### The Legal Hews.

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Four executions have taken place in Canada within a few weeks, for the crime of There is no reason to suspect, in any of these cases, that the verdict of the jury was founded upon doubtful evidence, or that the punishment was not due to the crime. But there is one point in connection with these cases which seems to be forced upon the attention of the most indifferent observer, and that is the necessity of imposing more stringent rules upon sheriffs and gaolers with reference to the communications which pass between convicted persons and the outside world. In almost every instance there has been a daily and hourly correspondence permitted between prisoner and the reporters for the press, as well as others who have no immediate connection with the convict or his family. This publicity we have been accustomed to regard as an evil incident of the administration of justice in the United States, and its introduction into Canada should be strenuously resisted as tending to bring the authority of the law into contempt. The sheriff ought not to permit communication between his prisoner and anybody who chooses to make him a visit; still less ought he to permit the gaoler or turnkeys to gossip with reporters over every act and saying of the man awaiting execution. A monstrous example of the length to which the abuse has gone is afforded by the publication of the following telegram from Mr. F. X. Lemieux to Remi Lamontagne, who was executed at Sherbrooke on the 19th instant, for a murder committed in circumstances of unusual atrocity :--

"All my efforts are in vain: entertain no further hope. Men do not pardon, but God alone is truly merciful. With all my heart I wish you the courage necessary to bear the terrible trial. It is sad to die young, healthy and vigorous, but in fifty years the judge and jury who have condensed you will in their turn be judged and will not perhaps, like you, enjoy the advantage of being ready for death. Farewell forever, dear client, on revoir, in eternity. My children and myself

pray to the good God for you. I wished to go and see you, but remained here to endeavor to save you. I know you will die like a Christian and a brave man.

We do not wish to make any comment upon this extraordinary communication. It could only have been written under the influence of excitement, and was evidently not intended for publication. But what shall be said of a system which tolerates the communication of such matter to the re-How are judges and juries to porters? perform faithfully and conscientiously their painful duty if they are exposed to such attacks? The occasion seems to call for a united and energetic remonstrance from the bench and from all who are interested in the proper administration of justice, and the adoption of regulations which shall render the repetition of such a scandal impossible.

In Græme v. Globe Printing Co., which came before the Master in Chambers at Toronto, on the 5th of November, the question of the admissibility of the evidence of a witness under sentence of death was con-The action was for libel growing out of a newspaper article in which, as the plaintiff charged, it was asserted that he was in some way connected with the murler of one Benwell. The article appeared subsequent to the trial and conviction of one Birchall for the murder of Benwell, and Birchall was at the time in gaol under sen-The plaintiff desired to tence of death. obtain the evidence of Birchall to establish that he (Birchall) had not said that the plaintiff was in any way connected with the murder of Benwell. The sentence of death was to have been executed on Birchall on the 14th of November, 1890. On the 4th of November, 1890, the plaintiff moved before the Master in Chambers for an order to examine Birchall as a witness in the case and to use his depositions at the trial, which would not take place in the ordinary course till after his execution. The defendant's counsel contended, inter alia, that Birchall was civilly dead, and was not a competent witness, and therefore that the order should not be made. Regina v. Webb, 11 Cox. 133. was cited. The plaintiff's counsel contended that all disabilities of witnesses are now

removed in Ontario by ss. 2 and 3 of the Evidence Act, R. S. O., c. 61. The Master in Chambers held, following Reg. v. Webb, that Birchall, being a person under sentence of death, was not a competent witness, and refused to make the order. This order, on appeal, was upheld by Chief Justice Galt, but other grounds were assigned.

#### COUR SUPÉRIEURE.

Malbaie, 2 septembre 1890. Coram Gagné, J.

In re Geo. DuBerger, failli, et Divers créanciers, colloqués; et J. A. J. Kane, contestant.

Faillite—Frais privilégiés.

- Jugé:—1. Que les frais d'ouverture et d'administration de la faillite ne sont pas en général faits dans l'intérêt des créanciers hypothécaires, dont les droits sont assurés.
- Que les frais qui ont pour objet la conservation et la liquidation des biens immobiliers peuvent seuls être considérés comme frais de justice privilégiés.

Jugement:-

- "La Cour, etc....
- "Attendu que le dit curateur a, dans son bordereau de collocation, réparti le montant total des frais de la faillite sur le produit de la vente des meubles et sur celui de la vente des immeubles, au pro rata du prix de vente des dits meubles et immeubles, par privilége et par préférence aux créanciers hypothécaires;

"Attendu que le contestant se plaint de cette répartition alléguant qu'elle a l'effet de faire payer par les créanciers hypothécaires, non-seulement les frais de vente des dits immeubles, mais encore la plus grande partie des frais de syndicat et de faillite, et d'empêcher le dit contestant d'être colloqué de sa créance hypothécaire :

"Considérant que cette manière de répartir les frais sans tenir compte de l'objet spécial pour lequel ils ont été encourus, est illégale;

Que les frais de faillite ne sont privilégiés sur les immeubles qu'autant qu'ils ont été faits dans l'intérêt de la masse hypothécaire, et que le privilége n'existe pas pour les frais qui n'intéressent que la masse chirographaire;

Que les frais d'ouverture et d'administration de la faillite ne sont pas en général faits

dans l'intérêt des créanciers hypothécaires, dont les droits sont assurés, et peuvent être exercés indépendamment de la faillite;

Que les frais qui ont pour objet la conservation et la liquidation des biens immobiliers, peuvent seuls être considérés comme frais de justice privilégiés, et que le curateur n'aurait dû colloquer que ces frais, par privilége sur le produit de la vente des immeubles :

Que le curateur n'a pas indiqué d'une manière suffisante dans son bordereau de collocation, l'objet spécial pour lequel les frais ont été encourus, et qu'il est impossible de constater d'une manière exacte quels sont les frais qui ont été faits dans l'intérêt de la masse chirographaire, et ceux qui l'ont été dans l'intérêt de la masse hypothécaire;

"Considérant néanmoins que le curateur a colloqué sur le produit de la vente des immeubles, la plus grande partie des frais généraux de la faillite, au détriment du contestant qui est créancier hypothécaire;

"Maintient la contestation, déclare irrégulier et met de côté, le bordereau de collocation préparé en cette cause, ordonne au curateur d'en préparer un nouveau, d'après lequel les frais de la faillite seront payés et colloqués sur le produit de la vente des meubles, sauf et excepté les frais de justice qui ont pu être faits au profit des créanciers hypothécaires ou dans leur intérêt, savoir, les frais et déboursés du curateur, nécessaires pour la conservation et liquidation des biens immobiliers, lesquels frais devront être détaillés suffisamment et seront colloqués par privilége et par préférence aux créanciers hypothécaires, sur le produit de la vente des immeubles, au pro rata du prix de vente des dits immeubles; les frais des procédures faites dans l'intérêt commun des créanciers chirographaires et hypothécaires, telles que les annonces de vente et autres s'il y en a, seront, dans les circonstances, répartis sur le produit de la vente des meubles et sur celui de la vente des immeubles, au pro rata du prix de vente d'iceux, et la balance du produit des biens du failli sera allouée à qui de droitavec dépens contre le curateur."

G. A. Kane pour le contestant.

Angers & Martin pour le curateur.

(O. A.)

### COUR SUPÉRIEURE.

Malbain, 10 septembre 1890. Coram GAGNÉ, J.

'J. COUTURIER V. J. COUTURIER, et DUFOUR et COUTURIER, opposants.

Société—Saisie de la partie indivise d'un des co-associés.

Juga:-Que les biens d'une société, ni la partie indivise d'un des co-associés, ne peuvent être saisis, pour la dette d'un des co-associés.

Jugement --

"Considérant que les effets saisis en cette cause sont la propriété des opposants, savoir, la société commerciale "Dufour & Couturier," et qu'ils l'étaient lors de la dite saisie;

"Considérant que le jugement obtenu par le demandeur, n'a pas été rendu contre la dite société, mais contre l'un des associés seulement, savoir, le dit défendeur;

"Considérant que le demandeur ne peut faire saisir les biens de la dite société, ni même la partie indivise du défendeur dans les effets saisis;

"Maintient l'opposition en cette cause, etc." Angers & Martin pour les opposants.

J. S. Perrault pour le demandeur.

(CLAL)

### QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

LONDON, Oct. 28, 1890.

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND CITIZENS OF MANCHESTER V. WILLIAMS.

Libel-Corporation-Power to Maintain Action. Point of law set down to be disposed of before trial.

Action by the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Manchester to recover damages from the defendant for a libel written and caused by him to be printed in the Manchester Examiner and Times, meaning as the plaintiffs alleged, that bribery and corruption existed in three departments of the Manchester City Council, and that the plaintiffs were either parties thereto or culpably ignorant thereof, and that the said bribery and corruption prevailed to such an extent as to render necessary an inquiry by a parliamentary commission.

The defendant objected that a municipal corporation could not sue in its corporate

capacity in respect of the alleged words in the sense complained of.

The Court (DAY, J., and LAWRANCE, J.) held that the action was not maintainable, and gave judgment for the defendant.

#### CHANCERY DIVISION.

LONDON, Nov. 10, 12, 1890.

Before KAY, J.

### RICHARDS V. BUTCHER.

Trade-mark - Special and distinctive Words used before 1875-User as a Trade-mark-Association with other Words and Marks.

This was a motion to expunge two trademarks, "Monopole" and "Dry Monopole," used in connection with champagne, and registered on July 28, 1882, by Messrs. Heidsieck & Co., of Rheims, under the Registration of Trade-marks Act, 1875, s. 10, as " a special and distinctive word or words used as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act." The motion was made on the grounds (1) that the words were not special and distinctive, and (2) that the words had not been used alone, but always in association with other words or marks. The alleged user related to labels, wrappers, corks, and cases. The label on each bottle bore the words "Monopole" or "Dry Monopole" in Roman letters, with the words "Heidsieck & Co.. Rheims, established 1875," underneath in a running hand. The wrapper round each bottle was substantially similar to the label. The corks were branded on the sides with the words "Monopole" or "Dry Monopole." and on the bottom with a comet with " Heidseick & Co." around it. The cases in which the wine was sold bore on one side the brand of "Monopole," and at one end the brand of "Heidsieck & Co.," in a circular or semicircular form, and the word "Rheims" running across an anchor.

