

for 54 years, and a very cursory examination of the volumes is sufficient to show the painstaking research which has been necessary in their preparation. To editors they will be especially useful. All dates of appointments of Judges, Queen's Counsel, etc., are included. The record is both interesting and valuable. We shall probably have occasion to recur to some of the interesting features of this work.

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, 6 May, 1896.

Quebec.]

LACHANCE V. LA SOCIÉTÉ DE PRÊTS ET DE PLACEMENTS DE
QUÉBEC.

Appeal—Amount in controversy.

L., a creditor of an insolvent firm in the sum of \$525, contested the claim of another creditor on the ground that a hypothec held by the latter on the insolvent's property was null, and that the amount thereof, \$2,044, should belong to the estate for collocation among all the creditors. The contestation was unsuccessful, and L. sought to appeal to the Supreme Court from the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, by which it was dismissed. The respondents moved to quash the appeal.

Held, that to determine the amount in controversy necessary to entitle L. to an appeal, only his own pecuniary interest could be looked at, and that being less than \$2,000, the appeal would not lie; the fact that the contestation, if successful, would give the estate the benefit of more than \$2,000 did not give the court jurisdiction.

Appeal quashed with costs.

Turcotte, for the motion.

Geoffrion, Q. C., contra.

24 March, 1896.

Ontario.]

MARTIN V. HAUBNER.

Statute of Frauds—Memorandum in writing—Repudiation of contract.

In an action for the price of goods sold through an agent the alleged purchaser denied the agency and claimed that the goods