

his client had insisted. Baron Parke thought so too in Courvoisier's case, but, obviously, such a confession hangs like a millstone round the neck of counsel.

* **A JURYMAN'S LOGIC.**—A well-known lawyer on circuit in the North of England, curious to know how a certain juryman arrived at his verdict, meeting him one day, ventured to ask. 'Well,' replied he, 'I'm a plain man, and I like to be fair to everyone. I don't go by what the witnesses say, and I don't go by what the lawyers say, and I don't go by what the judge says; but I look at the man in the dock, and I say, "He must have done something, or he wouldn't be there," so I brings 'em all in guilty.'—*Green Bag.*

FORGERY.—Applying the rule that a writing may be the subject of forgery, although not sufficient to create a legal liability, if genuine, it was held, by the California Supreme Court, in *People v. Munroe*, 24 L. R. A., p. 33, that an assignment or sale of unearned salary, by a public school teacher, might be the subject of forgery, irrespective of the question whether such an assignment would be void, on grounds of public policy. With the case is a very extensive note on the question of forgery of worthless instruments.

FAITH CURES.—The Nebraska Supreme Court, in *State v. Buswell*, 24 L. R. A. 68, holds that a person who makes a practice of attempting to cure the ailments of others, for a compensation, cannot be exempted from the law requiring a license, in order to be allowed to practice medicine, although he claims to cure by means of Christian Science, and to do so as an act of worship or a matter of conscience. The Court said that, as the defendant relied upon the teachings of the Bible for his authority as a Christian Scientist, it would not be amiss to refer to it for instances applicable to his case, and thereupon quoted at length the account of Simon, the sorcerer (whose name and offence live in the word "simony"), and to whom Peter said, "Thy money perish with thee because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money," and also the account of the healing of Naaman of leprosy, "by compliance with a very simple, hydropathic course of treatment," prescribed by the prophet Elisha, and the transfer of his leprosy to the prophet's servant, Gehazi, who secretly took pay from the Assyrian.