

## GENERAL NOTES.

LORD BACON ON REPORTING.—The following occurs in Lord Bacon's "Advancement of Learning" (Book VIII., ch. 3, ss. 73-75):—"Above all, let the judgments of the supreme and principal courts be diligently and faithfully recorded, especially in weighty causes, and particularly such as are doubtful, or attended with difficulty or novelty. For judgments are the anchors of the laws, as laws are the anchors of the state. And let this be the method of taking them down:—1. Write the case precisely, and the judgments exactly, at length. 2. Add the reasons alleged by the judges for their judgment. 3. Mix not the authority of cases, brought by way of example, with the principal case. 4. And for the pleadings, unless they contain anything very extraordinary, omit them. Let those who take down these judgments be of the most learned counsel in the law, and have a liberal stipend allowed them by the public. But let not the judges meddle in these reports, lest favouring their own opinions too much, or relying upon their own authority, they exceed the bounds of a recorder."—*Irish Law Times*.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—With the Bank of England, the destruction of its notes takes place about once a week, and at seven p m. It used to be done in the daytime, but made such a smell that the neighboring stockbrokers petitioned the governors to do it in the evening. The notes are previously cancelled by punching a hole through the amount (in figures) and tearing off the signature of the chief cashier. The notes are burned in a closed furnace, and the only agency employed is shavings and bundles of wood. They used to be burned in a cage, the result of which was that once a week the city was darkened with burned fragments of notes. For future purposes of reference, the notes are left for five years before being burned. The number of notes coming into the Bank of England every day is about 50,000, and 350,000 are destroyed every week, or something like 18,000,000 every year. The stock of paid notes for five years is about 77,745,000 in number, and they fill 13,400 boxes, which, if placed side by side, would reach two and one-third miles. If the notes were placed in a pile, they would reach to a height of five and two-thirds miles; or, if joined end to end, would form a ribbon 12,455 miles long.—*Chambers' Journal*.