

years, but it was also provided that, "at the expiration of twenty years (from the 9th of February, 1865) the corporation may, after a notice of six months to the said company, to be given within the twelve months immediately preceding the expiration of the said twenty years, assume the ownership of said railway upon payment, &c., &c." On the 9th of January, 1884, the corporation of the city of Quebec gave a notice to the company of their intention to take possession, but afterwards gave a second notice on the 21st November, 1884, whereby the corporation informed the company that the previous notice was annulled, and that after the 9th of February, 1885, at the expiration of the time and in the manner prescribed by the by-law, they would assume possession, and subsequently, on the 21st of May, they tendered \$23,806.30 for the property.

In an action brought to declare the tender valid and for a decree declaring the corporation entitled to take possession:

Held, reversing the judgment of the Court below, Fournier, J., dissenting, that the company were entitled to a full six months' notice prior to the 9th of February, 1885, to be given within twelve months preceding the 9th of February, 1885, and therefore the notice relied on was defective.

Appeal allowed with costs.

Irvine, Q.C., & Stuart, for appellants.

P. Pelletier, Q.C., for respondent.

KLOCK v. CHAMBERLAIN et al.

Sale—by wife to secure debts due by her husband—Simulated deeds—Art. 1301, C.C.

Where the sale of real estate by the wife, duly separated as to property from her husband, to her husband's creditor is shewn to have been intended to operate as a security only for the payment of her husband's debts, such sale will be set aside as a contravention of Art. 1301, C. C. P. Q. Strong, J., dissented on the ground that the trial judge's finding that the deeds of sale in this case were not simulated should be affirmed.

Appeal dismissed with costs.

Flemming, Q.C., for appellant.

Aylen, for respondent.

INSOLVENT NOTICES, ETC.

Quebec Official Gazette, May 12.

Judicial Abandonments.

Edouard Languedoc, merchant, St. Michel Belle-chasse, May 4.

Georgiana Wakefield, widow of Michael McCarthy (C. H. Wakefield & Co.), tailor and haberdasher, Sherbrooke, May 3.

Curators appointed.

Re Flavien Genest, Cap Magdeleine.—Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, joint curator, May 2.

Re Alexander E. Goyette, jeweller.—S. C. Fatt, Montreal, curator, May 9.

Re Lewis A. Lavers.—S. C. Fatt, Montreal, curator, May 9.

Re Narisse Turgeon.—D. Arcand, Quebec, curator, May 8.

Dividends.

Re J. B. Champagne et al.—First and final dividend, payable May 26, J. O. Dion, St. Hyacinthe, curator.

Re Camille Gauthier.—Dividend, W. A. Caldwell, Montreal, curator.

Separation as to property.

Delima Beaudry vs. Isidore Labelle, Montreal, May 9.

Marie Zélia Renaud vs. Joseph Vincent Cloutier, May 9.

Separation from bed and board.

Fanny Astell vs. Wm. Henry Adams Cumming, farmer, township of Cleveland, May 9.

Miscellaneous.

François S. X. Fraser, N.P., Richmond, suspended for arrears of contribution.

Minutes of the late G. M. Prévost, N.P., Terrebonne, transferred to O. Forget, N.P., Terrebonne.

GENERAL NOTES.

THE SELDEN SOCIETY.—The Selden Society, which was founded last year, has brought out, under the editorship of Mr. F. W. Maitland, the first volume of 'Select Pleas of the Crown,' extending from A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1225, covering a large portion of the reigns of King John and King Henry III., and relating to matters heard before the justices of the King's Bench and the justices in Eyre. They are given on alternate pages in Latin and also in English, and they relate to a variety of subjects illustrating the modes of life and the habits of society in England nearly 700 years ago. Among the subjects treated of are the 'Castellating' of mansions or manor houses, the 'Assize of Bread and Beer,' the privileges allowed to Crusaders, juries, inquests, coroners, homicides, the Court of honour, escheats, deodands, County Courts, 'horning,' 'husband and wife,' tithes, 'stallage,' the monastic profession, pledges for battle and also for keeping the peace, the ordeal of iron, the stocks, 'hue and cry,' 'replevin,' the lord's right of marriage, the marriage of villeins, deodands and fines for murder, cattle-stealing, and so forth. It should be added that at the end of the volume are three carefully compiled indices, one of persons, one of places, and one of matters treated in the work. The contents of 'Rotuli Curie Regis' previous to the thirteenth century are omitted, as a part of them was printed by the late Sir Francis Palgrave in the year 1835 for the Public Record Office Commissioners, and the publication of the rest has been undertaken by the Pipe Roll Society, under the supervision of Mr. W. Selby, of the Public Record Office.—*Law Journal* (London).