KAY, J., said that in order to register a word or words of this kind, not being fancy words, it was necessary that they should have been used, and used by themselves, as trade-marks before the passing of the Act; that the user of the word as a trade-mark meant the impressing of that word either on the goods or some wrapper or case containing the goods in such a way as that the public would understand that the word alone was intended to be used as a trade-mark; that in none of the alleged instances of user now before the Court had the words "Monopole" or "Dry Monopole" been so used; and made an order accordingly, expunging the trademarks in question, with costs.

#### FIRE INSURANCE.

(By the late Mr. Justice Mackay.)

[Registered in accordance with the Copyright Act.] CHAPTER VIII.

INTERPRETATION OF THE CONTRACT.
[Continued from p. 406,]

The proferens verba in the Roman law (or stipulator) was the person to whom the stipulation was made. He put the question. The other answered. Burge Suretyship, p. 42. Yet words of warranty by an assured if written by the assurer, ought to be interpreted against the writer. (Sed is not the assured the writer of such?)

In Notman v. The Anchor Insurance Co., 4 C.B. (N.S.) 476, the Court held the insurance company to be the proferens, and that interpretation was to be against it.

If obscurity be in an expression in a policy by the fault of the agent of the insurer, who wrote it, *semble* interpretation is to be against him, as against a seller.

"La rédaction de la police étant le fait des assureurs, les obscurités doivent être interprêtées contre eux." No. 66, Rolland de Villargues, Ass. Terr.

Query? as to this rule. It might be so as regards the obligations assumed by the assurer by the policy. But query as regards obligations such as warranties assumed by the assured, or stated in the policy to be upon him. He ought to check the writing. The agent writing may, as regards such obligations, be held agent of the assured.

Where there is a covenant in a lease not to assign without the lessor's leave in writing first had and obtained, a parol license will be in vain (2 Troplong, Louage) unless admitted.

Roe exd. Gregson v. Harrison, 2 T. R., cited in Espinasse's N. P. Ev.

Ought the above to be? Yet is it ever unfair to hold that the parties most probably 434.

meant what they expressed? that they could make that convention to have force between them as Code Civil has force for all?

In Judge Smith's case 1 it was otherwise judged. His builder was to have no claim for extras except he could produce an order, in writing. The builder took a parol order and aske 1 Judge Smith on faits et articles, did you not order so and so? Judge Smith declined to answer, and the Court of Appeals condemned him, taking the question as answered in the affirmative, and himself liable though no order in writing was produced.

#### § 218. Suretyship.

The contract of suretyship may be subject to a condition, so that the surety will be discharged if the condition be not performed by the creditor. In French law, interpretation is to be in favor of cautions. There are paid cautioners now, commonly.

Exceptiones assecuratorum, si aliquid dubii habent, non admittuntur. No. 94. 1 Disc. Casaregis.

Exceptions in policies are to be interpreted against insurance companies.<sup>2</sup>

Insurance is effected on wheat, corn, or pease in ship so and so; what is covered? Only wheat, only pease, only corn? Or all of them, in such quantities as may be? Semble, all; the interpretation being "whether wheat, corn, or pease."

Conditions are to be construed against those for whose benefit they are introduced.<sup>3</sup>
Arnould says the insured are to have the

benefit of doubt.

Suppose a bond by a debtor for £500 repayable fifteen days after demand in writing

upon him; surely verbal demand won't do.

3 Catlin v. Springfield F. Ins. Co., 1 Sumner's Rep.

Cont. d'Assurance.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Kennedy, appellant, v. Smith, respondent, 6 L.C.R., Upon a building contract though no extra work is to be allowed except upon written orders of the proprietor, verbal orders by him will bind him, if they be proved either by written order, or by oath of the proprietor. The proprietor cannot refuse to answer on oath as to the orders. Art. 1793, modern C. C. orders writing for such extras, so oath cannot be according to Troplong; but Merlin contra. See Merlin, Police et

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Blackett v. R. Exc. Acc. Co., 2 Cr. and Jer. Palmer v. Warren Inc. Co., 1 Story.

Well, this is not a better case than is the insurer's often.

Where a lease contains a clause not to sublet but to tenants "qui conviennent au bailleur," the landlord cannot object whimsically, but must give good reasons for any objections by him, Journ du Fal.: of 1864, p. 1044. Approbation tacit by the proprietor makes him non recevable to contest the validity of the sous bail, (Ib.) note.-Vo. Bail § 9, Roll. de V. Subletting not to be but by consent in writing of the landlord; writing is not a condition essential of the consent; but consent verbal and commencement de preuve par écrit is as good. (Ib)

This agrees with Pothier who says that contracts are to be interpreted in favor of the person who obliges himself to do anything, (yet is not the insurance company the person who obliges himself to pay?)

The insurer is a kind of caution. On the principle of his contract resembling suretyship, the interpretation ought to be against the insured, à la décharge de l'assureur. Suretyship may be salarie, bilateral, conditional.

§ 219. Examples of interpretation.

Suppose the insured to say that his house is connected with another by an opening in the wall between them, and the policy to go on to say that an iron door is to be placed there in May, (no peine de nu lité.) Suppose the iron door to be placed only on 1st of June; fire to happen on 1st December following, in a general conflagration, quid? The company would have to pay.

Suppose in a policy, iron door be stated, a plan of it to be first approved of by this company, but door to be placed first, then the plan, and a letter stating that the door is placed, to be sent to the company's board of directors, who never complain, but are silent, surely the doctrine of ratification will rule, though the word "first" be in the (so-called) condition.

Bayley, J., says, in Ritchie v. Atkinson, 1 there would often be great injustice done by holding a clause a condition precedent, and none by a different construction.

§ 220. Conditions in policies sometimes directory.

May not some conditions in policies be

held (like clauses in statutes) rather directory, than other?

In 12 Wheaton, 81, Judge Story held that some of the provisions of the Charter of the Bank of the United States were directory, rather than conditions precedent; and that what are to be deemed one and what other must depend upon a sound construction of the nature and object of each regulation, and upon apparent intention.1

In Frost's case 2 interpretation of statutes. (even in favor of life) will not be literal always.

Stat. of Treasons' end and object will be provided for, though its formalities will not have to be observed always. Yet in the Statute of Wills literal interpretation will be maintained.

Suppose a man to say, water on each "story"; would that include the basement or the attic? Or suppose he said, "each flat."3, In descriptions an insurance company might sometimes charge the insured with being false, and force him into having to argue that the basement is a story; e.g., if the insured were to describe a two story and basement as three stories.

Usage is admitted to explain doubtful words. See rules for meaning of words, 2 Dwarris, "ut commune vulgus."

"In case of other insurance, notice to be given and endorsed upon the policy or approved in writing by the insurance company, else policy to cease." The insured made other insurance, and gave written notice which the secretary of the company acknowledged, but no endorsement in writing, nor approval in writing was made; yet the assured recovered. The letter of the contract was not carried out, yet the condition was sufficiently complied with by the assured, it was held. 4

If I effect an insurance on my two houses Nos. 105 and 106, for \$4,000, does this work

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> P. 579, Vol. 9, (1854) La Annual R.

<sup>2 2</sup> Moody C. C. Res.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See 1 N. Y. Legal Observer, and 2 Parsons, pp. 48. 49, note. Dr. Johnson's Dictionary was referred to, for an explanation of the word "provisionally," 2 B. & P. New Rep.

<sup>4 5</sup> Hill, 147. Suppose other insurance on one of the subjects only, and not notified; would the policy be totally vitiated?

<sup>1 10</sup> East.

to cover a loss of, say, \$3,000 happening to No. 105; or is the insurance to read \$4,000 on the two houses, to wit, \$2,000 on each? The two apparently are insured as one *corps*.

Suppose a condition in an insurance policy to read, "no turnace shall be introduced into said house without leave in writing of the insurers being obtained." Would parol license be no good, as in Roe v. Harrison. Suppose the reading to be "previous leave in writing," and leave in writing be obtained after; surely that would do. So here are examples of, 1st, literal interpretation; 2nd, non-literal interpretation.

# SUPERIOR COURT—MONTREAL.\* Capias—Assignment by debtor in trust—Demand

of judicial abandonment—Art. 798, C. C. P.—Legal attorney.

Held:—1. Affirming the judgment of Wurtele, J., M. L. R., 6 S. C. 234, That where a creditor, by filing his claim with the trustee and receiving dividend, has acquiesced in a voluntary assignment in trust made by his debtor for the benefit of his creditors, such creditor is estopped from demanding, immediately after, that the debtor shall make a judicial abandonment; and therefore he is not entitled to obtain the issue of a writ of capias on the ground that his debtor has refused to make a judicial abandonment.

2. An attorney ad litem, even when he holds a power of attorney "to take all such steps by legal proceedings or otherwise as he might think necessary," is not authorized, under Art. 798, C.C.P., to make the affidavit for capias, the "legal attorney" referred to in the article being not the procurator ad litem, but the procurator ad hoc negotium.—Boston Woven Hose Co. v Fenwick, in Review, Johnson, C. J., Jetté, Tellier, JJ., Nov. 15, 1890.

Municipal Law—Meeting of Municipal Council
—Adjournment—By-law, Publication of.
Held:—When a general meeting of a muni-

<sup>1</sup> 2 T. R. 425.

<sup>2</sup> Yet according to the English Law of Trustees it would not. See Hill on Trustees, p. 369.

<sup>8</sup> If on change of name by a widow, loss of legacy is ordered by will, she does not lose the legacy if she remarry with a man of the same name, though the testator meant to prevent her marrying again.

To appear in Montreal Law Reports, 6 S.C.

cipal council, regularly summoned, has been properly adjourned to another day, the meeting held in pursuance of such adjournment is regular and legal, although not preceded by the notice required for the original meeting, the adjourned meeting being a continuation of the original meeting, and the two forming together but one session.

