

The Roentgen rays have already proved to be of much service in judicial investigations, and have recently been used to correct a mistake of justice. A man was convicted of stealing a florin, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. He maintained that the coin had accidentally slipped down his throat. The X rays were applied and the coin was disclosed to view, with the result that the prisoner was discharged. We presume there was no suspicion in this case that the coin was swallowed, after the accusation of theft was made, for the purpose of manufacturing evidence in favor of the prisoner's pretension.

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### SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, 9 Dec., 1896.

Quebec.]

SENESAC v. VERMONT CENTRAL RY. CO.

*Appeal—Finding of court below—Absence of proof—Interference with, on appeal—Railway company—Negligence.*

An action was brought by S. against a railway company for damages from loss of property by fire from a woodshed on the company's premises spreading to the adjoining property of S. The Superior Court and the Court of Review both held that the origin of the fire was a mystery and that it was not proved to have been caused by any fault of the company. On appeal from the decision of the Court of Review (Q. R., 9 S. C. 319):

*Held*, that as there was nothing to show that the judgment appealed from was clearly wrong or erroneous the Supreme Court would not interfere with it.

Appeal dismissed with costs.

*Geoffrion, Q.C.*, for the appellant.

*Greenshields, Q.C.*, and *Laflaur*, for the respondent.

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9 Dec., 1896.

Ex. Adm.]

THE SHIP "CUBA" v. McMILLAN.

*Maritime law—Collision—Rules of the road—R. S. C. c. 79, s. 2, ss. 15, 16, 18, 19, 21 to 23—Compliance with signal—Negligence.*

The steamship "Elliott," from Charlottetown to Sydney, C.B.,