

DIGEST OF ENGLISH LAW REPORTS.—REVIEWS.

in an unlimited banking company, considered by the testator and the trustees to be perfectly safe. The trustees held the shares two years and a quarter when the bank failed. R., one of the trustees, was a minor at the death of the testator, and attained majority nine months before said failure. *Held*, that the trustees, including R., should have sold said shares within a reasonable time, or one year from the testator's death, and were liable to make up the loss to the *cestuis que trust*.—*Sculthorpe v. Tipper*, L. R. 13 Eq. 232.

2. A testator who was a tenant from year to year of an estate, desired his trustees to give up the tenancy of the plaintiff if the landlord would accept him as a tenant; if so accepted, the plaintiff to have the farming stock. The testator's assets were insufficient to pay legacies if the plaintiff received said stock. The trustees represented these facts to the landlord, and accordingly by advice of the trustees the plaintiff was refused as a tenant unless he should first convey certain other estates to the trustees for payment of said legacies. The plaintiff executed deeds accordingly. *Held*, that said deeds were obtained by a breach of trust, and must be set aside; and that the trustees must pay all costs.—*Ellis v. Barker*, L. R. 7 Ch. 104.

See DEVISE, 1; LEGACY, 3; TRESPASS, 1.

UNDERTAKING FOR PAYMENT OF MONEY.—See BILLS AND NOTES, 3.

USAGE.—See BROKER, 2, 3.

USE AND OCCUPATION.—See LANDLORD AND TENANT, 1.

VENDOR AND PURCHASER.—See CONTRACT, 1.

WARRANT.—See LARCENY.

WILL.

1. By statute a devise to a person whose wife attests the will is null and void. Testatrix devised to A., and A.'s wife was an attesting witness. By a codicil, properly attested, the testatrix confirmed her will. *Held*, that the devise to A. was rendered valid.—*Anderson v. Anderson*, L. R. 13 Eq. 331.

2. The plaintiff, who had been cognizant of a previous suit contesting the validity of a will, but compromised without his knowledge, was *held* not barred by the decree founded on said compromise from bringing suit of revocation of probate.—*Wycheley v. Andrews*, L. R. 2 P. D. 327.

See EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS, 1; LEGACY; POWER; TENANCY IN COMMON; TRUST.

WITNESS.—See EVIDENCE.

WRIT.—See CORPORATION.

WORDS.

"Between."—See TENANCY IN COMMON.

"Building."—See BUILDING.

"Due."—See BANKRUPTCY, 2.

"Entitled."—See SETTLEMENT.

"Porter, Ale, or Spirit Merchant."—See MERCHANT.

"Tillage."—See TILLAGE.

REVIEWS.

The Law and Practice of Injunctions in Equity and at the Common Law. By William Joyce, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. London: Stevens and Haynes, Law Publishers, Bell Yard, Temple Bar, 1872. In two volumes, royal 8vo. Price 70 shillings, cloth.

This work, considered either as to its matter or manner of execution, is no ordinary work. It is a complete and exhaustive treatise, both as to the law and the practice of granting injunctions. It must supersede all other works on the subject. Of late years the remedial power of granting injunctions has been very frequently and very widely exercised, and now that its exercise is not restricted to Courts of Equity, the members of both branches of the profession are interested in understanding it.

The author, after referring briefly to the well understood definition of an injunction, divides his work into four parts—the first treating of injunctions to stay wrongful acts of a special nature, not being proceedings in other courts; the second, of injunctions to stay proceedings in courts at law and other courts; the third, the practice as to injunctions; and the fourth, injunctions at common law.

The chapters in the first part (injunctions to stay wrongful acts of a special nature, not being proceedings in other courts) are headed real property (including leaseholds), personal property, incidents of property (real and personal), persons and relating to persons, corporations, quasi corporations, friendly and benefit societies, ecclesiastical matters, burial grounds, companies (railway and other public companies), jurisdiction, and injunctions generally.

The chapters in the second part (injunctions to stay proceedings in courts of law and other courts) are headed—jurisdiction, real