

held not a charitable bequest, as the work people, some of whom earned only 15s. a week, could not be said to be "poor people," within the Statute of Elizabeth (see R.S.O. c. 103, s. 2 (2) (a) (d)), and it was not a trust for general public purposes, but a trust for a fluctuating body of private individuals and was void as infringing the rule against perpetuities. By the same will the testator bequeathed his residence, real and personal estate to trustees upon trust for sale and conversion, and to hold the proceeds upon trust for the Old Bradfordians Club (being a club for old boys of Bradford Grammar School) to be utilized as the committee of the club should think best in the interests of the club or school. This bequest Eve, J., held to be valid, as not tending to perpetuity.

PARTNERSHIP—ACTION FOR ACCOUNT—BOOK-MAKING AND BETTING BUSINESS—CAPITAL NOT ABSORBED IN BETTING—PROFITS OF BETTING—GAMING ACT 1892 (55-56 VICT. c. 9), s. 1.

*Keen v. Price* (1914) 2 Ch. 98 was an action by a partner against his co-partner for an account. The business of the partnership was book-making and betting. On behalf of the defendant it was contended that no action would lie to recover money in respect of such a business under the Gaming Act 1892, and therefore no account ought to be ordered; but Sargant, J., who tried the action held that, although the defendant might not be under liability to pay over any profits gained by the employment of the partnership funds in betting, yet that the plaintiff was entitled to an account, leaving it open to the defendant to object to any particular items, and to repaying anything which might represent profits gained by betting.

TENANT FOR LIFE AND REMAINDERMAN—TRUST FOR SALE AND CONVERSION—DISCRETION TO POSTPONE CONVERSION—INCOME OF UNAUTHORIZED OR WASTING SECURITIES—PREMISES "CONSTITUTING OR REPRESENTING" RESIDUARY ESTATE.

*In re Godfree, Godfree v. Godfree* (1914) 2 Ch. 110. By the will of a testator who died in 1913, all his real and personal estate was vested in trustees on trust for sale and conversion, but with full power to trustees to postpone the sale of the whole or any part of it, proceeds to be invested, and by his will the testator declared that the trustees should divide the trust premises "constituting or representing" his residuary estate into as many shares as he left children, and should appropriate one of such shares to each of such children and pay the income to each child for life, with re-