- 2. Where a procèverbal has been on the table during the deliberation of the council thereon, and the members of the council and the persons interested therein who were present knew the tenor of such procèsverbal, it was not necessary to read the procèsverbal, the examination consisting in such case of the discussion with full knowledge of its contents.
- 3. Where it has been decided by a resolution that a councillor is not personally interested, such resolution is final and has full effect.
- 4. Where the notice given by the secretary-treasurer of the passing of a by-law is irregular and insufficient, such irregularity does not entail the nullity of the by-law, but merely suspends its going into execution until duly published.—Provost v. Corporation de la Paroisse de Ste. Anne de Varennes, Wurtele, J., Sept. 1, 1890.

Railway Act — Expropriation — Indemnity to Proprietor—Trees felled near railway line.

Held:—1. The amount awarded for the right of way for a railway is compensation, under sections 146, 147 and 152 of the Railway act, 51 Vict. (D) ch. 29, not only for the land taken by the railway, but, also for the damage likely to be occasioned to the proprietor during the construction of the railway.

2. Railway companies have the right, under paragraph (e) of section 90 of the Railway Act, to fell and remove trees which stand within six rods of the railway, and the damage which may result from the exercise of this right forms part of the damages to be covered by the compensation awarded to the person whose land is expropriated; and he has no action to recover any additional amount for the value of trees within this limit which may be cut down and removed by the railway company.—Eccas. v.

Atlantic & North West R. Co, Wurtele, J., Sept. 1, 1890.

Jurisdiction—Right of Action—Art. 114 C.C.P. -Pleading-Costs.

Held:-Where the plaintiff, domiciled in the district of M., revendicates as his property goods in the possession of a person domiciled in another district, and alleged to be illegally detained by him therein, the defendant should be impleaded in the district of his domicile.

2. Where the action is manifestly beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, it will be dismissed, although no declinatory exception

has been pleaded.

3. A person who intervenes in the suit (the defendant making default) in order to contest such seizure, may raise the question of jurisdiction by his plea to the merits without having filed a declinatory exception within four days from the allowance of his intervention; but in such case he will not be awarded costs on the intervention.

4. The intervening party in such case is not bound by any consent to the jurisdiction which may be proved to have been given by the defendant before the institution of the suit.—Goldie v Beauchemin, & Rasconi, intervening, Wurtele, J., Nov. 17, 1890.

Married woman, separated as to property, carrying on trade-Art. 981, C.C. P.-Registration.

Held:-Affirming the judgment of Taschereau, J., M. L. R., 5 S. C. 112, 1. In an action qui tam, under Art. 981, C.C.P., against a married woman separated as to property, for carrying on trade without registration as required by Art. 981, C.C.P., a general averment that the defendant carried on trade from the month of July to 30th September, 1887, is a sufficient allegation of the act of trading, and of the date: a statement of particular acts of trading is not necessary.

2. Art. 981, C. C. P., applies to women separated as to property by marriage contract as well as to those who have been judicially separated.

3. Art. 981 has not been repealed by 48 Vict. (Q.), ch 29.

4. The declaration required by Art. 981,

C.C.P., must be delivered to the prothonotary of the district and the registrar of the county. at the time the wife begins to carry on

5. The action qui tam for failure to comply with the requirements of Art. 981, C. C. P. is distinct from the action for failure to comply with the requirements of 48 Vict. (Q). ch. 29, s. 1, and the two actions may co-exist against the same person. - Devin v Vaudry. in Review, Johnson, C. J., Gill, Wurtele, JJ., Nov. 30, 1889.

### DECISIONS AT QUEBEC.\*

Vente-Résolution-Impenses-Frais de poursuite.

Jugé:-La sentence qui prononce la résolution d'une vente pour défaut de paiement du prix, en vertu d'un pacte commissoire à cet effet, doit mettre à la charge de l'acheteur, défendeur, les frais de poursuite lors même qu'elle lui reconnait le droit à des impenses au montant de la balance qu'il doit.-Plourde v Brisson, en révision, Casault, Andrews, Larue, J.J., 31 oct. 1889.

Procedure—Assignation—Huissier—Parent des parties.

Jugé:-L'assignation faite par un huissier, neveu du défendeur, est nulle, attendu que l'article 74, C.P.C., défend aux huissiers d'exploiter dans les affaires qui concernent leurs parents jusqu'au dégré de cousin germain inclusivement. Les mots, qui concernent, dans cet article, étendent la prohibition tant aux affaires contre, qu'à celles pour les parents, etc., et, en cela, l'article 74 diffère de l'article 66 du Code de Procédure Français qui ne défend à l'huissier d'instrumenter que pour ses parents, etc."—Cliche v Poulin, C. S., Beauce, Pelletier, J., 13 mars 1890.

Contract-Principal and agent-Art. 1738, C.C. Held:-A party who signs an agreement for services to a vessel stranded in the Gulf. as "agent by Capt. R's telegrams," is not liable under Art. 1738, C. C., as a factor of a foreign principal.-Kaine v Gunn, in Review. Casault, Andrews, Larue, JJ., June 27, 1889.

<sup>• 16</sup> Q. L. R.

Jugement en révision-Pouvoir de la Cour de l'interpréter-Rectification du registre.

Jugé:-La Cour de Révision ayant confirmé, avec dépens, un jugement rendu contre le défendeur, dans une cause dans laquelle le demandeur avait appelé son garant qui avait pris son fait et cause, peut ordonner, sur motion du garant, que l'entrée de son jugement au registre soit rectifiée de manière à donner au garant ses frais en révision. Le pouvoir d'interpréter leurs jugements que la loi reconnait aux tribunaux, doit être exercé par ceux qui les rendent et non par ceux auxquels ils sont transmis pour être exécutés .- Lebel v Pelletier, & Lebel v Le Crédit Foncier, en révision, Casault, Caron, Andrews, JJ., 28 fév. 1890.

Revendication-Procedure-Action contre Curateur aux biens.

Jugé:-Lorsque dans les biens dont un curateur prend possession comme appartenant au débiteur qui a fait cession, il s'en trouve qui appartiennent à des tiers, c'est par recours ordinaire à une action, et non par voie exceptionnelle de requête sommaire. que ces derniers doivent les revendiquer .--St. Hyacinthe Oil & Paint Co. v Bédard, C. S., Casault, J., 28 fév. 1890.

Séparation de biens-Irrégularité de l'assignation - Connivence du conjoint poursuivi-Art. 974. C.P.C.

Jugé:-Le mari assigné en séparation de biens à comparaitre un jour non-juridique, et qui consent au rapport du bref d'assignation le lendemain, est par là même de connivence dans la poursuite. Celle-ci est partant nulle, et le jugement qui l'a maintenue doit être annulé sur tierce opposition d'un créancier du mari.—Roy v Duberger et Filion, tiersoppt., en révision, Casault, Caron, Andrews, J.J., 28 fév. 1890.

INSOLVENT NOTICES, ETC.

Quebec Official Gazette, Dec. 20.

Judicial Abandonments.

Jules Joseph Edgar Bergevin, trader, Quebec, Dec. 13. Madame L. Lussier, milliner, Montreal, Dec. 12. Joseph Lecompte, boot and shoe dealer, Montreal, Dec. 16. Basile Massé, furniture dealer, St. Hyacinthe, Dec. 15.

Curators appointed.

Re E. Beaudry et al.-C. Millier and J. J. Griffith, Montreal, joint curator, Dec. 17.

Re John E. Bradford, trader, Luchute.-W. J. Simpson, Lachute, curator, Dec. 12.

Re Olivier Charbonneau.—Bilodeau & Renaud, Montreal, joint curator. Dec. 18.

Re Marie Louise Chartrand.—Bilodeau & Renaud, Montreal, joint curator, Dec. 18.

Re M. J. Dayet & Co., wine merchants, Quebec.-N. Matte. Quebec, curator. Dec. 16.

Re Napoléon Desjardins, baker, La Pointe au Pic, Malbaie.—N. Matte, Quebec, curator, Dec. 15.

Re J. F. Dupré, grover.—Bilodeau & Renaud, Mont-

Re Joseph Aurèle Gendron.-P. Berisu and R. Stewart Farnham, joint curator, Dec. 15.

Re Joseph Aurèle Gendron.-P. Berisu and R. Stewart Farnham, joint curator, Dec. 15.

Re Joan H. Gendron.-J. T. L. Archambault and J. J. Griffith, Sherbrooke, joint curator, Dec. 11.

Re John Johnson & Co.-C. Desmarteau, Montreal,

ourator, Dec. 13.

Re E. F. Lavoie, Quebec.—D. Arcand, Quebec, curator, D. c. 15.

Re Victor Lesage, Pont Rouge.—H. A. Bédard, Quebec, curator Dec. 18.

Re Victor Lesage, Pont Rouge.—H. A. Bedard, quebec. curator Dec. 18.
Re Robert T. Manlew, trader. Lachute.—W. J. Simpson, Lachute. curator, Dec. 12.
Re Francis T. McCaffrey, Nicolet.—A. Lumarche and J. Frigor, joint curator, Dec. 16.
Re Pierre Quelett and François Quellet, grocers, Quebec.—P. Langlois, Quebec, curator, Dec. 11.

Dividends.

Invalence.

I Thomas Barry, grocer, Quebec.—First and final iv dend. payable Jan. 5. N. Matte. Quebec, curator. Re O. Bégin, & Co., Quebec.—First dividend, payable Jan. 5. N. Matte. Quebec, curator. Re François Bourgoing, Tadouss-6.—First dividend, payable Jan. 5. N. Matte. Quebec, curator. Re Drolet & Co., Quebec.—First and final dividend, payable Jan. 5, N. Matte, Quebec, curator. Re C. N. Falardeau, l'Ancienne Lorette.—Third and final dividend, payable Jan. 5, H. A. Bédard, Quebec, curator.

Quebec, curator.

R. Z. Garnesu, trader, Quebec.—First and final dividend, payable Jan. 5, H. A. Bédard, Quebec,

Re Hubert A. Houde, grocer, Quebec.—First and final dividend, payable Jan. 5, H. A. Bédard, Quebec,

Re Joseph L'Abbé, trader, Quebec.—First and final dividend, payable Jan. 5, H. A. Béuard, Quebec,

ourstor.

