

plaintiff's woods does not render defendant's negligence the less the proximate cause of the injury. *Vandenburgh v. Truax*, 4 Den. 464; *Pollett v. Long*, 56 N. Y. 200.—N. Y. Court of Appeals, Oct. 8, 1889. *O'Neill v. New York O. & W. Ry. Co.* Affirming 45 Hun, 458.

INSOLVENT NOTICES, ETC.

Quebec Official Gazette, Dec. 7.

Judicial Abandonments.

Samuel S. Armstrong, trader, Cranbourne, district of Beauce, Nov. 30.

John Burns, plumber, Montreal, Dec. 3.

Jacob A. Josephson, trader, Montreal, Dec. 2.

Albert Lefebvre, trader, parish of Laprairie, Dec. 4.

François Xavier Mercier, trader, St. Hyacinthe, Dec. 2.

Geo. St. Jorre & Co., grocers, Quebec, Dec. 3.

Curators appointed.

Re A. William Beattie, Dunham.—T. F. Wood, Dunham, curator, Nov. 25.

Re J. O. Bellerose, Sorel.—Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, joint curator, Dec. 2.

Re Boyer, frère, Montreal.—G. de Serres and J. M. Marcotte, Montreal, joint curator, Nov. 29.

Re A. Fournier & Co.—C. Desmarteau, Montreal, curator, Dec. 3.

Re George Gauvreau.—C. Desmarteau, Montreal, curator, Dec. 4.

Re Narcisse Lemire, St. Zephirin.—Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, joint curator, Dec. 2.

Re Pacaud & Prévost, Sorel.—Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, joint curator, Dec. 2.

Re Nazaire Prévost, Sorel.—Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, joint curator, Dec. 2.

Re L. Vigeant, St. John's.—Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, joint curator, Dec. 4.

Dividends.

Re Julie Deschesnes, Montreal.—First and final dividend, payable Dec. 24, T. Gauthier, Montreal, curator.

Re Donnelly & McCallum.—First and final dividend, payable Dec. 27, C. Desmarteau, Montreal, curator.

Re Alexander Houle.—First and final dividend, payable Dec. 28, C. Desmarteau, Montreal, curator.

Re H. Samson.—First and final dividend, payable Dec. 19, D. Arcand, Quebec, curator.

Separation as to Property.

Caroline Boyer vs. Napoleon Rochon, carter, Beauharnois, Nov. 29.

Elise Gaudet vs. Francois Xavier Brault, clerk, Montreal, Dec. 5.

Jane McIntosh vs. John McCowan, clerk, Montreal, Nov. 30.

Emelia Orsali vs. Henri Rainaud, Montreal, Nov. 23.

GENERAL NOTES.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—Mr. James Alex. Loughheed, of Calgary, and Robert Edwin Jackson, of Victoria, B.C., have been appointed Queen's Counsel.

PATRICK'S WILL.—An elderly gentleman, who knew something of law, lived in an Irish village where no solicitor had ever penetrated, and was in the habit of arranging the disputes of his neighbours and making their wills. At an early hour one morning he was aroused from his slumbers by a loud knocking at the gate, and putting his head out of the window, he asked who was there. 'It's me, yer honour—Paddy Flaherty. I could not get a wink of sleep thinking of the will I have made.' 'What's the matter with the will?' said the amateur lawyer. 'Matter indeed,' replied Pat, 'sure I've not left myself a three-legged stool to sit down upon!'

MORAL INFLUENCE OF PRISONS ON PRISONERS.—Prince Krapotkin recently gave a lecture in Manchester on the above subject. He contended that prisoners took no interest in their work, and lost their self-respect by wearing prison clothes. One grave result of imprisonment was the loss of physical and mental energy, and it has been clearly demonstrated that, if a person once went to prison, the chances were that he would go again. It was stated that there is in this country, as also in Germany, a movement on foot to obtain shorter sentences upon prisoners. He advocated the prevention, and not the punishment, of crime. Physical features were important factors in crime—the physical circumstances by which the person was surrounded. On the subject of capital punishment it was suggested that to hang a man was the most wicked manner of dealing with crime that could be adopted. Capital punishment had been abolished in Russia since 1762, and they were not more murderous there than in England. The feeling in Russia was that the small thief was worse than he who in a moment of passion committed an act of which he afterwards repented. The effect of executions taking place and being reported in the papers was to convey the impression to men's minds that human life was worth nothing.—*Law Journal, London.*

A DEFINITION OF A FISHING-BOAT.—The owner of a Yarmouth herring-boat recently propounded to a contemporary the following question: 'Is an open-deck fishing-boat a ship, and can the Board of Trade order an inquiry into an accident?' He obtained the following reply, which may be useful to such of our readers who practise amongst 'the men who go down to the sea in ships': 'The Board of Trade have power to direct an inquiry into any casualty to a ship under sections 241, 242, and 243 of the Act of 1854, and sections 23 and 33 of the Amendment Act, 1862. The steamship *Thames*, from Sunderland to Cherbourg, ran into the fishing-boat *Rachel*. It became a question whether, in pursuance of the Acts of Parliament, the *Rachel*, of 10 tons, 24 feet in length, but decked forward, was a ship. This herring-boat had two movable masts and a lug-sail for each, but was sometimes propelled by oars. As she was occasionally rowed with no canvas set, it was sought to prove that she was an open running boat and not a ship; but as she went about twenty miles off the coast, the Court of Queen's Bench, January 28, 1871, held that she was a ship in contemplation of the statute.'—*Id.*

FIRST FEE.—A Detroit journal recently interviewed ten of the senior members out of a bar of three hundred, to ascertain the amount of the first fee which each had received in a case. It appeared that nearly all began with a fee of five dollars.