leg of the cat, and each adorned with beads and other ornaments the leg thus apportioned to him. The cat, by accident, injured one of its legs. The owner of that member wound about it a rag soaked in oil. The cat going too near the fire set the rag on fire, and, being in great pain, rushed in among the cotton bales, where she was accustomed to hunt rats. The cotton thereby took fire and was burned up. It was a total loss. The three other partners brought an action to recover the value of the cotton against the fourth partner, who owned that particular leg of the cat. The judge examined the case and decided thus; "The leg that had the oil rag on it was hurt; the cat could not use that leg in fact, it held up that leg and ran with the other three legs. The three unhurt legs, therefore, carried the fire to the cotton, and are alone culpable. The injured leg is not to be blamed. The three partners who owned the three legs with which the cat ran to the cotton will pay the whole value of the bales to the partner who was the proprietor of the injured leg."

Presents from suitors to judges were not uncommon, nor, perhaps, unexpected, in New Hampshire in the eighteenth century under the colonial government, says a writer from whom Charles Warren, in his interesting history of the Harvard Law School, quotes an interesting story:—

Two barristers were discussing the Creditor's Relief Act, the point in controversy being the validity of the Act itself, one of them remarked he "never did consider that Act to be sui juris!" As the Act was born on 5th March, 1880, it clearly is now of full age.