

of the foreigner, or, in default of such, the authorities of the place of his actual residence. If the claimant does not reside in the country where the claim is made, such certificate or declaration of indigence is to be attested free of charge by a diplomatic or consular agent of the country wherein the document is to be produced.

Art. 3. The authority, (which is competent to deliver the certificate or receive the declaration of poverty) may obtain information as to the means of the claimant from the authorities of the other States parties hereto. The authority whose duty it is to decide on claims for legal assistance retains, within the limits of its jurisdiction, the right of controlling the form and substance of the certificates, declarations, and information to be furnished.

Art. 4. No security or deposit, under whatever title, can be required on account of their being foreigners, or on account of want of domicile or residence in the country, from foreigners who have been granted legal assistance.

Art. 5. Every judgment for expenses and costs of process rendered in any one of the States contracting against a foreigner to whom legal assistance has been granted, and who, under the preceding article or under local law, has been exempted from furnishing security or deposit, shall be declared enforceable in the territory of each of the other States parties hereto by the authority which under local law is competent.

Art. 6. The competent authority is restricted to inquiring:

(1) Whether, in accordance with the law of the country in which the judgment has been pronounced, the rendering of the decision is attended by those conditions which are necessary to its authenticity.

(2) Whether, in accordance with the same law, the judgment has acquired the force of *res judicata*.

[To be concluded in next issue.]

### GENERAL NOTES.

**CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.**—A return has just been issued as a Parliamentary paper of all sentences of corporal punishment inflicted under 26 and 27 Vict., c. 44, upon persons convicted of offences against section 43 of the Larceny Act, 1861, and section 21 of the Offences against the Person Act, 1861, in England and Wales, from February 27, 1894. The return is dated September 2, 1895. It states that the offences for which corporal punishment was inflicted were: Robbery or assaults with intent to rob with violence, 38; by person in company, 31; total, 69. In two cases the punishment was ordered to be inflicted with a birch rod; in the other sixty-seven cases the instrument used was the 'cat.' Fifty offenders were ordered to be whipped once, and nineteen twice. The largest number of strokes ordered was thirty, the smallest number ten.