having to turn the record round with every turn of the page. It may be useful here to remark that lawyers—and judges also—who prepare anything for publication should remember that only one side of the paper should be used. Some judges of the Quebec section are the greatest offenders in this respect, it being common to see pages of paper closely written on both sides, and, moreover, full of abbreviations. Only such abbreviations as are intended to appear in the printed page should ever be used in preparing manuscript for publication.

An Act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, passed in 1870, made it a misdemeanor for any person, partnership or association other than a corporation to issue policies of fire insurance. One Samuel B. Vrooman was prosecuted with others, not incorporated, for insuring furniture. Judge Biddle, of Philadelphia, in giving judgment, declared the Act unconstitutional. He said: "That no citizen can agree to indemnify another against loss by fire is certainly a most startling proposition. The most odious species of monopoly is where a government grants to a body of men any particular trade or business. If the power exists, the legislature could grant to one corporation the exclusive right to sell dry goods, inflicting penalties upon anyone who interfered with it." The late Mr. Justice Mackay, in his treatise on Fire Insurance, which appeared in the LEGAL NEWS observes, (Vol. 13, p. 141), "There seems to be nothing to prevent any private individual from carrying on the business."

"The Seal Arbitration, 1893," is the title of an interesting article issued in pamphlet form (Montreal, Wm. Foster Brown & Co.), written by Mr. Donald Macmaster, Q.C. Within the limits of about sixty pages the author reviews the whole question, and gives a summary account of the negotiations which preceded the reference to arbitration, and the questions which were submitted to the commis-