

then recently called, appearing before the Court of Appeal, over which the Master of the Rolls, the late Sir George Jessel, presided. The novitiate had evidently prepared a most elaborate statement of his case, and seemed determined that it should be heard throughout. He poured forth argument after argument into the unwilling ears of the judges, who tried in vain to put an end to him. If ever there was a judge who could put down a persistent and implacable advocate, and make him think less of himself than was habitual to him, it was Sir George Jessel; but in this instance he was overmatched. The enemy had always some fresh point to open out, and of course it must be listened to before it could be refuted. At length he mentioned one which Sir George said he would at once refuse to hear discussed—it ought to have been taken in the court below. "But, my lord, I did take it in the court below, and the judge stopped me." The chief revived. He looked forward over his desk, and said earnestly to his persecutor: "Do you mean really to say, sir, that he stopped you?" "Yes, my lord; he really stopped me." "Did he?" said the chief "you would much oblige me by telling me how he did it; the process may be useful to me in future."

Mr. Serjeant Robinson adds some new stories (new, at least, to us) to the many told of Mr. Justice Maule. A witness who had given his evidence in such a way as satisfied everybody in court that he was committing perjury, being cautioned by the judge, said at last: "My lord, you may believe me or not, but I have stated not a word that is false, for I have been wedded to the truth from my infancy." "Yes, sir," said Maule, "but the question is how long you have been a widower." Nothing would restrain him, if an out-of-the-way notion came into his head, especially if it was a satirical one. On a question of costs coming before him, he remarked: "This seems to me quite a novel application. I am asked to declare what amounts to this, that, in an action by A. against B., C., who seems to have less to do with the case than even I have, ought to pay the costs. I do not believe that any such absurd law has ever been laid down—

although, it is true, I have not yet seen the last number of the Queen's Bench Reports." He was trying once a man charged with an assault upon a female. The defence set up was consent on the part of the prosecutrix, and Maule soon made up his mind that there was abundant ground for it; but it was a question for the jury, although in summing up he pretty clearly indicated to them his opinion as to the course they ought to take. But, as often happens when an interesting young specimen of the other sex is concerned, juries are apt to wink at little foibles which they would not tolerate in their own. In this instance they seemed for a long time very reluctant to adopt the judge's view; but he generally got his own way, and, having interposed with two or three sarcastic remarks during their deliberations, they at length acquitted the prisoner, whom Maule addressed in these words: "Let me, my man, give you a bit of advice. The next time you indulge in these unseemly familiarities, I recommend you to insist on your accomplice giving her consent in writing, and take care that she puts her signature to the document, otherwise, it seems to me, you may get before a jury who will be satisfied with nothing else."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

JUDICIAL NOTICE—ALCOHOL AS AN INTOXICANT.

The Georgia Supreme Court, in *Snider v. State* (Oct. 17, 1888), gave the following opinion:—

That alcohol is an intoxicant is as well known and established as any other physical fact. There is not one man in ten thousand, nor a hundred thousand, who, if asked whether alcohol is intoxicating, would not reply immediately in the affirmative. It is not a purely scientific fact, it is a fact that every person of the commonest understanding knows. Indeed, it is a matter of common knowledge that alcohol is the intoxicating element of the various forms of beverages known as "spirituous and intoxicating liquors." It is known by the people generally as well as they know that the sun produces heat, that summer is succeeded by winter, that flowers bloom in the spring, that the earth revolves, or that the blood circulates