

sistent with the position of the vessels, and that he did not neglect to take any proper precaution which a prudent and skilful navigator should have taken in the circumstances.

Where the Court is assisted by assessors, whose duty it is to advise on matters of nautical skill and knowledge, the evidence of witnesses, tendered for expert testimony purely, will not be received.

The Kestrel (1881) 6 P.D. 182, at p. 189, followed.

Bowser, K.C., Martin, K.C., Peters, K.C., Schultz and Donoghly, for plaintiffs. Bodwell, K.C., Davis, K.C., and McMullen, for defendants.

Morrison, J.]

[July 11.]

CHINESE EMPIRE REFORM ASSOCIATION v. CHINESE DAILY NEWS-PAPER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Company law—Non-trading corporation created under the Benevolent Societies Act, R.S.B.C., 1897, c. 13—Libel of, whether actionable.

A non-trading corporation, having the right to acquire property which may be the source of income or revenue, the transaction of the business incidental thereto creates a reputation, rights and interests similar to those of an individual or a trading corporation, and must have the same protection and immunities, and be given the same remedies, in case of injury, as a trading corporation.

Davis, K.C., for plaintiff association. Sir C. H. Tupper, K.C., and Boak, for defendants.

Full Court.]

CAIRNS v. B. C. SALVAGE CO.

[July 19.]

Shipping—Jurisdiction of County Court—Wages—Term of hiring—Accrual of wages de die in diem—Desertion—Forfeiture.

A County Court judge has jurisdiction, in an ordinary action for wages of a seaman, to try a claim for more than \$200 where the plaintiff has a good demand at common law; that is, where his cause of action is complete without the aid of the statute. Section 52 of the Seaman's Act merely creates a concurrent tribunal for securing a speedy settlement of claims for