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CURRENT TOPICS AND CASES.

In *Ogilvie v. Farnan*, M.L.R. 5 S.C. 380, the Court of Review at Montreal, held that the effect of a judicial abandonment made by a debtor in prison under *capias* is to entitle him to his liberation; and the Court has no power to detain him after he has undergone the imprisonment imposed for fraud, on contestation of his *bilan*. This decision has been still further extended by the recent case of *Chartrand v. Campeau*, also decided by the Court of Review at Montreal, on the 30th September last. In the latter case the Chief Justice, and Justices Jetté and Pagnuelo, sitting in review, affirmed the decision of Mr. Justice Taschereau, holding that Article 793 of the Code of Procedure, which says that a debtor may obtain his discharge by the abandonment of his property, applies generally to all coercive imprisonment, including that imposed by Article 782, *i.e.*, for *rebellion à justice*. This decision is as broad as possible. In *Chartrand v. Campeau* the judgment of coercive imprisonment, ordering the defendant, in the terms of Article 782, to be imprisoned until he should satisfy the judgment, had been rendered after he had made an abandonment of all his property, but the *bilan* was being contested at the time on the ground of fraud, and before the defendant petitioned for