

that the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada is set aside, and the judgment of the Superior Court, affirmed by the Queen's Bench, is restored. The Privy Council has affirmed the principle that the members of an insolvent firm after the winding up and the disposal of the estate, preserve their rights *inter se*, under the partnership articles, as to overdrafts by one or more of their number. The fact that one of the partners bought the insolvent estate from the curator, does not affect the question, and such partner is liable to account to his co-partners for an overdraft. This decision is in accord with the opinion of the majority in number of the Canadian judges who passed upon the question, for it may be remarked that the Queen's Bench unanimously affirmed the decision of Mr. Justice Jetté in the Superior Court, and the judgment of the Supreme Court reversing that of the Quebec Courts was delivered by a bare majority of one—Justices Fournier, Sedgewick and King being of opinion to reverse, while the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Strong) and Mr. Justice Taschereau were for confirming. Had the Privy Council not granted special leave to appeal, the case would have been in the peculiar position that the concurring judgments of the provincial courts would have been overruled by a majority of one in the Supreme Court.

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The new Canadian ministry is certainly strong in legal talent. The premier, Mr. Laurier, is 54 years of age, and was appointed a Q.C. in 1880. For 20 years he has been actively engaged in politics, but he has also followed the practice of his profession. Sir Oliver Mowat, the Minister of Justice, is 76 years of age, and was appointed to the bench as Vice-Chancellor of Upper Canada as long ago as 1864. In 1872 he resigned his judicial office to become premier of Ontario. After 24 years' successful administration of provincial affairs, without a defeat in the legislature, he becomes, when close on four score, Min-