

satisfied, reached the ages of 109 and 113; but some of the other claimants had to submit to a remarkable process of rejuvenation, in one case a man who claimed to be 120 proving to be a mere youth of 90. Mr. Thoms' present opinion is that no authenticated case of an individual's living to 110 can be produced, but he is prepared to modify it on satisfactory evidence.—*N. Y. World.*

**CORONER'S INQUESTS.**—The Attorney-General of the State of Maine makes the following observations and suggestions on this subject: "I doubt if coroner's inquests upon dead bodies are of sufficient use to justify their expense, and inquests are often very expensive. These inquests determine nothing. The suspected party is always apprehended by the officers before the jury render a verdict. The verdict is of no use to anybody. It does not acquit nor convict. It is not a single step toward acquittal or conviction. The testimony taken is only useful to the respondent, as it has to be filed in court, and thus the respondent can learn minutely the evidence and make up a defence to fit it. The officers engaged upon the case always look up evidence, independent of the inquest. I think the State can safely abolish the whole antiquated machinery, and, in place of it, simply authorize the State's Attorneys and Sheriff to take the depositions of witnesses. The testimony could be thus collected with celerity, secrecy, and comparatively little cost. The Attorney could determine whether it was of use to prosecute."

**COURT DISCIPLINE IN CALCUTTA.**—Calcutta barristers, says the *London Graphic*, who are unmindful of the respect due to the Judicial Bench in a certain Court, undergo a very unpleasant penance. The Judge insists on all barristers who appear in his Court donning full gown, wig, and bands in the hottest weather, and if he finds the least attempt at long-winded discourses or impertinence, he has the punkah stopped immediately—a plan which immediately brings back the suffocating lawyer to a proper frame of mind.

**CREMATION.**—Cremation became legal in Gotha on the 1st instant, when the process was to have been inaugurated by the burning of the body of a deceased engineer in a handsome building specially erected for such ceremonies.

## DIGEST OF ENGLISH DECISIONS.

[Continued from p. 504.]

*Passenger.*—See *Railway*, 1.

*Patent.*—See *Trade-mark*, 1.

*Penalty.*—See *Judgment*.

*Pleading and Practice.*—See *Attorney and Client*, 1, 2; *Costs*; *Demurrer*; *Husband and Wife*, 2, 3; *Partnership*, 1, 2; *Quo Warranto*; *Solicitor*.

*Principal and Agent.*—In 1868, the plaintiff, registered owner of a steamship, consigned it to G. in Japan for sale. G., with the plaintiff's approval, employed the defendant to sell the vessel, and a minimum limit of \$90,000 net cash was fixed as the price. The defendant tried to sell, but without success, and had some correspondence with G., in which he suggested that he would become the purchaser at the price fixed for cash, and himself run the risk of obtaining more on a resale, by means of giving credit; but no agreement was come to on the subject. March 12, 1869, he wrote that he would take the vessel himself at \$90,000. March 17, he sold her to a Japanese prince for \$160,000: \$75,000 cash, and the balance credit. The sale was the result of negotiations extending over some time. The plaintiff received the \$90,000 from the defendant through G., and the defendant finally received the \$160,000 in full from the prince. The plaintiff did not know that the defendant was the purchaser, or of the resale, until June, 1869, when the transaction was ended, and he made no claim on defendant until 1873, although they met frequently. *Held*, that the defendant must account to the plaintiff for the profit made by the resale, and that the plaintiff had not forfeited his right to relief by his laches or by acquiescence.—*De Bussche v. Alt*, 8 Ch. D. 286.

*Privileged Communication.*—See *Attorney and Client*, 1, 2.

*Privity of Contract.*—See *Principal and Agent*.

*Proximate Cause.*—See *Negligence*, 1.

*Quo Warranto.*—An officer of a board of health was illegally dismissed from his office. On application for *quo warranto* by him, it appeared that he could be legally dismissed by the authority complained of, and that, as matter of fact, he would be if reinstated; and the rule was refused.—*Ex parte Richards*, 3 Q. B. D. 368.

*Railway.*—1. Plaintiff, travelling on defend-