

upon the separate estates of insolvent debtors jointly and severally liable for the amount of his debt, or is he obliged to deduct from his claim any amount previously received from the estates of the other parties jointly and severally liable therefor? Mr. Justice Mathieu, in the Superior Court, held that any amount previously received had, in such case, to be deducted from the claim. But this judgment was reversed by Judges Torrance, Jetté and Loranger in the Court of Review. In the Court of Appeal, Mr. Justice Mathieu's judgment was unanimously restored. In the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Ritchie and Mr. Justice Taschereau took the same view as the Court of Appeal, but Justices Strong and Fournier adopted the conclusions of the Court of Review. The Belgian Cour de Cassation, in the judgment referred to, upholds the views of our Court of Appeal, and those of Chief Justice Ritchie and Mr. Justice Taschereau, in the Supreme Court, and of Mr. Justice Mathieu, in the Superior Court.

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The Supreme Court of Missouri is not disposed to extend exemptions from jury duty. A dentist having claimed exemption as a practitioner of medicine, the Court said if the applicant was exempt from jury duty because, as he alleged, he treated professionally 'diseases of the oral cavity,' so also would his professional brother be exempt, who, with equal scientific skill, treated diseases or malformations of the feet, and who was content to be styled a corn doctor. *State v. Fisher*, 22 L. R. A. 799.

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#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PATENT LAW OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, by John G. Ridout, barrister, etc., of the firm of Ridout & Maybee, solicitors of Patents. Toronto, Rowsell & Hutchison, Publishers, 1894, pp. 590. Cloth, \$5.50. Half law calf, \$6.

This is the first treatise on the Patent law of Canada. About 1100 reported cases have been examined and noted under the