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NOTES.—McCorkill, J., 1907, *Demeule vs Jacques Cartier Electric Company*, R. J. Q., 32 C. S., 318. — "No liability for tort attaches where there is no fault either actual or constructive. When an employee is ordered by his employer to perform work in the ordinary course of his employment, he assumes the ordinary risks inherent to it, and, if he meets with an injury, he must show, to be entitled to damages from his employer, that the latter caused it by some fault of commission or of omission."

"Il est de jurisprudence constante que dans le cas où l'accident a lieu par la faute seule de l'employé, ce dernier n'a pas de recours en dommages contre son patron. Ce principe s'étend à toutes les responsabilités sous les articles 1053, 1054, 1055 et 1056." *Doherty, J.*, 1900, *Brownstein vs Imperial Electric Light Co.*, 6 R. J., 243; *Curran, J.*, 1900, *Dini ès-qual. vs Montreal Street Railway Co.*, 7 R. J., 334; *C. Supr.*, 1901, *Hamley vs Wright*, 32 R. C. Supr., p. 40; 8 R. L., n. s., 313; *Jacquin vs Montreal Street Railway Co.*, 4 R. J., 124; *Fortin, J.*, 1902, *Roy vs La Cie du Chemin de fer Urbain de Montréal*, 8 R. J., 276; *Langelier, J.*, 1902, *Crompe vs La Cie de Chemin de fer Urbain de Montréal*, 8 R. J., 277; *C. R.*, 1902, *Coutlée vs The Grand Trunk Railway Co.*, 11 R. L., n. s., 229.

C. Sup., 1900, *The Shawinigan Carbide Company vs Doucet*, 42 R. C. Sup., 281. — "Under article 1054 of the Civil Code of Lower Canada, masters and employers as well as other persons, are responsible for damages caused by things under their control or care where they failed to establish that the cause of the injury was attributable to the fault of the person injured, to *vis major* or to pure accident, or that it occurred without fault imputable to themselves."