

Failure to assist a sick passenger to alight from a train at the place of his destination led to serious consequences in *Weightman v. Louisville, N. O. & T. R. Co.*, decided by the Mississippi Supreme Court, March 20, 1893. The Court held that where a railway company received a sick passenger, with the consent of the conductor of the train and the ticket agent, who were informed of his serious illness, and of the necessity of his having assistance when he should arrive at his destination, but the conductor failed to have him aroused and put off there, but carried him thirty miles beyond, where he was put off, alone, at a small station, at 2 a.m., and allowed to remain there forty hours before being returned to his destination on one of the Company's trains, and his illness was so increased during his exposure that he died, the Company was liable.

A notable event of the past month was the completion by Mr. Strachan Bethune, Q. C., of his fiftieth year at the bar. The *tableau* shows that Mr. Bethune was admitted in May, 1843, but were it not for this evidence few would suspect from the robust appearance and active habits of the gentleman referred to that half a century had flown. We are sure that his *confrères* all join heartily in the wish that his familiar figure may long be seen in the usual haunts of active practitioners.

SUPERIOR COURT—DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.

AYLMER, February 24, 1887.

Coram WURTELE, J.

EGAN et al. v. THOMSON.

Sale—Warranty—Constituted rents representing cens et rentes.

HELD:—1. *A vendor of real estate is not bound by law to warrant the purchaser against rentes constituées representing cens et rentes; and therefore in the absence of a special warranty in the deed, a sale of lands situate within the limits of a seigniorie is subject to such constituted rents, arrears excepted.*