I. Private International Law.

Bills of Exchange: Report.

Negotiable Securities. The plan of the *lex mercatoria* is the English system as regards negotiable instruments.

General Average: Report.

Patents of Invention. Trade Marks. Copyright.

Bankruptcy: Report.

Foreign Judgements: Report.

On the desirability of establishing a uniform practice for taking Evidence: Foreign Tribunals in different Countries.

II. Public International Law.

The first Rule of the Declaration of Paris.

Codification of International Law.

Extradition of Criminals.

The limits to Arbitration for the Settlement of International Disputes.

The Law of Maritime Capture.

The first Article of the Treaty of Washington.

The Rights and Duties of Neutrals.

Collisions at Sea.

Conventions for the Relief of Shipwrecked Mariners.

International Tribunals of Egypt.

Miscellaneous Papers.

CURRENT EVENTS.

ENGLAND.

Liability of Master.—In *Charles* v. *Taylor*, 38 L. T. Rep. (N. S.) 773, decided by the English Court of Appeal on the 3rd of June last, it is held that where two persons are working for the same master, for a common general object, there is a common employment which exempts the master from liability to one of them for injury caused by the negligence of the other, although the work on which they are engaged is not the same. In this case, the plaintiff was hired by a man who had contracted to unload a coal barge at defendants' brewery, to assist in unloading; he was paid by the defendants, and defendants alone could discharge him. While employed in carrying coal, he was injured through the negligence of defendants' servants who were moving barrrels in the brewery. It was held that there was evidence to justify a finding that plaintiff was defendants' servant, and was engaged in a common employment with the person who caused the injury, and therefore he could not recover. The test in all these cases as to whether two persons employed by the same master are fellow-servants is, are they subject to the same general control, coupled with an engagement in the same common pursuit? If so, they are fellow-servants. Wood's Mast. and Serv. 837; *Rourke* v. *White Moss Colliery Co.*, L. R., 1 C. P. D. 556. In the latter case, workmen employed by a contractor who had engaged to sink a shaft for defendant, defendant agreeing to furnish the steam power necessary in prosecuting the work, were held to be fellow-servants of the engineer employed by defendant to run the engine furnishing the power. See, also, *Priestley* v. *Fowler*, 3 M. & W. 1; *Wiggett* v. *Fox*, L. R., 6 C. P. 24; *Illinois Cent. R. R. Co.* v. *Cox*, 21 Ill. 20. Also *Chicago, etc., R. R. Co.* v. *Murphy*, 53 id. 236; *Dalyell* v. *Tyrer*, E. B. & E. 899. See, however, *Swainson* v. *N. E. Railway Co.*, 38 L. T. Rep. (N. S.) 201; *Murray* v. *Carrie*, 23 id. 557; *Indermaur* v. *Dames*, 14 id. 564; *Bartonshill Coal Co.* v. *McGuire*, 3 Macqueen, 307; *Abraham* v. *Reynolds*, 5 H. & N. 143; *Smith* v. *Steele*, 32 L. T. Rep. (N. S.) 195.

Plans for Court Use.—The Lord Chief-Justice of England the other day alluded in terms of strong disapprobation to the unwieldy size of the plans which are prepared by those who are intrusted with the duty of making plans for the purposes of a trial. When a plan is produced in order to explain a case to a judge or jury it too frequently turns out to be of gigantic dimensions; folded in innumerable folds; far too large to be expanded with convenience on the judge's desk or on the counsel's table; concealing, when opened, every other paper within range of several square feet—in fact, a perfect nuisance to anybody who has to do with it. Frequently, there is no sort of pretence for this inconvenient amplitude, the plan proving to be nothing but a few colored lines, including vast blank spaces. We suppose the idea is to have a plan large enough to be seen by the jury when placed on the table at a distance from them. It would generally be far better to have a greater number of small plans for use in the jury-box; and in all cases where a plan is made for the use of the judge it should be of a handy size. No one who has not ex-