

who is to superintend the liquidation of the estate, without restriction to a special class of officials, such as existed under the Canadian Insolvency Act of 1875.

We have reason to think that there is a strong feeling not only amongst the mercantile classes, but in the profession, that the time has come for the passing of a bankruptcy Act for Canada. We therefore invite discussion of the subject.

ENGLISH CASES.

EDITORIAL REVIEW OF CURRENT ENGLISH DECISIONS.

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CHARITY—GIFT FOR POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL PURPOSES—MORTMAIN.

In re Scowcroft, Ormrod v. Wilkinson (1898) 2 Ch. 638, tested the validity of a devise of a parcel of land and premises, used as a village club and reading room, to the vicar of the parish for the time being, "to be maintained for the furtherance of Conservative principles, and religious and mental improvement, and to be kept free from intoxicants and dancing." It was contended that a gift for the furtherance of Conservative principles was not a good charitable gift; but Stirling, J., was of opinion that the gift was not merely to advance Conservative principles, but that it might be considered a gift for the furtherance of religious and mental improvement in accordance with Conservative principles, and that the limitation as to Conservative principles did not prevent the gift from being a perfectly good charitable gift, as it would undoubtedly have been if the gift were for religious and mental improvement alone. The devise was therefore upheld; and the time for effecting a sale of the property under The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1891 (see R.S.O., c. 112), was extended.

SUBROGATION—DEBENTURES—OVERDRAFT TO PAY INTEREST—BANKER AND CUSTOMER.

In re Wrexham M. & C. Q. Ry. Co. (1898) 2 Ch. 663. In this case a bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to extend the principle of subrogation under the following circumstances: A