

only the shares, but the dividends thereon as from the testator's death. If that case is followed, the devisee in *Hewson v. Shelley* would be entitled to the income as from the death of the tenant for life.—*Law Times*.

MODERN PLEADING.

The due administration of law loses nothing when it passes through the hands of Mr. Justice Middleton of the Supreme Court of Ontario. An illustration of this may be seen in the case of *Snider v. Snider*, 6 O.W.N. 80.

The plaintiff's claim was upon some promissory notes, but he followed up the claim with what the learned judge described as "a long and rambling account of the transaction," which apparently was not material to the issue. His further language on the subject may well be marked, learned and inwardly digested by solicitors of the present day:—

"Although the art of pleading has fallen into disrepute, it seems to me that, quite apart from the rules, reason and logic are not entirely dethroned, and that a litigant ought to be compelled to present his case decently clothed in appropriate English. It is said that the due purpose of language is to conceal thought; yet in the preparation of pleadings some evidence of at least rudimentary thought ought to be apparent."

In the old days of accurate pleading, special demurrers, etc., pleading was not only an art, but it taught lawyers to be exact, and to use language which expressed what was meant and appropriate to the occasion, and not redundant or slovenly, or capable of two meanings.