

*Firm name.*—As between a surviving partner and the executor of the deceased one, the firm name is held, in *Slater v. Slater* (N. Y.) 61 L.R.A. 796, to be an asset of partnership which the executor has a right to have sold for the settlement of the partnership affairs.

*Negligence.*—An aggravation of personal injuries caused by the neglect or failure of the injured person to obtain the needed medical or surgical assistance is held, in *Texas & P. R. Co. v. White* (C. C. App. 5th C.) 62 L.R.A. 90, not to be chargeable against the party by whose negligence the original injury was received.

*Negligence.*—The owner of a structure to be used as a toboggan slide at a bathing resort is held, in *Barret v. Lake Ontario Beach Improv. Co.* (N. Y.) 61 L.R.A. 829, to be liable for resulting injuries in case a person attempting to use it falls from it by reason of insufficiency of the railing, although it is in possession of a tenant.

*Married Women.*—The right of a woman to enter into a partnership agreement with her husband, under statutory authority to acquire, own, and dispose of property to the same extent as her husband may do, and to make contracts and incur liabilities to the same extent as if unmarried, is sustained, in *Hoaglin v. Henderson* (Iowa) 61 L.R.A. 756.

*Nuisance.*—Temporary occupation of a highway with rails, by a railroad company, for its convenience while elevating its roadbed to abolish a grade crossing over a highway, is held, in *McKeon v. New York, N. H. & H. R. Co.* (Conn.) 61 L.R.A. 730, to entitle the abutting owner whose access to and from his property is thereby destroyed, to compensation.

*Railways.*—One who boards a train without a ticket because the ticket office is not open for the sale of tickets as required by statute is held, in *Monnier v. New York C. & H. R. R. Co.* (N. Y.) 62 L.R.A. 357, to have no right to refuse to pay the extra fare required of passengers without tickets, and resist ejection on tender of the price of the ticket, but, to be required to pay the additional fare, and resort to his legal remedy to recover it and the statutory penalty for failure to have the office open.

*Municipal Law.*—A municipal corporation is held, in *Georgetown v. Com.* (Ky.) 61 L.R.A. 673, not to be subject to indictment for failure to compel the abatement of a nuisance to which it has contributed, consisting of the emptying of filth into an open drain on private property within its limits. An extensive note to this case collates all the other authorities on duty and liability of municipality with respect to drainage. An ordinance providing for the punishment of persons loitering about the streets and barrooms in idleness, without habitation or visible means of support is held, in *Re Stegenga* (Mich.) 61 L.R.A. 763, to be within the power of a municipal corporation.