

for the words: 'Quebec, Montreal and St. Francis.'

"2. Nothing in the present act contained, shall apply to nor affect cases pending before the Circuit Court for the district of St. Francis,

"3. The present act shall come into force on the day of its sanction."

The Quebec Election Act (38 Vict. c. 7) is proposed by Mr. Fortin to be amended as follows:—

"1. The Quebec Election Act, 38 Vict. Cap. 7, is amended by adding the following section, after section 45 of the said act:

'45a. In cases of suspense or delay at any stage of the appeal, the judge or the court seized of the case, may allow one or more persons to intervene and continue the proceedings to judgment and execution.'

"2. Section 2 of the said act is amended by striking out the paragraph commencing with the word: 'Whenever,' in the third line thereof, and ending with the word: 'Estate,' at the end thereof.

"3. The present act shall come into force on the day of its sanction."

And Mr. Lavallée proposes the following additional amendments:—

"The Québec Election act is amended by adding the following paragraph to section 30 of the said act:

'But every person who shall file a complaint in writing, in accordance with sections 28 and 29, must, at the same time, deposit in the office of the council, a sum of money sufficient to cover the cost of such public and special notices;'

And by substituting for section 32, the following:

"32. By its decision on each complaint, the council may confirm, or correct each duplicate of the list, and order the Secretary-Treasurer to repay to the complainant such portion of his deposit as it may deem advisable, according to the result of the evidence."

Mr. Loranger proposes to give a privilege upon vessels for towage, by adding in the second paragraph of Art. 2383 C. C., after the word "pilotage," the words: "and towing."

A bill, introduced by Mr. Fortin, proposes to amend the Game Laws (40 Vict., Chap. 21) as follows:—

1. Section 5 of the act of this province 40 Vict., Chap. 21, is amended by adding the following paragraph thereto:

"No one shall, at any time, make use of canoes, boats or other craft to go amidst the ice and take or kill the birds mentioned in the preceding sections; and the canoes, boats or other craft used for such purpose, may be confiscated and sold."

PERSONAL INSULT.

As the old fashioned remedy for personal insult, duelling, is strictly prohibited, there seems to be all the more reason why the law should afford adequate protection. Yet personal insults, unaccompanied by any act which can be construed into an assault, cannot, it seems, be prevented by any legal means. This point, says the *Law Times* (London), was decided last week in the case of *Phillips v. Justices of Gateshead*, which came before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Field, sitting as a divisional court for hearing motions from all the divisions. The facts of the case were these: A policeman at Gateshead had been dismissed from the force, and in order to be revenged on the chief constable, who it is to be presumed was the cause of his dismissal, the discharged officer took every opportunity of using insulting language about and toward his late chief. This individual put up with the annoyance for a considerable time, but his patience became exhausted; and, not knowing what else to do in order to put a stop to the nuisance, he applied to the justices to bind over the ex-policeman to be of good behavior, on the ground that he, the chief constable, "would otherwise be provoked to commit a breach of the peace." The justices, with a natural desire to support the dignity of so important a person as the head of the police, at once acceded to the application, and ordered the defendant to find sureties for his good behavior for six months, subsequently committing him to prison for that period in default of finding the sureties required. Thereupon a rule for a writ of *certiorari* to bring up the warrant of committal to be quashed was