Re Jean Ble. and Prosper Lafontaine. Chambord and Lake Bouchette.—First and final dividend, payable Jan. 5. J. B. E. Lerellier, Quebec, curator.

Re Zephirin Lafrance, hotel-keeper, Quebec.—First and final dividend, payable Jan. 5, N. Matte, Quebec,

Re John McNiece.—First and final dividend, payable Dec. 30, E. H. Davis, Montreal, curator.

Re Montreal Shoe Co-operative As ocation.—First and final dividend, payable Jan. 5, C. Desmarteau,

Montreal, our tor.

Re J. W. Richards, Montreal.—First and final dividend, payable Jan. 12, Kent & Turcotte, Montreal,

d'ild, payants Jan. 12, Rout & Interest, avantair, joint curator.

Re Alexis Therriault, Fraserville.—First dividend, payable Jan. 5, N. Mate, Quebec, curator.

Re J. B. A. Tru iel & Co., Montreal —First and final dividend, payable Jan. 5, J. MoD. Hains, Montreal,

Re Narcisse Turgeon.—First and final dividend, pay-ble Jan. 5, J. Goulet, Levis surator.

Re James Willis Wight, Montreal.—First and final dividend, payable Jan. 5, J. McD. Hains, Montreal curator.

Separation as to Property.

Rose Delima Dagenais vs. Wilfrid Landry, butcher, Ste. Scholastique, Dec. 10.

# FIRE INSURANCE.

## TREATISE BY THE LATE

# MR. JUSTICE MACKAY.

PAG Chapter I.	
Of the Contract of Insurance,-How made, whe	n 226. Revocation of acceptance 16
perfected, and of the application.	and in the Province of Onet
§ 1. Definitions of Fire Insurance 14	o 821. 100 law in Scotland
§ 2. Partial loss and average 14	o 8 20. Acceptance by letter revocable
§ 3. Nature of the contract 14	o until it has reached the other
§ 4. The Parties, and the Premium 140	party
§ 5. By whom the business is carried	8 20. Lacit reconduction
on 14]	l 8 50. Fromium falling due on G
§ 6. When commercial 141	tor. Abandonment
? 7. Organization of Insurance Com-	8 02. Some things the insured should
panies 141	100K to
8. Deposit required for doing busi-	t oo. 1 articular stipulations of some
ness in Canada 141	1 - MRIIBII COMPANION
9. Mutual Companies and Contri-	8 02. I IIVIAI COnditions and im-
bution companies 141	s oo. Delects in application sometimes
10. How the contract may be made,	1100 18(68)
and how proved 141	
11. Contract made by writing or parol 141	Chapter II.
12. Insurance in the Province of Que-	Of the Essence of the Contract, its Term, and the
bec may be verbal 141	Premium.
13. Interest of the insured 147	
14. Description of title of insured. 156	§ 36. Subject insured 173
15. Fire insurance in France 157	§ 37. The term of the insurance 173
16. Proof of the contract 157	§ 38. The computation of time 173
17. The law in the United States as	§ 39. When the risk begins, and when
to the mode of insurance 157	TU OHUB
18. Contracting by agents 158	a application for increase
9. Insurance by agents of foreign	8 24, AUG Derion of the ingraes
Company 158	8 42. Days of grace for renewed of :-
0. What the policy should contain. 158	surance
1. Acceptance of proposals of insur-	8 45. Ellect of acknowledgment of
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	payment of premium though not
	actually baid
	8 11. Granting delay for payment of
4 35	premium
4. Negotiation for insurance by let-	8 45. Agent debiting himself towards
ter 164	DIR COMPANY for Ale
	275 company for the premium 175

			1		
Ş	46. Effect in France and in England,	PAGE		. Insurance, loss payable to mort-	PAGE
	of acknowledgment of premium			gagee	
	paid	180	8 74	gagee	206
g.	47. Waiver of the condition requir-			ceases	
	ing actual payment of premium		8 75	Limitation of interest	207
	to complete the contract	180	8 76	Insurable interest	208
ફે ક	18. Powers of some companies con-	200		. Insurable interest continuing af-	
	trolled by their charters	181	8 77	ter mortgagor has sold property	208
8 4	9. Waiver in France of condition	101	3 78	Insurance by mortgage creditor	208
	requiring actual payment of pre-		1	Insurance, loss payable to mort-	
	mium	181	3 70	Value of land mande	211
8 5	0. Default to pay premium-Notice	101	8 10	Value of land mortgaged must be	
	required	181	8 00	equal to claim insured	211
		101	2 00	Sale under execution	211
	Chapter III.		1	Liability of carrier until delivery	
Of .	Insurable Interest, the subject insured,	and	200	of goods to consignee	211
	who may become insured.	-	F 02	Insurance by tenant	212
8.5	1. Insurable interest	• • • •	8 03.	Tenant may insure risk of having	
3.5	2. Insured must have interest	182	201	to rebuild	212
2 5	2 Particular actions of	182	2 05	When lessee is liable in Louisiana	212
2 5	3. Particular nature of interest	182	8 00.	Burden of proof as to person, in	
80	4. Description of interest in marine		2 00	fault	213
2 5	insurance and in fire insurance	182	2 00.	Presumption in favor of lessor	213
80	5. Wager policies	190	200	Covenant to repair	213
80	6. Stipulation that policy shall be		2 88.	Obligation to rebuild for tenant.	213
2 5	proof of interest	190	8 99.	Lease terminated by total des-	
80	7. Interest to be stated truly	191	2 00	truction of building	213
2 5	8. Interest not insurable unless legal	191	8 90.	Exemption of tenant in England	213
8 0	9. Insured must have interest at		8 91.	Proprietor may insure against	- 1
2 0	time of effecting insurance	191	2.00	loss of rent by fire	214
80	0. Future or expectant interest	192	8 82.	Proprietor may insure against	
20	1. Prospective earnings, or profits.	195	2 00	liability to indemnify neighbour	214
8 0	2. Insurance of expected increase		8 93.	Proprietor of house adjoining that	
9 0	in value	195	.8.04	wherein fire commences	214
80	3. Insurance on thing not in exist-		ng 94.	Insurable interest of vendee,	
9.0	ance, or not yet acquired	196		goods stopped in transitu	214
80	4. Loss before date of contract-		₹ 95.	Insurable interest of unpaid ven-	
9 0	French authorities	196		dor	215
80	5. Subject insured—Knowledge of		8 90.	Person who has promise of sale	215
20	loss	197	8 97.	Bailee who is liable for loss	215
80	6. Concealment of loss by agent		8 97.	bis. Consignee with power to sell	216
		197	8 98.	Person who has contracted to	•
8 8	7. Insurance of commissions by con-			purchase	216
2 0	signee	197	8 99.	Liability of re-insurer	216
8 00	3. Interest of mortgagor and mort-		§ 100.	Location of subject insured	220
2 00		204	§ 101.	Stock-in-trade	220
& O3	The hypothecary claim must be		ę 102.	Interpretation of particular words	
2 7		205		in policies.	221
27		205	g 103.	Removal of thing insured	222
8 11	. Mortgage creditor insuring debt-		g 104.	Furniture may be replaced or	
1 110	or's property 2	205		cnanged	222
g 72	. Mortgagee must stipulate to have		& TOD.	Buildings insured separately	222
	benefit of insurance 2	08	ğ 106.	Books of account, etc.	223

		PAGE		P	AGE
9 107	Who may become insured	223	§ 143.	What may be recovered under	
8 107·	Railroad companies	223		an open policy	245
8 100	Usufructuary	223	<b>§ 144.</b>	What may be recovered under a	
8 10A.	Reversioners	223	_	valued policy	246
8 110.	Minors	223	§ 145.	Valued policies in the Province	
8 111.	Husband and wife	223	•	of Quebec	246
g 112.	Stockholders, insolvents, part-		<b>§ 146.</b>	Decisions on the subject of valued	
§ 119.	ners etc	224		policies in England	247
	ners eu	234	å 147.	Where value is stated in good	
ğ 114.	Partners for a person to be		i	faith	247
§ 115.	Insurance for a person to be named	235	<b>§ 148.</b>	Insurance of profits	248
	named			Where there have been fraudu-	
§ 116.	Interest, part personal and part	235	•	lent representations as to value.	248
	as trustee	235	8 150.	Fraud not presumed unless over	
å 117.	Insurance on joint account	236	0 -00	valuation be excessive	248
§ 118.	Lessees	236	8 151.	Effect of valuation in the United	
§ 119.	Mandataries			States	251
§ 120	. Insurance for owner without his	236	8 152.	Valued policies in France	251
	authority	236		Stipulation that insurance may	
§ 121	Beneficiary heirs, tutors etc	237	8 200	be reduced	252
§ 122	. Pawnbrokers		8 154	Particular stipulations of policies	252
§ 123	. Innkeepers	237		. The true and actual value	252
8 194	Agents	237		. Where the value has depreciated	
8 125	. Consignees	237	* <b>1</b> 00	since the date of the insurance	252
8 1 28	Warehousemen	238	8 157	. Cases illustrating the subject	253
§ 127	. Common carriers	238		. Limitation of liability to case of	200
8 199	Fol enchérisseur	239	1 200	total loss	253
8 199	Rorrowers	239	8 150	Constructive total loss	254
8 190	Vendors	239		Option to rebuild	254
<b>§ 13</b> 0	bis. Re-insurance	<b>23</b> 9		. The average clause	254
	Chapter IV.			. Written words in the policy con-	202
	Who are bound to insure.		8 102	trol the printed portion	254
			8 169	Effect of by-laws upon policy	254
§ 131	. Agent undertaking to procure in-	239	1 '	. Encor of by laws apon policy	201
,	surance	239	1	Chapter VI.	
§ 132	When agent is bound to insure.	200	1	The Conditions of the Policy.	
§ 135	3. Consignees, commission merch-	242	8 164	. Conditions—express or tacit	255
	ants			. In what place the conditions	
§ 134	. Insurance must be valid and ef	- 242	1	should be written or printed	255
	fective	049	1 * * * * *	. Particular conditions	262
§ 135	6. Gratuitous mandatary	. <b>24</b> 3 . <b>24</b> 9		. Whole policy avoided by false	
§ 136	Effect of usage		1	swearing as to one item	263
8 197	7 Joint owners etc	. 410	1 2 1 2 0	3. Concealment 26	
§ 136	3. Tutors	244	19 100	. Alterations, and change of use of	
§ 139	). Trustees, executors etc	499		buildings insured	
8 140	). Creditors.common carriers, para a a		8 170	). Increase of risk by more hazar-	
	hrokara	230	' ° -''		9, 285
å 14	1. Directors of joint stock compan	• 041	8 17	I. Resemblances between assurance	•
· -	ies	. 24	' ° ^''	and suretyship	
,	Chapter V.		8 17	2. Loss by fire happening by inva-	
	The Policy.	1	1,	sion etc	
		OA!	8 17	3. Damage by lightning	
8 14	2. Policies—open and valued	. 24	18 11	Or SAMMED N. P. D. SAMMED.	

