

cases are *Massue v. Massue* (Mathieu, J.), 3 C. S. 526, *Mongenais & Lamarche* (Doherty, J.), 4 C. S. 292, and *Simpson & Molsons Bank* (Taschereau, J.), which went to appeal and was decided on the 27th ultimo. The Court of Appeal, while affirming the judgment on the ground that the bank shares in question were not specifically substituted by the terms of the will, in favor of the testator's children and grandchildren, was unanimous in rejecting the *considérant* upon which the judgment of the Superior Court was based, viz., that substitution of movables was not permitted by the law of this province prior to the Code.

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Ill treatment or torture of a domestic animal is an offence punishable under art. 512 of the Criminal Code, by fine or imprisonment, or both. In the lizard case, noted in the present issue, the only question which had to be decided by the magistrate before issuing a warrant was whether lizards are domestic animals. Mr. Dugas had no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that they are not, and the lizard pedlers escaped prosecution. Hitherto lizards or chamelions certainly have not been considered domestic animals,—in this country at least; and it is not likely that they will become so, the ridicule encountered by those who wished to introduce them as personal decorations having proved an effectual extinguisher.

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It is the subject of very deep and general concern that the improvement in the health of Sir Francis Johnson during the past month has not been as apparent as was hoped for. The learned Chief Justice is in his seventy-eighth year and has held judicial office for twenty-nine years. As advocate and as judge he has been the admiration and pride of the bar for half a century. Time has been impotent to dull the edge of his wit or make his eloquence cold. It would be a graceful act on the part of the government, and one which would be universally approved, to tender the Chief Justice six months' leave of