

Tuesday, November 26.

Ex parte R. T. Clauson.—Petition to be appointed a bailiff. Granted.

Commissaires d'Ecole de la paroisse de St. Marc & Langevin.—Hearing resumed and closed. C. A. V.

Barnard & Molson.—Part heard.

Wednesday, November 27.

Hampson & Wineberg.—Motion for leave to appeal. Rejected.

Watt & Fraser, & Turcotte.—Judgment reversed, and action dismissed. Motion for leave to appeal to Privy Council. Granted.

Tourville & Ritchie, & E. Contra.—Judgment confirmed, and cross appeal dismissed; each party paying his own costs on the appeal and cross appeal.

Ritchie & Tourville.—No. 31. Reversed; action dismissed with costs of Superior Court, each party paying his own costs on the appeal.

Holt & Meloche.—Reversed.

Tarte dit Larivière et al. & Taillefer.—Leave to appeal from interlocutory judgment. Granted.

Mail Printing Co. & Cie. de Jesus, & Turcotte.—Confirmed, Cross and Church, JJ., diss.

Raphael & Macfarlane.—Confirmed, Cross and Church, JJ., diss. Motion for leave to appeal to Privy Council. Continued to next term.

Gilman & Campbell.—Reversed without costs.

Religieuses de l'Hôtel Dieu & Sigouin.—Reversed, and action dismissed, *sauf à se pourvoir.*

Montreal Street Railway Co. & City of Montreal.—Motion for leave to appeal to Privy Council. C. A. V.

Guimond & Les Religieuses de l'Hôtel Dieu.—Petition for leave to appeal from interlocutory judgment. C. A. V.

The following causes were dismissed for default to proceed within the year:—

Penhall & London & Lancashire Life Ass. Co.; Hall & Morkill; No. 70. Dorion & Dorion; Giroux & Lafontaine dit Surprenant.

Barnard & Molson.—Hearing continued to next term.

The Court adjourned to Jan 15, 1890.

THE ITALIAN SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE.

In Italy has arisen of late years a new school of criminal jurisprudence. The names of the chief representatives of the "positive school of criminal law," as they generally describe themselves (Lombroso, Ferri, Virgilio, Garofalo, Marro, Colajanni), are sometimes heard of here; and the recently published work of the last writer, entitled "La Sociologia Criminale," is not unknown. But the tenets of the new school are probably known to few persons in this country, lawyers and jurists not excepted. Professor Lombroso, who perhaps best merits the title of the leader of the movement, in the introduction to his classical work, "L'Uomo Delinquente," is able to enumerate in every country, England not excepted, advocates of his theory. English writers of reputation long ago applied the methods of the new school to the study of the problems of criminal insanity; the Italian authorities ungrudgingly admit their obligations to Thompson's "Psychology of Criminals" and to Dr. Maudsley's brilliant works. But English and German investigators deal with isolated parts of the subject; outside Italy there is no group of investigators who systematically employ in the whole field of crime the methods of investigation of the writers of the *Archivio di Psichiatria, Scienze Penali e Antropologia Criminale per servire allo Studio dell' Uomo Alienato e Delinquente*, to cite the full title of the chief organ of this school. They claim to have already revolutionised criminal jurisdiction. It was only fitting, they sometimes add, that this step should be first taken in the country of Vico, Beccaria, Filangieri, and Rossi.

If their conclusions are paradoxical, some of their premises are truisms. Every one agrees that habits, hereditary instincts, physical infirmities, count for much in crime. It often is not a mere accident or a casual episode in the criminal's life. He is in the dock because he was born and trained to be there. Even when his crime does not manifestly appear to be the result of his nature, closer investigation, a study of the antecedents of his parents or ancestors generally,