

a collision, combines with medical and legal quacks, and proceeds to hold up a corporation for from twenty to forty thousand dollars, for an alleged injury, we cannot think that her nervous system is so badly shattered as she would have us believe. She is a fit subject for the expert medical examiner, and objections on the score of exposure of person in her case would amount to about zero. It is not an over-estimate to place the losses of railways in damage cases by miscarriage of justice at millions of dollars." It may be remarked that by an amendment passed last year by the Legislature of New York, it is now law that "if the party to be examined shall be a female, she shall be entitled to have such examination before physicians or surgeons of her own sex,"—which opens a field for medical women.

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THE Privy Council of England, in *Forget v. Ostigny* (1895), A. C. 318, has adopted the sound rule, that when a broker is employed to make purchases and sales of stock for a principal whose object is not investment but speculation, and these purchases and sales are actually completed by delivery to the holder, who obtains the money necessary to pay the advances required by hypothecating the stock, the transactions are not gambling contracts: for delivery to the broker is delivery to the principal.

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In *Sherras v. De Rutzen* (1895), 1 Q. B. 918, the Queen's Bench Division has recently held that a statute (35 and 36 Vic. c. 94. sec. 16, sub-sec. 2) which provides that if any licensed person "supplies any liquor or refreshment

whether by way of gift or sale, to any constable on duty, unless by authority of some superior officer of such constable," he shall be liable to a penalty, does not apply when the person *bona fide* believes that the constable is off duty; but that guilty knowledge is an essential element of the offence. In this case the constable had removed his armet, which he was required to wear while on duty, before going into the house; and Wright J., in his opinion, very tersely says: "It is plain that if guilty knowledge is not necessary, no care on the part of the publican could save him from a conviction, . . . since it would be as easy for the constable to deny that he was on duty, when asked, or to procure a forged permission from his superior officer, as to remove his armet before entering the public house." The same judge defines very clearly the three classes of cases in which the *mens rea* is not requisite, as (1) Those acts which are not criminal in any real sense, but are acts which in the public interest are prohibited under a penalty; (2) some, and perhaps all public nuisances; and (3) cases in which, although the proceedings may be criminal in form, it is really only a summary mode of enforcing a civil right. The learned gentlemen who would hold a liquor-seller liable in all cases for selling to a minor, in spite of any facts which would have led an ordinary man to believe him of full age, are respectfully referred to a *careful* perusal of this case.

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WHAT is the value of a lawyer's services in the United States? As much as he can get. How much can he get? To infringe upon woman's vocabulary, that depends. Some light may, however, be gained upon this subject from the controversy that has been waging over the payment of the