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A member of the English Chancery bar gives notice in the newspapers of change of name, in the following manner:—"I, Ernest Edwin de Witt, hitherto known as Ernest Edwin Witt, of 1 King's Bench Walk, Temple, and Swaffham Prior Hall, Cambridgeshire, hereby give notice that by a deed poll of even date herewith, and intended to be forthwith enrolled in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, I have taken the surname of de Witt in lieu of Witt. Dated this 3rd day of March, 1888.—Ernest Edwin de Witt. Witness, Fred. Geo. Hunt, Solicitor, 1 Gray's Inn Square."

Of Mr. Bradlaugh's bill to amend the law of oaths, the *Law Journal* (London) says:—"If the bill had contained the qualification that the judge or other person before whom the oath is required should be satisfied that the witness's objection is conscientious, probably the moderate men on both sides would have been content. Mr. Bradlaugh's offer to limit the case to an objection on conscientious grounds is not enough, and it would be satisfied by the witness repeating the words, which would let in all the mischief. A man who would evade kissing the book to prevent his evidence from being on oath would say that he had scruples of conscience with the same object. The objects of the bill ought to be the acceptance of the evidence on affirmation of persons who conscientiously object to an oath without impairing the general use of the oath in the courts of law. By the abolition of the oath, or its being made optional at the caprice of the witness, the Legislature would throw away a useful weapon for the extraction of truth in the administration of justice."

Dr. Leone Levi, LL.D., a writer of some note, died May 7, aged 67. He was born at Ancona, June 6, 1821. When a young man he left his native town, went to England in pursuit of commerce, and was naturalised

by Act of Parliament in 1847. The difficulties he found in the state of the commercial law there and in other countries determined him to the study of the law, and at the age of thirty-six he became a student of Lincoln's Inn, being called to the bar in 1859. He mastered the English language, and devoted himself largely to the organising of chambers of commerce. The Liverpool Chamber was founded in 1849, and similar institutions were afterwards established in other commercial towns. In 1850 he published his "Commercial Law of the World," which gained him the Swiney prize awarded by the Society of Arts for the best essay on international law, and in 1852 he was appointed to the Chair of Commercial Law in King's College, London, a post he filled with great efficiency for many years, particularly in connection with the evening classes, which he was a chief means of establishing in the college. In 1854 he published a manual of "Mercantile Law of Great Britain and Ireland." It was Dr. Levi's suggestion of the utility of an international commercial code that caused the passing of the Acts thirty years ago whereby the mercantile laws of the United Kingdom were made uniform on many points. To him also is due the annual publication of judicial statistics for the United Kingdom. He was the author of "International Commercial Law," published in 1863, and of numerous other treatises. In the course of his active life Dr. Levi's talents came to be fully recognised, and he received acknowledgments in the form of gold medals at various times from the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of the French. Dr. Levi's latest work was a treatise on international law, published in the present year and dedicated by permission to the Queen.

The *Popular Science Monthly* has given insertion to an article by Mr. Philip Snyder on "Forms and Failures of the Law," which contains suggestions illustrating the crudeness and ignorance which are sometimes apparent in the propositions of would-be reformers of the administration of justice. Mr. Snyder asks: "If judges are really 'learned in the law,' as they should be, why are law-