		ı			
<b>§ 174.</b>	Buildings destroyed to prevent	3180	2 102	Proof of sommendadian	PAGE
4 -		91	g 100.	Proof of representations inconsis-	
§ 175.		94	2 100	tent with policy not admitted	348
§ 176.	Conditions against keeping of	۱ 🕶	g 100.	Statement not material to the	
1	commun	01	8 900	risk	348
§ 177.	TT	03	ų 20 <b>0.</b>	Statement as to belief, expect-	
§ 178.	Loss by camphene oil, spirit gas,	٦"	8 901	ation or intention	349
•		03	§ 201.	Misdescription and misrepresent-	
§ 179.	Tagabas said	10	2 909	ation	357
<b>å 180.</b>	Fires resulting from hurricanes,	١٧	g 202.	Effect where the insurance is div-	
•	earthquakes, and burning of for-	ı	2 909	isible	363
	ests	ام	g 205.	Misdescription sometimes im-	
₹ 181.	Damage caused by mismanage-	וטי	2 904	material	364
	ment of furnaces etc	11	g 204.	Declaration of intention affecting	
₹ 182.	Goods held in trust or on com-		2 90E	risk	366
	mission 31	ıı l	g 205.	Insertion of representations in	
₹ 183.	Notice of previous or subsequent	`^	5 000	the policy	367
	insurance 318, 32	23	9 200.	Misstatement in application	373
§ 184.	Levy on property insured—Exe-	١	8 207.	Burden of proof	389
	cution against buildings—Fi-Fa.	- 1	ę 208.	Materiality of representation is a	
	de bonis et de terris 33	21		question of fact	389
§ 185.	Effect of double insurances 33		8 209.	What is a warranty	390
₹ 186.	Limitation of liability in the case	٦	g 210.	When representations become	
	of several insurances 33	,,		warranties	390
<b>§ 187.</b>	Other insurance upon specific	٦	§ 211.	Warranties affirmative or pro-	
	thing included in policy 33	,,		missory	390
<b>§ 188</b> .	Divisibility 33		ğ 212.	Papers attached to, or folded up	
<b>2</b> 189.	Removal of property to escape	"		in policy	391
- T	fire 33	,	§ 213.	Construction of warranties and	
₹ 190.	Thefts	ı	re	epresentations	396
₹ 191.	Termination of policy by bank-	ן עכ		Chapter VIII.	
	ruptcy 33	25		Interpretation of the Contract.	
₹ 192.	Usufructuary and nu-propriétaire 33		8 914	The general rule of interpretation	400
		۱۳		Literal interpretation not always	403
	Chapter VII.	J	8 210.	to be adhered to—Intention of	
	Of Representation and Warranty.	.		parties	404
§ 193.	What is a representation? 34	11	8 216	Construction in case of ambiguity	404
§ 194.	How distinguished from a war-		8 217	The rule "Contra proferentem"	405
	ranty 34	41	§ 212	Suretyship	406
§ 195.	Effect of insurer's knowledge of		3 210. 3 910	Examples of interpretation	412
	a fact	12	8 2200	Conditions in policy services	413
§ 196.	Different kinds of representations 34		g 44U.	Conditions in policy sometimes	440
₹ 197.	Non la mile 41 - 1 11	12	aire	way	418

# GENERAL INDEX TO SUBJECTS.

### VOL. XIII.

[The cases of Queen's Bench, Montreal, and Superior Court, Montreal, which are fully indexed in the regular series, are here placed separately under those titles. For matters noticed in departments of Current Topics, and General Notes, see under those titles in Index. For Treatise on Fire Insurance see p. 417 gt seq.]

ACCOUNT—Proof of items—Serment Supplétoire	BET—Deposit in hands of third party —Evidence
ATTORNEY'S FRES—Clients jointly and severally bound 266	
and severally bounds.	

PAGES	PAGE
Winding-up Act, 45 Vict(D)ch. 23	Codification of the Law
-47 Vict. (D) ch. 39-R. S., ch.	Commission on legal business 35
129, s. 3,—Liquidation 129	Company's powers in respect of
Contract—Arbitration—Engineer's cer-	pledge of bank shares 20
tificate 315	Contracts of personal service 26
Damages—Interest 42	Corporation, Right of, to be pro-
Illegal consideration—Public pol-	
icy—Fees of office 86	tected in use of name 25
Principal and agent—Art. 1738,	Counsel withdrawing from case. 25
C. C 415	Court of Queen's Bench, Efficien-
To manufacture equal to sample	cy of 37
-Implied warranty of merchant-	Criminal appeal, Court of
ableness 230	Crown not bound by statute un-
Copyright—Infringement—Measure of	less so stated 4
damages 233	Cruelty to animals 32
Commons Town Town	Custody of persons under sen-
Correspond Tomos and Tomos	tence of death 40
Criminal Law—Assault—Indictment	Damages, New trial for excess of 34
ofter summers consisting	Dentists, Responsibility of 273
after summary conviction-	Directors and Shareholders 18
Plea of autrefois convict 79	Disallowance of provincial Acts 148
Conspiracy to procure abortion—	Dog law 313
Instruments used on woman	Egg and chicken case 321
with her consent—Mistaken	Eloquence at the bar 368
belief of pregnancy—Convic-	T74
tion of woman for conspiracy 79	Evidence, Law of—Mr Fitzpat-
Violence of husband 87	
Crown, Prerogative ofInsurance	Fridance Tem of Court a
company—Money deposited in	Evidence—Law of—Capacity of
insolvent bank—Lien for 163	wife as witness
CRURLTY TO ANIMALS-Dishorning of	Evidence of prisoners on their
cattle 127, 329	own behalf
CURRENT TOPICS:	Evidence of professional inform-
Antina Com Ca Cat	ers 241
A	Evidence of witness under sen-
Ammonto de la companya della companya de la companya de la companya della company	tence of death 409
A	Exclusion of bar and general pub-
Arrest Without a warrant 401	lic at a libel case
Assaults on judges 201	Field, Mr Justice, Retirement of 105
Attorneys' fees 57	Fire insurance—A controverted
B. A. bill	question 145
Bank deposits, Unclaimed 113	Forensic medicine 337
Barristers' fees, Retention of 177	Habeas Corpus, Appeal from judg-
Birchall case, The 313	ment granting writ 345
Camp meetings, Custom of 353	Hotel-keepers, Rights of 286
Canadian Pacific R. Co. & Robin-	Huddleston, Baron, charging a
son—The action under Art.	grand jury from his bed 273
1056, C. C 193	Husband convicted of assault on
Capital punishment in England	
-Royal Commission on 201	Tankanan at 19 A a second
Case Law, Growth of 25	Johnson, Chief Justice—An inter-
Champerty and maintenance 241	
Changes on the English bench 385	Johnson Chief Instice Inches 100
1	Johnson, Chief Justice, knighted 169

	1		
P.A.	GES	PAG	3E65
Joint stock companies, Increase	l	210100 01 22015	266
of.	361		273
Judicial career, Forecasting a	113	Trials, Newspaper criticism of	17
Judicial expedition	81	Vacation in England	17
Judiciai expedition.	361	Vice-Admiralty Courts	209
Judicial interruptions	289	Ventilation of court rooms	97
Judicial remuneration	401	Williams, R. V., Mr. Justice	81
Judicial work in England	41	Winding-up Act-Companies in-	
T anyward and libraries		corporated by Imperial Act and	
T:buony regulations	57	doing business in Quebec Pro-	
Tifo ingurance business	97	vince	129
T Homery property	338	Customs Duties—Customs Act, 1883—	
Tongard Prothonotary, Inc law.	241		378
The late	41	Goods in transitu	42
Marriage coremony, Inc	177	Goods in transmi	76
MaDonald donation to law laculty	105	1	
Machill I ow Faculty	122		
Miller, Mr Justice, The late	337	DAM-Damage to land by construction	
Murderer claiming to inherit vic-		of dam—Servitude	217
tim's property	121	DEBTOR AND CREDITOR—Assignment in	
Neagle-Terry case	169	trust(Nova Scotia)	249
Oaths—Swearing a Parsee	97	DEPOSIT-Voluntary deposit-Respon-	
Oaths—Swearing a laise of	265	sibility	90
Parke, Baron, Reminiscences of	33	DIVORCE IN CHINA	382
Partnership as to third persons.		Dog-Injury committed by-Ownership	00.
Prescription—The three months	1	-'Scienter'	299
prescription of C. S. C. cap. 85.	_	DOMINION LANDS—Permit to cut timber	200
Prescription—Interest on judg-	185	— Implied warranty of title —	
mont	200		378
Desmiss to casse smoking	10	Breach of contract to issue license.	3/8
	10		
of wild birds	321	•	3
The stant Responsibility U.	193	Egg and Chicken case	327
Coungel appointment.		ELECTION ACT QUEBEC-Act to amend	49
O		ELECTION LAW-Corrupt act-Bribery	
Dominiscences of Upinion III		by agent—Proof of agency	41
O	20	Quebec Controverted Election Act	
Counsel appointments-		1875—Conviction or judgment	
A memorkable COllicasi		-Canvassing-Corrupt practi-	
Counsel appointments.		ces - Anneal	190
ar A impressed to the recipions		ELECTORAL FRANCHISE	78
- Amaradar Casas	300	ELECTRIC WIRES DECISION	
Recent mulder construction Remarkable unanimity	193	ENGLISH AND FRENCH LAWYERS	5
Res adjudicata	385	EXTRADITION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN	·
Res adjudicate.  Schoolmaster, Authority of			198
Securities pledged for advances,	121	AND THE UNITED STATES	190
Securities pleaged for days			
Sheriffs Alleyn and Chauveau	, 105		
1	100	First, Concession of — Original title	
Supreme Court judges, Portraits	, 177	a Sanandana andana	
		The second of th	
Supreme Court (U.S.) Centenary	329	The second secon	
m inventions · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	020		90
Tenantable repair	140		- •

