

clude damages resulting to the land from the operation as well as from the building of the railway; 2nd, that the right to have a farm crossing over Government railways is not a statutory right, and that in awarding the damages the learned Judge should have granted full compensation for the future as well as for the past for the want of a farm crossing. R.S.C. ch. 38, sec 16.

Appeal allowed with costs.

Belleau, for appellants.

Angers, for respondents.

Exchequer.]

OTTAWA, April 30, 1889.

GUAY V. THE QUEEN.

Appeal from the Exchequer Court—Expropriation for government railway purposes—Severance of land—Farm crossings—Compensation.

Where the land, expropriated for Government railway purposes, severs a farm, although the owner is not entitled to a farm crossing apart from contract, he is entitled to full compensation covering the future as well as the past for the depreciation of his land by the want of such a crossing, and as it does not appear by the judgment appealed from that full compensation has been awarded, the damages awarded by the Judge of the Exchequer Court should be increased by \$100. Gwynne, J., dissenting.

Appeal allowed with costs.

Belleau, for appellants.

Angers, for respondents.

COLLET.*

There are some names which suggest to us a type, rather than the man himself. *Cartouche* is the robber *par excellence*; *Mandrin* is the brigand, the sovereign of the highway; the swindler and impostor is *Collet*.

Anthelme Collet was born on the 10th of April, 1875, at Belley, in the Department of Ain, of poor but reputable parents. His father, Jean Baptiste Collet, was a cabinet-maker, and his mother a seamstress. With

*From "Impostors and Adventurers," by H. W. Fuller.

these two employments and a small patch of land, the little family lived in comparative comfort, when, in 1793, the father enlisted and departed for the frontier, with the first battalion of Ain. He never returned, and his widow was reduced to a state of poverty bordering upon misery.

Anthelme, who was then nine years old, was received by his grandfather. His thieving propensities and his idleness soon made themselves manifest; he went roaming about the country, and showed a deep disgust for work of any kind. The grandfather, not exercising the best judgment, employed as a means of repression and correction, a vigorous application of the rod. Anthelme, after submitting a short time to this mode of punishment, one fine day ran away, but not without revenging himself by an act which demonstrated that there was in his young brain a remarkable fertility of expedients.

A general of the Republic, a neighbour of his grandfather, had warmly advised the use of the rod, and declared that nothing could be made of the young scamp except by means of the whipping post. Anthelme revenged himself in an original fashion. On leaving the village he was seized with the idea to go to the pastry cook's and order, in the name of General Martin Baton, twenty dozen small pies. That was not all; the wife of the general was *enceinte*. In his flight Anthelme visited all the nurses that he could find, and directed them to go at once to the house of the general. He did not neglect to solicit a small commission from each one for the good news he brought, and succeeded in making a considerable collection. There was all day, at the general's house, a procession of small pies and nurses, until the general was driven nearly wild.

The grandfather of Anthelme had had enough of his grandson, and an uncle, on his mother's side, consented to take charge of the boy. This uncle, the *curé* of Saint Vincent at Châlon-sur-Saone, was shortly after obliged to leave the country, having been refused the oath. He took the youngster to Italy.

After passing three years at the foot of the