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Mr. Justice Chitty, in *Twogood* v. *Pirie*, 56 L. T. Rep. (N. S.) 394, has decided that "Jubilee" is not a valid trade mark. He said:—"It is not obviously meaningless or not descriptive with reference to note paper, because it may be note paper which is produced in the Jubilee year. I have said the Jubilee year. Mr. Aston argued at some little length that the word 'Jubilee' was not a good English word, but it is plain it is a common English word, and used also without reference to the term 'year.' The term 'Jubilee' is used by several writers of authority, not of the present day, but of times past, such as Dryden and Sir Walter Scott, and I could give many others, but I only mention these because I happen to have before me Webster's Dictionary which gives quotations from both these authors."

In these days of large payments to authors for copyrights, the sums allotted to ancient positions like that of the Poet Laureate are utterly insignificant, and the office would be more onerous than profitable if the Laureate were unable, like other authors, to dispose of the title. The *Law Journal* on this subject, says:—"A weekly contemporary, who professes to be at the bottom of the well in respect of his facts, states that Lord Tennyson has received 700*l.* from a publisher for his 'Jubilee Ode,' and suggests that as the Poet Laureate receives 200*l.* a year and a butt of wine for his services, this sum should be accounted for to the Crown. The butt of wine picturesquely introduced, and the other gifts in kind to the Laureate have long been commuted for 100*l.* a year, which Lord Tennyson duly receives less income tax. If the statement as to the 700*l.* is more accurate, the comment on it shows a not uncommon confusion as to the law of copyright. The Poet Laureate is retained by the Queen, not to produce copyright for the benefit of the Crown, but to write odes for her personal gratification and use. When he has 'said or sung' the ode commanded his duty is at an end. The right to multiply copies of it belongs to himself."

An article in the *Law Quarterly Review*, for April, on Preventive Jurisdiction, says, in a note referring to the prohibition of indecent publications:— "The Louisiana Criminal Code (513) enacts that 'any person who shall publish any account of any trial for rape, adultery, offences against decency, etc., containing any indecent or wanton details, shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, *and* imprisoned not exceeding sixty days, *if the account be substantially true*; but if it be false the punishment shall be doubled.' If there were some such law in England, the trial of celebrated divorce cases would not inflict the harm they now do on the morality of the people. The French and Belgian penal codes prohibit the sale, distribution, etc., of publications which are 'contrary to good morals' (*contraires aux bonnes mœurs.*)"

In a treatise upon insanity, by Mr. J. H. Lloyd, M.D., of the University of Pennsylvania, the writer says:—"The class of lunatics from whom are recruited most of the criminal insane comprises the patients with elaborate, systematized delusions. These are the monomaniacs, or, as the Germans call them, the cases of original insanity, or *Primäre Verrücktheit.* This has sometimes been called the 'insanity of character.' Its roots are deep in the very construction of the man's brain; he was born with a bad brain, which is bound not to perform properly its function of ideation. It will not elaborate good thought or sound sentiment in whatever environment it is placed, and whatever sensations stimulate it to its special reflexes of comparison and action—at least thus we are taught to believe of these congenital fools. Here is where a fallacy, I think, creeps into the admirable logic of those who have described this class. While it is true, in every sense, that there is a class of men born with poorly constructed brains, it is not so applicable a truth that they must necessarily be forever in the grip of a fate which holds them all equally irrespons-