	PAGES		
FRENCH BAR, REMINISCENCES OF THE .	393	Dublic and Lin	GES
FRENCH COUNCILS OF PRUD'HOMMES	142	Punishment suited to occupation	289
FRENCH LAW AND LAWYERS	54	Puzzle for the gaoler	8 40
	-	Gi	40 112
		1 61-12-14	184
Contact to Name		Sparkling wines	96
GENERAL NOTES:		1 64 .	892
Applying for stock in false name	336		352
Back hand	88	Teacher and pupil	56
Bradwell's (Mrs.) case	136	Trade mark	88
Burial Act and a 'Felo de se'	8	TT1-2 1 143	128
. Changes in professional business	184	Youngest chief justice	56
Coinage, The	291		ŤŢ
Collection of taxes	408		
Cost of living	72	Hoven on Long Land Gall	
Crimes Act	184	House of Lords, Lord Selborne and the	123
Court bibles	128		
Curious protest	56		
Divorces in France	184	IMMOVABLES BY DESTINATION—Seizure in	
Enforcing English judgments in		hands of purchaser in good	
Italy	120	faith—Rights of mortgagee	98
Epitaph on Lord Westbury	112	Information—Insufficiency of —Certio-	
Example and precept	320	rari 3	372
Field, The brothers	72	Injunction—Damages—Want of prob-	
Fire insurance—What is a fire?	112	able cause	34
Habit of a lifetime	200	Railway—Bylaw granting bonus 2	84
Heads not to be mixed	16	Insolvency—Action by creditor against	
In the stocks	304		40
Judge Lynch ahead	804 200	Judgment against debtor—Rights	
Judge's Suggestion, A	32		02
Judicial life	16	Privileged costs 4	10
Kent's Commentaries	24	Revendication of goods belonging	
Law Journals, The province of	336	to third party—Action 4	16
Lawyers' dress	184	Right of creditor to exercise	
Lawyers' Wills	112	rights of his debtor under Art.	~~
Legacy to a judge's clerk	88	INSOLVENT BANK—Winding-up act—Ap-	80
Libelling judges	392	1	62
Lord Eldon's marriage	216	Winding-up act—Crown pre-	02
Manx method of treating priso-		rogative—Right of provincial	
ners	368		63
Montreal bar, Annual meeting of	152	INSOLVENT AND OTHER OFFICIAL NOTICES, 8, 1	IR.
Newspapers of the world	392	24, 82, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, 88, 9	<del>16</del> .
Not so easy	304	101, 112, 120, 128, 136, 144, 152, 15	59.
Oaths in Indian courts	391	, 168, 183, 192, 208, 216, 224, 232, 24	ŀO.
Paying unauthorized agents	368	248, 256, 264, 272, 280, 296, 304, 31	2.
Plaintiff in person, A	240	820, 328, 335, 344, <b>352, 360, 368, 37</b>	6,
Privileges of foreign ambassadors	136	384, 392, 400, 408, 41	.6
Professional advertising	128	INSURANCE, FIRE—Insurable interest—	,
Professional foot-ball playing	304	Mortgagee—Assignment of pol-	
Prolonged sittings	892 (	icy 1	62

PAGE		PAGES
Loss, if any, payable to third party Mackay, Mr Justice-Treatise on- See page 417.  Insurance, Life-Application for policy —Construction	Right of retention of lessor Sub-tenant—Saisie-gagerie Letters Patent—Obtained by fraud—Art. 1034, C. C. P.—Annulmen of  Libel.—Corporation—Power to maintain action  Private letter—Publication Publication of judgment Lien—Costs of execution credito (Ontario)  Lithographed endorsement of Solicit or's name  Loranger, Q. C., The late J. M	t 242 t 257 1 362 21 r 218 86
JOHNSON, CHIEF JUSTICE—Installation of Receives honour of knighthood JUDGMENT, FOREIGN—Action to enforce Jurisdiction—Foreign court 20	MACKAY, Mr Justice, on Fire Insurance Editorial notice Treatise on Fire Insurance. Se	. 137
JUDGMENT—Rectification of register 41  JURY TRIAL—Application for new trial on ground that verdict against weight of evidence 40	MAGISTRATES COURT—Jurisdiction 53 Vict. ch. 52	· 139
KAFIR LAWSUIT, A	Manisty, The late Mr Justice	. 69 1e
LEGAL TIME IN ENGLAND63,	MASTER AND SERVANT—Damage cause by employee	. 68 . 274
LESSOR AND LESSEE—Covenant for re- newal—Option of lessor—Pos- session by lessee after expira- tion of term	27—Action	··* 274 ·· 85 or
Delay for summons—One non- juridical day sufficient 2		177
Eviction—Entry by lessor to repair		330
Lessee leaving premises closed—	7 sale of meat in private stalls Morris, Lord	153 23
Demand of rent	9 Mortgage, Chattel-Fraud against ci ditors	161
ting lessor in default	Debentures	154 or. 179
Rent—Demand of payment 2	sion of municipal council—G ernment employees	ov-

F	AGES		PAGES
Revision of valuation roll—Far-		PRESCRIPTION—Obligation to plead	65. 73
mers' sons—Appeal to Circuit		PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—Sale of concert	
Court—Petition	26	tickets—Account	307
Secretary-Treasurer of school		PROCEDURE — Jurisdiction — Action	
commissioners—Obligation to			
hand over books on dismissal		against absentee	20
	05	Amendment of writ and declara-	
Penalty	85	tion—Nullity	19
MUNICIPALITY—Duty of—Road allow-	000	Désistement—Art. 453, C.P.C.—	
ance—Obligation to open	300	Costs—New action	169
		Exception to the form—Amend-	
		ment	108
Novation—Promissory note	169	Husband and wife—Service	275
•		Injunction—Case before Supreme	•
		Court	290
Oterra Statement of the Incompreted		Opposition—Dismissal on motion	
OATHS—Statement of the Incorporated	01	-Art. 135, C.C.P	4
Law Society	21	Opposition to judgment	329
OBITUARY NOTICES:	40-	Opposition to judgment—Affida-	
Alleyn, Sheriff	105	opposition to judgment—Amag-	
Chauveau, Sheriff	105	vit—Insufficiency — Dismissal	
Honey, J.S	240	on motion	346
Lareau, Ed	135	Partnership—Security for costs	
Loranger, Q.C., J.M	159	where one member resides out	
Major, A.B	41	of the province	267
Manisty, Mr. Justice	69	Petition of Right-Amendment.	373
OWNERSHIP — Apparent owner — Contre		Saisie-Arrêt after judgment —	
lettre—Judicial sale of immov-		Declaration—Wages paid in	
able	189	advance.	114
	100	Summary causes — Arts. 5977,	
		5869, R.S.Q	233
		Summary causes—Summons	275
PARTNERSHIP—Action by partners—Set		Summons — Bailiff relative of	
off—Dissolution	297	party	
Breach of conditions—Expulsion		Summons—Writ issued in one	415
of one partner—Notice—Good		district addressed to bailiffs of	
will	297	enother district	
Certificate—Omission of name of		another district	179
partner	60	Venditioni exponas	379
Proof of-Names of partners on		Writ-Amendment of-Husband	
letter heads—Action for trifling		and wife	123
amount	35	PROMISSORY NOTE—Consideration—Note	
Seizure of undivided share of	•	given to creditor to secure his	
partner	411	assent to composition	396
<u> </u>	*11	See BILLS OF EXCHANGE.	
Share of partner—Attachment by	170	PROTEST, COSTS OF	322
garnishment	179	Publications: Burbidge's digest of the	
What constitutes	35	Criminal Law of Canada:	81
PAYMENT—Delivery—Pledge	20	Hodgins'Bills of Exchange Act,	<b>71</b>
PENAL CLAUSE—Evidence	90	1890	401
PHOTOGRAPHS—Use of negatives	347	Report of American Bar Associ-	401
PLEADING—Inconsistent pleas	20	ation	400
Plea of payment preceded by ge-		Text Book series	402
neral denegation is not an ad-		Weir's Insolvency Manual	402
mission of the debt	361	a ruborvoncy manual	79

