

premises reasonably or not, not merely whether for the purpose of carrying on a restaurant he was acting reasonably. Having regard to the nature of the premises he come to the conclusion that the defendant D'Allessandri was not using his premises reasonably, and that the plaintiff was entitled to an injunction.

**CHARTER PARTY — CONTRACT — FULL AND COMPLETE CARGO — CARGO IN FROZEN CONDITION.**

*The Steamship Isis Co. v. Bahr* (1900) A.C. 347, was an action brought by shipowners to recover for loss of freight. By a charter party made in contemplation of a mid-winter loading, the defendants agreed to load at a port in the United States "a full and complete cargo of wet wood pulp which contains about 50 per cent. of water." The defendants loaded pulp of that description which was frozen. By reason of its frozen condition it occupied more space than it otherwise would, and it was consequently not possible to stow as large a quantity by 450 tons. Evidence was given that in winter wet pulp was usually loaded in a frozen condition, and the House of Lords (Lord Halsbury, L.C., and Lords Macnaghten, Morris, Shand and Brampton) agreed with the Court of Appeal that the obligation to load a full and complete cargo had been performed by loading as much pulp in a frozen condition as the ship would carry, and that the action was therefore properly dismissed.

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION — DEATH OF CHILD—DEPENDENCY OF FATHER ON CHILD.**

*The Main Colliery Co. v. Davies* (1900) A.C. 358, was a case arising under the Workmen's Compensation Act 1897 in which the father of a child who had been killed claimed to be entitled to compensation under the Act, and the question was whether the father could be said to have been dependent on the child. The evidence shewed that the deceased child's earnings had been handed by him to his father and used with the father's own earnings in support of the family. The House of Lords (Lord Halsbury, L.C., and Lords Morris, Davey, Shand and Brampton) held that the question of dependency is one of fact in each case, irrespective of the standard of living in the neighbourhood or the class to which the family belonged, and that the evidence in this case was sufficient to establish such dependency of the father upon the child.