

of the same court during the comparatively short time of its existence. In the earlier decisions of this tribunal the lack of internal adjustment was often very apparent. The opinions were more like individual than collective and representative utterances. But the effect of the consultation room has become clearly apparent in the modification of extreme views and in more comprehensive discussion.

On a smaller scale the same natural law must operate in every intellectual partnership, producing a harmonious resultant from more or less discordant forces. This, to our mind, is the chief consideration in favor of partnerships among lawyers. Of the professional life of the average lawyer, or firm of lawyers, the work actually done in court forms a comparatively unimportant part. It is the thinking, the foreseeing, the preparing, the advising, that count for most in results. This is true of what is known as litigated business as well as of office practice. How many actions are brought and never tried because of a shrewd checkmate before that point is reached? How many more go to trial when the result is a foregone conclusion because of long-headed management out of court?

The most important element in the preparation of any case for trial is the calm, comprehensive thought and discussion it receives in the privacy of the office. And it seems quite obvious that two or three men, who are accustomed to thinking together and schooled by habit to supplement and correct each other, can make such preparation of greater practical benefit for their combined business than could possibly result from the solitary effort of each of them given to his individual cases.—*New York Law Journal*.

#### INSOLVENT NOTICES, ETC.

*Quebec Official Gazette, Oct. 31.*

##### *Judicial Abandonments.*

Bernier, Savard & Pepin, grocers, St. Sauveur de Québec, Oct. 24.

O. Napoléon Morin, trader, St. Pie, Oct. 29.

F. X. St. Pierre, trader, Lyster, Oct. 27.

##### *Curators appointed.*

Re François Caron, mill-owner, St. Irénée.—N. Matte, Quebec, curator, Oct. 27.

Re J. B. Dagenais.—C. Desmarteau, Montreal, curator, Oct. 24.

Re Dugrenier & Gagnon, mill-owners, township of Ely.—L. Jodoin, Waterloo, curator, Oct. 21.

Re Jacob Gagné, trader, Rimouski.—H. A. Bedard, Quebec, curator, Oct. 23.

Re Narcisse Gélinas, Three Rivers.—Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, joint curator, Oct. 23.

Re Joseph Giroux.—C. Desmarteau, Montreal, curator, Oct. 26.

Re Léon Ravary, mill-owner, St. Clément.—A. Lamarche, Montreal, curator, Oct. 24.

Re Joseph Smith, trader, Cedar Hall.—H. A. Bedard, Quebec, curator, Oct. 26.

Re Robert Summerhayes, Montreal.—A. W. Stevenson, Montreal, curator, Oct. 24.

Re Frs. Turcotte, shoemaker, St. Sauveur de Québec.—H. A. Bedard, Quebec, curator, Oct. 28.

#### *Dividends.*

Re N. Allard & Co., Montreal.—Dividend on proceeds of immovables, payable Nov. 17.—C. Desmarteau, Montreal, curator.

Re Joseph Elisée Bourque, St. John's.—First dividend, payable Nov. 16, Lamarche & Olivier, Montreal, joint curator.

Re J. Mongin & Cie.—First and final dividend, payable Nov. 17, C. Desmarteau, Montreal, curator.

Re Patrick O'Connor, Little Pabos.—First and final dividend, payable Nov. 17, H. A. Bedard, Quebec, curator.

Re Richard Ready, Montreal.—First and final dividend, payable Nov. 19, A. H. Plimssoll, Montreal, curator.

Re Joseph Roy, Montreal.—First dividend, payable Nov. 20, Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, joint curator.

#### *Commissioner to receive affidavits.*

Hy. Barber, accountant, Toronto, has been appointed Commissioner to receive affidavits to be used in the Courts of record in the province of Quebec.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

UTTERING AND PUBLISHING A FORGED NOTE.—The wife and daughter of the defendant had the same name. He got the daughter to sign a note, intending to pass it as that of his wife, which he subsequently did. He was held to be guilty of uttering and publishing a forged note. *State v. Farrell* (Iowa), 48 N. W. Rep. 940.

STATE RAILWAY OWNERSHIP.—Six States—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Georgia—have tried and abandoned the experiment of railway ownership and management, and that too before the era of competing lines and low rates. If the States were compelled to buy and run the railways now it would bankrupt their treasuries and prove a great calamity to the travelling and shipping public.—*Railway Age*.