PAG	-	PA	GES
	81	Executrix—Liability for misap-	:
QUEBRO LEGISLATION 13	37	propriations of agent	2
QUEEN'S BENCH—MONTREAL:		Expropriation—Railway—-Arbi-	
Attorney—Costs—Distraction—	- 1	tration-Arbitrator rendering	*
Saisie-arrêt	10	additional services to party	210
Bank—Powers of—Contract of		Fraud and simulation-Private	
guarantee—Ultra vires 33	38	writing—Registration	10
Banking Act, 34 Vict. (D.) ch. 5,		Fraud-Sale of insolvent estate	
secs. 26, 58—Double liability—	1	by assignee-Collusion between	
Responsibilities of pledgees of	1	persons who had tendered—	
stock—Savings Bank—34 Vict.	1	Remedy of creditors-Distri-	
(D.) ch. 7, secs. 17, 18, 19 3	54	bution of amount recovered as	
Bounds—Claim for trees cut—		damages	26
Evidence	58	Habeas Corpus—Appeal from	
CarrierNegligencePresump-		judgment of the Superior Court	
tion—Bill of lading—Exception	1.	-Jurisdiction	339
* —Evidence—Onus probandi—	l	Insolvency—Claim against insol-	
Art. 1675,C.C	10	vent-Notes held as collateral	
Art. 1070, U. U	-	security—Collocation	122
Carrier—Responsibility—Damages—Evidence	58	Insolvency—Distribution of es-	
es—Evidence	"	tate—Privilege—Deposit with	
way company—Person convey-	ł	Bank after suspension	97
ed contrary to company's reg-	ĺ	Insurance, Fire—Loss, if any, pay-	
ulations—Collision—Damages.	370	able to person named in policy	
Charitable association—C.S.C. ch.	71	—Conditions of policy—Breach	
71—Division among members		by owner of property—Prelim-	
—Disposal of assets	370	inary proofs of loss	59
City of Sherbrooke—Telephone	l	Jury trial—Insufficient assign-	
Company—31 Vict.(Q.)ch. 25—		ment of facts—Answers—New	,
-Arts. 752, 757, M. C	226	definition of facts ordered	186
Commission appointed by gov-		Libel—Compensation—Plea-No-	
ernment—Dismissal of employ-		toriety of imputations	172
ees—Engagement at so much		Libel—Dismissal of public official	
per annum—Hire of work—	- 1	-Publication of fact by news-	,
Mandate—Damages—Salary	187	paper with explanation of	
Composition agreement—Not		cause of dismissal—Pleading truth of statement	
signed by all the creditors-No-		Libel—Matter of public interest	171
vetion—Ontion—Tender · · · · ·	354		408
Constitutional law—City of Mon-		—Damages—Appeal—Costs Libel—Plea of justification—	187
Butchers'private stalls		Truth of matter charged as li-	
maration-37 Vict(Q.) ch. 51, 8.		bel—Compensation of wrongs.	172
102 gg 27. 31—By-law	209	Libel—Pleading truth of matter	112
Costs Appeal on question of		charged as libellous	172
Tonder-Recovery of portion of	100	Litigious right—Advocate—Prom-	112
annt sund for	122	issory note—Art. 1485, C.C	227
Denction—Registration—Arts.		Partnership—Dissolution—Fact-	
one eng C. C.—Isstantontary	<b>5.</b>	ory built by firm on land of one	
Substitution ·····	59	partner—Sale by licitation—	
tur-stion law38 Vict.(Q.) S.		Art. 1562, C.C	97
ogg(R. S. Q. 425)—Fromissory		Partnership—Participation in	•
pote-Promise referring to an	<b>E</b> 0	2. 4. 1000 1001 0.0	1
election fund	58	1 promus 221ms 2000, 2001, 000.	_

r	AGES	l l	AGIS
Prescription—Incorporated city		Trustees—South Eastern Rail-	
—C.S.Cch. 85, s. 3—Damages		way Company-43-44 Vict.(Q.)	
resulting from neglect to main-		ch. 49—Supplies furnished to	
tain road—Limitation of three		Company before trustees took	
months need not be pleaded	26	possession	210
Prescription—Injury resulting in		Trustees—South Eastern Rail-	
death-Claim of widow-Arts.		way Company-43-44 Vict.(Q.)	
1056, 2261, 2262, 2267, C. C.—		ch.49—Cars sold to Company	
Verdict—Damages	338	before trustees took possession.	226
Privilege—Attorney—Costs—		Tutor—Appeal from judgment—	
Arts. 1994, 2009, C.C.—Saisie-		Authorisation—Art. 306, C.C.	
conservatoire	355	—Procedure	33 <b>8</b>
Quantum meruit—Remuneration		Tutor and minor—Loan to minor	
of liquidator—Petition for dis-		—Arts. 297, 298, C.C.—Obliga-	
charge	122	tion void for violence and fear—	
Quebec Election Act, 38 Vict. ch.		Arts. 994-996, C. C	2
7, s. 272-Mise en cause-Que-		Tutor and minor—Release and	
bec Controverted Elections Act,		discharge by minor on attain-	
38 Vict. ch. 8—Jurisdiction of		ing age of majority	58
Court of Review	185	Usufructuary legatee—Admin-	
Receipt-Valuable security-R		istration—Security	18
S. Canada, ch. 173, s. 5	354	Queen's Counsel Appointments	24
Sale-Agent-Quantum meruit		QUEEN'S COUNSEL—Rights of Local	
—Commission	122	Government—Debate in House	
SaleLatent defectRedhibitory		of Commons91, 101, 108,	116
action—Art. 1530, C.C	338		
Sale of goods by weight-Contract			
when perfect—Art. 1474, C.C		RAILWAY—Carrier — Responsibility—	
-Damage to goods before		Special agreement	19
weighing	370	Damage caused by sparks from	
Sale with suspensive condition—		locomotive	217
Insolvency of purchaser-Col-		Expropriation—Award — Juris-	,
location-Privilege-Art. 1998,		diction of arbitrators	19
C.C	339	Negligence—Accident to em-	
Servitude-Moulin banal-Obli-		ployee	219
gation of riparian owners-		RECOMMENDATIONS TO MERCY	119
Right of co-proprietorship	2	RESPONSIBILITY— Damages—Contribu-	
Slander-Criticism of conduct of		tory negligence	13
member of Parliament-Impu-		RIPARIAN RIGHTS—Demolition of dam	
tation of dishonest motives	187	-Transaction	153
Street Railway—Collision be-		See Dam.	
tween tramway car and cart		ROMANCE OF THE LAW	<b>80</b> 6
-Negligence of conductor of			
car—Responsibility of employer.	59		
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	00		-
Suretyship—Bond—Donation by	354	SAISIE-ARRET—Agent—Compensation	872
surety	90 <b>%</b>	Insolvency of defendant—De-	020
Trust—Shares subscribed for by		posit in Court	873
mandatary "in trust"—Neces-		SALE OF IMMOVABLE—Hypothec—Fear	
sity of acceptance or ratifica-	10	of trouble—Right of purcha-	100
tion by cestui que trust	18	ser—Principal and interest	123

	- 1		
PAGE	88	Bill of exchange — Jurisdiction	GIAS
Privilege of vendor—Registra-	.		283 ·
tion 28		22000 <b>p</b> 132220	282
Reserve of timber—Registration. 23	- 1	Capias—Affidavit — Answer in	202
Resiliation—Costs of action 41	10	-	308
Rights of purchaser—Fear of	ا ء		268
eviction			200
	33	Capias—Assignment by debtor in trust—Demand of judicial	
SALE OF MOVABLES—Delivery—Extent		abandonment—Art. 798, C.C.	
of damages in case of non-rul-	-0		414
filment 17		P.—Legal attorney Capias—Assignment in trust—	414
Commercial IIII ( RE)	58	•	990
Committee ON PRISONERS	87		<b>230</b> ·
Santagron DE BIENS-Irregularity Of	٠	Capias—Bail—Renewal—Art.	007
summons—Connivance of de-	۱.,	•	227
fondant 4.	16	Capias—Deposit in lieu of bail	
Summons—Tierce opposition 20	01	under Art. 828, C.C.P.—	
Right of passage 34	41	Agreement to give bail—Con-	
Right of way — Road used in		ditional obligation — Time of	
common 25	34	performance — Default — Arts.	
Responsibility of	93	1067-1069, C.C	67
C	- 1	Capias—Intent to defraud	406
#MQ	20	Capias — Judicial abandonment	
CAMERA - Opinion of the		-Effect of-Imprisonment	44
Attorney General	7	Capias—Sale à vil prix—Contes-	
SOLICITOR—Action by—Professional	- 1	tation of bilan	229
services	300	Capias—Settlement of debt with-	
STATUTE OF FRAUDS—Contract relating	-	out reserve—Damages	230
to interest in land (Ontario) 2	219	Capias—Trader—Suspension of	
Succession — Universal legatee — De-		payments	228
mand of payment	347	Carrier—Bill of lading — Condi-	
SUPERIOR COURT—MONTREAL:		tion	3
Action, petitory, by the Crown		Carrier — Responsibility — Proof	
—Improvements	346	of value of lost baggage	355
Action qui tam—Registration of	1	Certiorari — Commissioners'	
partnership — Sufficiency of		Court—Arts. 1206, 1214, 1221,	
affidavit — Identification of		C.P.C	67
action	18	Certiorari—Judgment of inferior	
Action to account — Answer to	-	jurisdiction-Arts. 1220, 1221,	
plea instead of filing débats		C.C.P.—Mens rea	26
	220	Certiorari—Jurisdiction	228
Alimentary allowance — Com-		Cheque payable to bearer—En-	
maridance	155	dorsement " for deposit "-	
Attachment before judgment-		Negotiability — Payment by	
A m Jowit — Sufficiency of alle-	1 20	one bank of cheque drawn on	
metions—Art. 834, U.U.F	172	another bank—Good faith	107
Costs Discontinu-		Company—Reduction of Capital	-0.
AF ACTION WILLIUM COM-	154	stock—Art. 1716, C.C	154
eant of alwords		Company — Responsibility of	407
Bailiffs — Disciplinary jurisdiction of Court—Sales book—		directors — Ratification by	
Thurshage for Dallill Dy Dol-		shareholders— Dividends	267
- InternegalAustrice U		Compounding a felony—Con-	200
	67		4 194
sion of bailiff	01	fract—rathry	173

