

Dividends.

Re Salomon Adam, Cap St. Ignace.—First and final dividend, payable Nov. 26, A. Carrier, Cap St. Ignace, curator.

Re J. S. Bullick & Co., Montreal.—First and final dividend, payable Nov. 26, A. W. Stevenson, Montreal, curator.

Re Michel Chenard, trader, Fraserville.—Second and final dividend payable Nov. 25, H. A. Bedard, Quebec, curator.

Re John Graham Darling.—First and final dividend, payable Nov. 8, James Steel, Montreal, curator.

Re Léon Joubert.—First and final dividend, payable Nov. 26, C. Desmarteau, Montreal, curator.

Re M. C. Maxwell, Three Rivers.—First and final dividend, payable Nov. 17, Bilodeau & Renaud, Montreal, joint curator.

Re J. C. Rousseau & Co., Three Rivers.—First dividend, payable Nov. 29, Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, joint curator.

Re J. D. Thurston.—Second and final dividend, payable Nov. 28, C. Desmarteau, Montreal, curator.

Separation as to Property.

Jane Clifford Beal vs. Ezekiel McConkey, tailor, St. Johns, Nov. 6.

Elizabeth Kerr vs. Eustache Lafleur, jr., postmaster, Bryson, Oct. 22.

Aurélié Lanoux vs. George Mullin, trader, Farnham, Oct. 29.

Cadastré changed.

Notice is given that the numbers 31-34 and following numbers (except No. 34-208, which was corrected) to No. 34-382, inclusive, of the plan and book of reference of the subdivision of the cadastral lot No. 34, of the parish of Montreal, county of Hochelaga, have been cancelled, and that Nos. 34a 34b and 34c, which are substituted therefor, have been added to the official plan and book of reference, of the said parish of Montreal, the said number 34 having been thereon corrected accordingly, the whole in conformity with the provisions of the articles 2174 and 2174a (Art. 5846 et. S. P. Q.) of the Civil Code.

Court Terms altered.

District of Bedford.—Court of Queen's Bench, Crown Side, to begin 1st March and 1st September. Circuit Court, Co. of Bromo, to be held at Knowlton, 23rd and 24th January, March, May, September and November. Co. of Shefford, to be held at Waterloo, 26th, 27th and 28th January, March, May, September and November. Co. of Missisquoi, to be held at Bedford, 23rd and 24th February, April, June, October and December; and at Farnham, 26th and 27th February, April, June, October and December.

GENERAL NOTES.

FAITHFUL SERVICE REMEMBERED.—The late Mr. McIntyre has followed the example of the late Lord Justice Theisiger and Mr. Justice Quain and others by making a provision for his clerks. Not having mentioned them in his will, he made a death-bed request that the amount should be what his family should think fit. This sum will be, in the case of the senior clerk, at least a thousand pounds.—*Law Journal (London.)*

THE DUTY OF GIVING ASSISTANCE.—Article 450 of the Dutch Penal Code provides that "he who seeing another person suddenly threatened with the danger of death omits to give or furnish him with assistance which he can give or procure, without any reasonable fear of danger for himself, is punished, if the death of the person in distress has resulted, with three months' imprisonment and fine." A good swimmer, under such a law, could not safely walk along the Thames embankment. A liability to fine and imprisonment does not make heroes.—*lb.*

THE LAW COURTS.—Mr. Uttley writes in the *Law Journal*:—"That the legal temple in the Strand is a magnificent one, everyone will admit, but as to the commodiousness and comfort of its interior opinions will differ. The corridors, the winding staircases, and the multitudinous arched doorways are most bewildering to a visitor, and it is insinuated, as confusing as the complications of the law itself. Some litigants, indeed, lose their way completely among the picturesque but crooked passages of the building. Of one individual it is said that, being in a state of mental collapse after hearing his case argued all the afternoon by various legal luminaries, he sank down exhausted by a fruitless effort to find his way out of the mazy halls of justice, with the despairing observation, 'I am now completely entangled in the meshes of the law, and I see that it is utterly hopeless ever to attempt to extricate myself;' and yet Sir William Blackstone wrote:—"Of a constitution so wisely contrived, so strongly raised, and so highly finished, it is hard to speak with that praise which is justly and severely its due: the thorough and attentive contemplation of it will furnish its best panegyric."

JUDICIAL OPINIONS ON INTEMPERANCE.—The following expressions are quoted from judicial utterances on the temperance question:—"Almost every crime has its origin more or less in drinking"—Judge Gurney. "Ninety-nine cases out of every hundred are caused by drink"—Judge Erskine. "If it weren't for drink, you (the jury) and I would have nothing to do"—Judge Patteson. "If all men could be persuaded from the use of intoxicating drinks, the office of judge would be a sinecure"—Judge Alderson. "Three-fourths of the cases of crime have their origin in public-houses and beer-shops"—Judge Wightman. "Intemperance has destroyed large numbers of people, and will at its present rate of increase in time destroy the country itself"—Judge Grove. "I can keep no terms with a vice that fills our gaols and destroys the comfort of homes and the peace of families, and debases and brutalises the people of these islands"—Chief Justice Coleridge.

A DEBATABLE POINT.—In one of the London Courts recently a somewhat remarkable case came before the judge for decision. The point to be decided was in connection with the Bankruptcy Act. The plaintiff in this case sued the defendant for a sum of money overpaid by the plaintiff as trustee of a bankrupt estate. The evidence showed that the debts of the bankrupt came to the sum of £5,712, in respect of which a dividend of 1s 6d in the pound had been declared. After this amount had been paid, however, certain costs were discovered on taxation to be much heavier than had been apprehended. Application was thereupon made to the creditors to refund the redundancy. Counsel for the defendant contended that such excess was not recoverable, for the dividend had been duly declared and announced in the *London Gazette*. This mistake, too, was one in law, and not of fact, and, therefore, the Court of Bankruptcy itself could not interfere. The advocate for the plaintiff urged, however, that a trustee is entitled to pay at discretion, but, if there is any negligence, he has no right to come into Court and complain. Ultimately judgment was given in the plaintiff's favour, but leave to appeal was allowed. This point is of such interest, and so new and unusual in character, that the result of the appeal will be awaited with curiosity.—*Law Journal.*