

TIME—COMPUTATION OF TIME—"WITHIN ONE CALENDAR MONTH AFTER."

In *Radcliffe v. Bartholomew* (1892), 1 Q.B. 161, a statute provided that a prosecution for an offence must be commenced "within one calendar month after" the commission of the act complained of. The prosecution was commenced on 30th June for an offence committed on the previous 30th May, and the question was whether it was in time. Wills and Lawrance, JJ., answered the question in the affirmative.

Notes on Exchanges and Legal Scrap Book.

ALIMONY NOT SUBJECT TO PRIOR DEBTS OF WIFE.—In *Romaine v. Chauncey*, New York Court of Appeals, Jan., 1892, it was held that alimony awarded to a wife as incidental to a decree of divorce in her favor cannot be appropriated to the discharge of a debt contracted by her and actually subsisting prior to the date of the decree.

ORIGIN OF TERM "ADVOCATE."—The term *advocatus* was not applied to a pleader in the courts until after the time of Cicero. Its proper significance was that of a friend who, by his presence at the trial, gave countenance and support to the accused. It was always considered a matter of the greatest importance that a party who had to answer to a criminal charge should appear with as many friends and partisans as possible. This array answered a double purpose, for by accompanying him they not only acted as what we call witnesses to character, but by their numbers and influence materially affected the decision of the tribunal. Not infrequently an embassy of the most distinguished citizens of the province was sent to Rome to testify by their presence to the virtues of the accused and deprecate an unfavorable verdict. Although in this point of view the witnesses who were called to speak in favor of the accused might be termed *advocati*, the name was not confined to such, but embraced all who rallied round him at the trial.—*Green Bag*.

RAILWAY COMPANY: PASSENGER PLACED IN APPARENT PERIL.—"A railway train, on which the plaintiff was a passenger, riding in the last car but one, stopped between stations at night. While it remained standing, another train was heard approaching from the rear on the same track. The conductor ran back with his lantern to stop it, and a passenger in the same car with plaintiff, looking out of the window, called out, 'Here comes another train running into us; we had better get out'; whereupon plaintiff and others rushed to the car door and leaped from the train, and plaintiff was injured by falling into a ditch. The approaching train was an engine and caboose moving about ten miles an hour, and was stopped within about thirty feet of the passenger train. Had it been a train of loaded cars, a collision could not have been prevented."