	AGES		
Compensation—Board—Nullity		Executors, Testamentary — Re-	AGES
of arrangements made during		placement of—Art. 923, C.C.—	
the marriage with reference		Action by wife's executors to	
to matrimonial rights	43		
Constitutional law — Executive		recover a Propre—Sufficiency	
power—Commission of inquiry		of allegations—Replacement of	
—R.S.Q. 596, 598	283	Propre—Arts. 1303-1306, C.C.	406
Contract for prolongation and		Filiation — Illegitimate child —	
opening of streets—Breach—		Claim for maintenance — Art.	
Measure of damages	68	240, C. C. — Evidence of filia-	
Contract in fraud of creditors—	00	tion — Art. 232, C.C. — Com-	
Arts. 1032, 1034, C.C.—Assign-		mencement of proof in writing	
ment of life insurance by a per-		-Obligation of heirs of parent	
		deceased	43
son notoriously insolvent—		Fraud and deception—Land and	
Rights of creditors	11	loan company - Purchase of	
Contract — No term fixed—De-		Speculative claim	44
fault	44	Husband and wife-Marchande	
Contract—Right of passage—In-		publique—Responsibility	267
terruption—Waiver	83	Injunction—Powers of municipal	
Contract-Unlawful consideration		corporations	43
Book—Good morals—Arts. 989,		Inn-keeper—Lien of, upon goods	-0
990, C.C	220	of guests—R.S.Q. 5820	227
Costs—Commission rogatoire—		Insolvency — Incorporated com-	221
Fees of solicitors on open com-			189
mission	3	Insolvency—Judicial abandon-	.100
Costs — Commission rogatoire		ment—Sale of immovables—	
Fees of Commissioner	106	Distribution of moneys	040
Costs—Interest on	371	Insolvenor Trader Handles	346
Costs - Plaintiff successful for	- , -	Insolvency—Trader—Hypothec	283
part of demand—Discretion as		Insurance, Accident—External	
to costs—Art. 478, C.C.P	155	injuries producing erysipelas—	
Costs — Taxation—Notice—Ex-	200	Proximate or sole cause of death	
ecution	188	-Immediate notice of death	
Dedication of street—Acceptance	100	-Waiver	106
	055	Insurance-Agent-Lien de droit	228
-Prescription	355	Interdiction for prodigality—	
Donation—Verbal promise—Art.	407	Goods supplied to interdict	
776, C.C.—Improvements	407	without authority of curator—	
Druggist—Error—Pharmaceut-		-Art. 334, C.CLesion	11
ical Act—Label	68	Intervention — Contestation —	
Election Act, Quebec-Qualifi-		Costs	188
cation of voters — Public em-	i	Jurisdiction—Action en declar-	
ployees-Curé-Son of propri-	l		308
etor-Residence-Sale for taxes		Jurisdiction—Declinatory excep-	
-Valuation Roll-Evidence	229	tion—Completion of cause of	
Election Act, Quebec-Rentiers	.	action in contract for sale-	
-Valuation rollLessees	T I	Contract by telegram and de-	
Proprietor—Son of proprietor—	- 1	livery	26
Error in name	268	Jurisdiction — Licenses — R.S.Q.	
Election Act, Quebec-Voters-	- 1	1031, 1046—Action for amount	
Lessees—Valuation roll	228	not exceeding \$200	371
Election law—Mis en cause—Jur-	- 1	Jurisdiction-Promissory note-	
isdiction—Evidence	188	731	172

	1		
PA	AGES		GES.
Jurisdiction-Right of action-		Montreal, City of—Fines—Juris-	
Art. 114, C.C.P. — Pleading—	- 1	diction	308
Costs	415	Montreal, City of—Rules of Coun-	
Lessor and lessee—Arts. 1612,		cil—Reconsideration of ques-	
1614, 1618, C.C.—Disturbance	- 1	tions	284
of lessee's use—Claim for re-		Municipal Corporation—Action	
duction of rent—Trespass—Ju-	ì	of damages-Notice	308
duction of rent-frespass-ou-	156	Municipal law-Books of account	
dicial disturbance	100		372
Lessor and lessee—Ejectment—	188	Municipal law—Meeting of Mu-	
Jurisdiction	100	nicipal council-Adjournment-	
Lessor and lessee —Lease of tele-	- 1	By-law, Publication of	414
graph system for 97 years—		Municipal powers—City of Mon-	***
Arts. 887 et seq., C.C.P.—R.		treal—Collection of tax—Farm-	
S.Q. 5977	156		268
Lessor and lessee-Privilege of		Name—Property in—Injunction.	156
lessor—Sub-lease—Saisie-gage-			
rie	12	Notary—Protest—Endorser	308
Lessor and lesseeUninhabitable		Novation—Deed of composition	-
premises—Rights of lessee—	ł	—Art. 1169, C. C	83
Mise en demeure	380	Partition of movables—Saisie-	
Libel—Candidate for election to		conservatoire—Account — Un-	
the legislature—Charge of be-	1	ion of causes	67
ing a Freemason or Orangeman		Partnership, Limited—Certificate	
—Damages	345	—False statement-Insufficien-	
Libel in pleading—Pertinency of		cy of certificate—Arts. 1871	
allegations—Malice	83	1877, C.C	11
	- 00	Partnership—Loan	371
	į	Pleading-Demurrer-Answer	283
	12	Prescription—Interest on judg-	
Compensation of wrongs	355	ment—Art. 2250, C.C	156
Libel—Justification	309	Prescription—Interruption by in-	-50
Libel—Post card—Damages	308	solvency—Arts. 2224,2232,C.C.	
License law-Opposition to grant-		—Insolvent Act, 1864	83
ing of license—Withdrawal of	700	Principal and agent—Agent act-	00
opposants	189	ing within scope of his appar-	
Magistrates' Court, Montreal—		ent authority	407
Jurisdiction-Hypothecary ac-			407
tion ·····	282	Principal and agent—Fraud— Transfer of fire insurance—	
Mandate—Responsibility—Sale	229		7 · `
Married woman-Debt contracted		Agent, Powers ofArt.1735, C.C.	3
hv	283	PrivilegeAttorney's costs-Art.	
ar independent generated as to		1994, C.C	44
	415	Procedure—Answer to demurrer.	308
A Pt. 951. C.C.I.—Itogisumurican	415	Procedure—Bringing parties into	
Master and servant—Dismissal	371	cause—Exception—Exhibits	291
of employee—Damages	914	Procedure-Exception to the form-	
Master and servant—Responsi-		Power to strike out allegations	
bility—Accident-Contributory negligence	155	on motion—Indefinite allega-	
		tions	12
	*	Procedure—Execution — Return	
mant of contract Will City, Or		day-Sale	230
112mm monder to City0/ Victo	•	Procedure—Execution—Sale of	
(O.) ch.51, s. 22-52 Vict. (Q.)	189	movables and immovables	308
ch. 79, s. 25	TOA	THE AMERICA STATE THEORY OF THE PERSON OF TH	QU(

F	AGES	· .	AGES
Procedure—Motion for judgment		Railway—Highway crossing—	210111
on verdict—Art. 421, C.C.P	370	Negligence—Verdict against	
Procedure-Opposition-Mise en		evidence—New trial	3
demeure	291	Recorder's Court—Conviction—	3
Procedure—Security for costs—		Certiorari	228
Partnership	282	Registration—Radiation	188
Procedure—Service—Different		Responsibility—Street crossing—	100
districts	309	Damages	283
Procedure—Service of summons.	67	Review of judgment—Examina-	400
Procedure—Summary Causes—		tion of defendants	43
Action on obligation	<b>23</b> 0	Review — Town corporations —	70
Procedure-Summons-Service-		Judgment on petition to annul	
Attachment for rent	189	resolution of County Council—	
Prohibition—Circuit Court—Jur-		R.S.Q. 4376, 4614	3
isdiction—Art. 1031, C.C.P	68	Saisie-arrêt before judgment-	· ·
Promissory note-Consideration.	407	Admission—Evidence	346
Promissory note—Fraud and		Sale by authority of justice-	040
want of consideration—Holder		Sheriff's sale—Arts. 710, 1275,	
in good faith	229	C.C.P.—Arts. 297,298,945,993,	
Promissory note—Given to cre-		1484,2207,2232, 2251, 2254, 2258,	
ditor to induce him to sign		C.C.—Substitution—Fraud—	
agreement of composition —	*	Nullity—Prescription	227
Illegal consideration	172	Sale—Movables —Delivery—En	221
Promissory note—Signature in		bloc	282
blank-Responsibility of maker.	291	Sale, Simulated—Deed intended	202
Prothonotary—Responsibility for	•	to operate as pledge of effects	
loss of record	227	to creditor as security for ad-	
Quebec Controverted Elections		vances	345
Act, s. 41—R. S. Q. 500—Mis		Sale—Suspensive condition—	010
en cause—Preliminary objec-		Third party purchasing in good	
tions—Review	83	faith a thing which does not	
Quebec Controverted Elections		belong to the seller	346
Act—R. S. Q. 514—Mis en		School discipline-Art. 245, C. C.	,
cause—Trial	84	-Reasonable and moderate	
Quebec Controverted Elections		correction	371
Act—Preliminary objections—		Servitude—Tolerance—Damages.	284
Service of petition—Description		Slander—Mayor of village—Im-	
of electoral district—Stamps—		putation of bigotry-Exemplary	
Corrupt practice—Knowledge		damages	155
of candidate-Evidence	84	Slander—Plea—Demurrer	309
Quebec Controverted Elections		Substitution—Final alienation of	
Act—R.S.Q. 514—Trial—When		property of—Art. 953, C. C	406
concluded	84	Substitution of attorney—Rule of	
Quo warranto—Order of judge—		Practice xx	188
Residence of defendant—Ex-		Substitution—Sale—Eviction	282
ception to the form	228	· ·	282
Railway—Expropriation—Award		Tariff—Prothonotary's fees—At-	
of arbitrators-Nullity of award.	407	torneys' fees—Cases not pro-	
Railway—Expropriation—In-		vided for by tariff	155
demnity to proprietor—Trees		Water course—Riparian rights—	
felled near railway line	414	Art. 503, C.C	154

47**	- 1		
Will—Special legatees—Payment of debts	227	Tutor and Minor—Loan to minor— Personal remedy	153
Witness—Religious belief—Art- 259, C.C.P	44	VerdicrOf Coroner's juryMotion to quash	19
TARIFF OF FEES—Attorneys' fees in actions in the Superior Court of \$200 and under  TAXATION—Personal property of C. P. R. Company used in telegraph office, not subject to taxation  TELEPHONE, CONVERSATIONS BY  TENDER—Not renewed with plea—Damages—Cumulation of actions  TRADE-MARK—Registration—Effect of  Special and distinctive words— User as a trade-mark—Association with other words and marks  TRANSFER, Signification of	50 195 305 59 161 411 307 233 15	Wages—Journeyman barber—Wages —Seizure of	340 128 375 250 233 203 218 47 21
TRYING CASES IN CAMERA	15	fore judgment	8