to sign his name to his will. C. and D., the two witnesses, are present when B. signs, and see him do so, and they