"posed of twelve, but nine can find a ver-
"dict. In the North-West Territories Act,
"the Act itself declares that the jury shall
"consist of six, and this was the number of
"the jury in this instance. Would the
"Stipendiary Magistrate have been justified
"in impannelling twelve, when the Statute
"directs him to impannel six only? It was
"further complained that this power of life
"and death was too great to be entrusted to
"a Stipendiary Magistrate.

"What are the safeguards?

"The Stipendiary Magistrate must be a
"barrister of at least five years standing.
"There must be associated with him a
"Justice of the Peace and a jury of six. The
"court must be an open public court. The
"prisoner is allowed to make full answer
"and defence by counsel. Section 77 permits
"him to appeal to the Court of Queen's
"Bench in Manitoba, when the evidence is
"produced, and he is again heard by counsel,
"and three judges re-consider his case.
"Again, the evidence taken by the Stipen-
"diary Magistrate, or that caused to be taken
"by him, must, before the sentence is carried
"into effect, be forwarded to the Minister of
"Justice; and sub-section eight requires the
"Stipendiary Magistrate to postpone the
"execution from time to time, until such
"report is received, and the pleasure of the
"Governor thereon is communicated to the
"Lieutenant-Governor. Thus, before sent-
"ence is carried out, the prisoner is heard
"twice in court, through counsel, and his case
"must have been considered in Council, and
"the pleasure of the Governor thereon com-
"municated to the Lieutenant-Governor.

"It seems to me the law is not open to the
"charge of unduly or hastily confiding the
"power in the tribunals before which the
"prisoner has been heard. The sentence,
"when the prisoner appeals, cannot be car-
"ried into effect until his case has been
"three times heard, in the manner above
"stated."

The evidence of the prisoner's guilt, both upon written documents signed by himself and by other testimony, was so conclusive that it was not disputed by his counsel. They contended, however, that he was not responsible for his acts, and rested their defence upon the ground of insanity.

The case was left to the jury in a very full charge, and the law, as regards the defence of insanity, clearly stated in a manner to which no exception was taken, either at the trial or in the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba, or before the Privy Council.

2. With regard to the sanity of the prisoner and his responsibility in law for his acts, there has been much public discussion.

Here again it should be sufficient to point out that this defence was expressly raised before the jury, the proper tribunal for its decision; that the propriety of their unanimous verdict was challenged before the full court in Manitoba, when the evidence was discussed at length and the verdict unanimously affirmed. Before the Privy Council no attempt was made to dispute the correctness of this decision.

The learned Chief Justice of Manitoba says in his judgment: "I have carefully read the
"evidence and it appears to me that the
"jury could not reasonably have come to
"any other conclusion than the verdict of
"guilty. There is not only evidence to sup-
"port the verdict, but it vastly prepon-
"derates."

And again: "I think the evidence upon
"the question of insanity shows that the
"prisoner did know that he was acting
"illegally, and that he was responsible for
"his acts."

[Concluded in next issue.]

GENERAL NOTES.

What contemptible questions the law is compelled to stoop to is illustrated in the case of *Le May* v. *Welch*, 51 L. T. Rep. (N.S.) 867, where the Court of Appeals gravely sit in judgment on the shape of "a dude" collar, on a charge of infringement of patent. Baggallay, L. J., says: "Here is a collar of particular shape, which the plaintiffs call the 'Tandem Collar.' It is a collar which encircles the neck, as all collars do, but it has no band like the old-fashioned collars. It has a stud-hole at the bottom, leaving a considerable amount of space above, not only up to the line where the collar encircles the neck, but a broad rim before there comes a cut in the collar, which cut has been referred to very much. It has been called a segmental cut. A more correct way of describing the collar would be 'an all-round collar,' having a wedge-like form cut into it," etc. And two other judges also express opinions on the momentous question of novelty of invention.—*Albany Law Journal.*