

"Considérant que le dit procès-verbal a ordonné entr'autres choses, le creusement des fossés, la réparation du chemin et de certains ponts et la reconstruction des clôtures des deux côtés du dit chemin, y compris la moitié des clôtures qui sont, par la loi, à la charge de certains propriétaires riverains du chemin en question dans la paroisse de St-Luc et dans celle de Laprairie ;

"Considérant qu'il a de plus ordonné que tous ces travaux seraient vendus pour être faits à l'entreprise et que tous les contribuables y désignés seraient appelés, y compris les propriétaires riverains 'à contribuer pour 'le tout, selon la valeur de leurs terres aux 'frais et au coût des travaux à faire,' et que cela est contraire aux dispositions du code municipal et rend nul le procès-verbal ;

"Considérant que la répartition faite par le dit O. N. E. Boucher, le 15 de juin 1882, et déposée au bureau du conseil, le trois de juillet, de la même année, en exécution du dit procès-verbal, et la vente au rabais faite des travaux du dit chemin, sont nulles aussi par suite de la nullité radicale du procès-verbal ;

"La cour déclare nuls le dit procès-verbal, la dite répartition, et la dite vente au rabais, et déboute la demanderesse de son action avec dépens en faveur de la défenderesse, distraits à Maitres DeBellefeuille & Bonin, ses avocats.

Geoffrion, Rinfret & Dorion pour la demanderesse.

DeBellefeuille & Bonin pour la défenderesse.
(J. J. B.)

COMPULSORY INSURANCE.

An interesting experiment, or series of experiments, has lately been made in Germany on the subject of compulsory insurance, by the industrial classes, against sickness and disablement. For some years there has existed in different German States legal provision for requiring workmen to become members of benefit societies of one kind or another; and since 1876 it has been compulsory throughout the empire for those under sixteen years of age to subscribe to their communal benefit society.

A new law passed last year, and coming into operation on the 1st December next,

recognizes and widely extends the existing system, making subscription to local or trade benefit funds obligatory upon all artisans, agricultural laborers, and employés on daily wages generally, as well as the smaller class of employers. The amount to be subscribed is about two per cent. of the wages earned, against which is provided, in case of sickness, medical attendance and necessaries of all kinds, and a weekly allowance proportioned to the wages of the recipient; and in case of death a lump sum also calculated upon the deceased's wages.

The experiment will be watched with interest by all those interested in the theory and administration of the English poor laws. The new German law is identical in principle with the scheme of National Insurance propounded by the Rev. W. L. Blackley. Should it give satisfactory results, an impetus will be given to the movement in favor of legislation in the same direction in this country, and a prospect opened of reforming the poor laws off the face of the statute-book.—*Law Times*.

GENERAL NOTES.

The throwing of shrimps into the streets, especially as it may be taken for granted that shrimps so treated are not of the freshest, is an objectionable practice, says a London journal, and the Lambeth Vestry were but doing their duty in prosecuting a man who did it. It is a pity, however, that the Vestry are not better instructed in Natural History. In the charge the shrimps were described as "certain fish," and as the magistrate could not hold that shrimps are fish, the case was dismissed.

A seller of 'lucky balls' at Manchester seems to have had a lucky escape. The children who bought them were told that by the investment of twopenny they had a chance of finding a half-crown, shilling, and so on down to a farthing, inside. On being opened, none of the balls appeared to contain more than a half-penny, and on this ground, apparently, the magistrate decided that there was no lottery. The balls with money inside are exactly analogous to the packets of tea with trinkets inside, decided in *Taylor v. Smetten*, 52 Law J. Rep. M. C. 101, to amount to a lottery. The absence of proof that there were prizes in the balls could not weigh against the statement that there were. A lottery is none the less a lottery because it is also a fraud. The stipendiary compromised matters by making the defendant pay the cost of the summons, which was Cadi justice. However, the juvenile mind in Manchester will probably not in future be taught gambling by a system so irresistible that the blanks are sweet-meats.—*Law Journal*.