

being to play a violoncello, and this judgment has met with the warmest approval in Great Britain.—*New York Sun.*

INSOLVENT NOTICES, ETC.

Quebec Official Gazette, Jan. 3.

Judicial Abandonments.

Camille Bertrand, merchant tailor, Longueuil, Dec. 29.

Henri Bourassa (H. Bourassa & Co.), leather merchant, Montreal, Dec. 29.

James Crothers, Bedford, Dec. 15.

François Xavier Labranche, Thetford Mines, county of Megantic, Dec. 30.

John Larmonth, manufacturer, Montreal, Dec. 19.
J. A. Levesque (Mad. Levesque & Cie.), Quebec, Dec. 12.

George Nault, River Desert, Dec. 19.

Alfred Trotter, trader, Victoriaville, Dec. 26.

Curators appointed.

Re Edgar Bergevin, Quebec.—Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, joint curator, Dec. 26.

Re Toussaint Biron.—J. A. Poirier, St. Grégoire, Dec. 29.

Re F. M. Dechêne, trader, Quebec.—H. A. Bédard, Quebec, curator, Dec. 30.

Re Dame P. Cizol.—C. Desmarteau, Montreal, curator, Dec. 27.

Re Edmond Lajoie.—J. Morin, St. Hyacinthe, curator, Dec. 28.

Re John Larmonth, manufacturer, Montreal.—J. G. Ross, Montreal, curator, Dec. 30.

Re J. A. Levesque (Mad. Levesque & Cie.).—T. Tardif, Quebec, curator, Dec. 27.

Re Basile Massé, cabinet maker, St. Hyacinthe.—François Xavier Alphonse Boisseau, N.P., St. Hyacinthe, curator, Dec. 28.

Re Ananias Renaud.—Joseph Morin, St. Paul's Bay, curator, Dec. 24.

Re Edward H. Tarbell.—J. H. Brassard, Knowlton, curator, Dec. 29.

Dividends.

Re Ed. N. Blais & Co., Quebec.—Second and final dividend, payable Jan. 19, H. A. Bédard, Quebec, curator.

Re Marie Louise Garteau.—First and final dividend, payable Jan. 13, G. Deserres and J. M. Marcotte, Montreal, joint curators.

Re François Giroux, Montreal.—First dividend, payable Jan. 25, Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, joint curator.

Re A. J. Morissette.—First and final dividend, payable Jan. 12, Bilodeau & Renaud, Montreal, joint curator.

Re F. B. Smith, Montreal.—First dividend, payable Jan. 27, Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, joint curator.

Separation as to property.

Odille Dubuc vs. Toussaint Aubertin, farmer, Longueuil, Dec. 24.

Emelie Cartier vs. Aimé Bourgeois, sadler, St.-Aimé, Dec. 18.

GENERAL NOTES.

LEGAL CHANGES.—There is now positively nothing old in our existing legal system. The Lord Chancellor is not really what he used to be, the principal judge of appeal from the Court of Chancery, who, sitting alone or with the Lords Justices, affirmed or reversed the decisions of vice-chancellors. Sir James Bacon, the last of the famous roll of vice-chancellors, who is two years older than the century, still enjoys life and his joke; but the title has vanished. The title of Master of the Rolls survives, but the character of the office is not what it used to be; and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council will ere long be a thing of the past, and give way to the Law Lords under the Appellate Jurisdiction Act. The picturesque and variety of the old order has given way to a dead uniformity; and yet there is a ceaseless cry for further modifications of our system, so that it would seem that we are still far from having attained perfection in legal matters.—*Law Journal* (London).

THE 'LAW REPORTS.'—The restless spirit of change is as rampant as ever in legal matters, and the incorporated Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales seem to be morbidly anxious that neither the rust of antiquity nor even the dignity of a venerable old age shall attach to what are sometimes, but, as Lord Esher once observed, inaccurately termed 'the Authorized Law Reports.' It was only in 1865 that the familiar names of Bevan, Best, and Smith, &c., gave way to the new system. The first series of the latter terminated after the Judicature Act came into operation and a new series began. Now it is proposed to add a third series next January. What the object can be, except it is to confuse and bewilder judges and counsel in the citation of cases, it is impossible to imagine. The reason put forward for this change is simply childish—that members of the profession find it expensive to take up the series from the beginning.—*ib.*

THE PRUSSIAN CEDULA SYSTEM.—There is in existence in Prussia a system of cedula known as 'Grundschild,' or land charge. It is not the same as a mortgage, for it is not accessory to a personal debt. The debt may be no debt, but the land charge remains until it is cancelled. The registrar of land titles always issues it, and it then assumes many of the features of a bill of exchange. Anyone who is a *bona fide* holder of a land charge is always able to enforce the claim against the owner of the estate. Such land charges may be made payable to order, in which case they are transferable by indorsement, and such indorsement may be in blank, and until it is filled up the charges pass by delivery. The registrar issues coupons for future interest, and these also are like bills, and payable on the dates indicated thereon. The holder of a land charge enjoys all the usual remedies against the land. If he wants to discharge it, and is unable to discover the whereabouts of the holder, he is at liberty to pay in the amount to the registrar and have the charge removed from his title.—*Law Journal* (London.)