

DIGEST OF ENGLISH LAW REPORTS—REVIEWS.

to the proviso hereinafter mentioned, in case my said son J. should leave a widow." He then devised separate lands to his sons G. and R., in terms precisely similar *mutatis mutandis*, and subject to the same proviso, which was as follows: "Provided that, in case any or either of my sons shall depart this life leaving a widow, then I give the premises so specifically devised to such one or more of them so dying unto his widow" for life. *Held* (BYLES, J. dissenting) that the widows were entitled to a life-interest in the estates accruing to their husbands upon the death of one of the sons, as well as in the estates directly devised to them.—*Melsom v. Giles*, L. R. 5 C. P. 614.

6. Property was given by will upon trust to pay the income to S. for life, remainder to the eldest son of S. for life, remainder to E. for life, and after the decease of the survivor of S., his eldest son, and E., to transfer the same to all the children of S., and the child or children of such of the children of S. as shall then be dead; but in case there shall be no child or grandchild of S. then living, then to pay the same to the children of E. At the death of the testator S. had no child, but afterwards had four children. *Held*, that the children of S. were a class to be ascertained on the failure of the tenants for life, and that the gift to them was therefore void for remoteness.—*Stuart v. Cockerell*, L. R. 5 Ch. 713.

7. Testator gave all his estate, real and personal (subject to a life-estate in his wife), to M., her heirs, executors, &c., absolutely, if she should be living at the time of the death of his wife; but in case M. should die during the lifetime of his wife without leaving lawful issue her surviving, then over. M. died in the lifetime of the wife, leaving issue who survived her. *Held*, that M. took an absolute estate, with an executory gift over in the event of her dying without issue, and that her children were entitled.—*Finch v. Lane*, L. R. 10 Eq. 501.

See AMBIGUITY; ANNUITY; CHARGE, 2; ELECTION; EXONERATION; LIEN, 1; POWER, 2; REVOCATION.

WINDING UP.—See CONTRACT, 3; EXECUTOR, 2; JURISDICTION.

WITNESS.—See PRIVILEGE.

WORDS.

"In strict settlement."—See WILL, 2.

"Nephew."—See AMBIGUITY.

"Other surviving children."—See WILL, 1.

"Over."—See CONTRACT, 1.

"Port of loading."—See INSURANCE, 2.

"Until."—See INSURANCE, 4.

"Usual place of worship."—See STATUTE.

REVIEWS.

LA REVUE CRITIQUE DE LEGISLATION ET DE JURISPRUDENCE. Montreal: Dawson, Bros. January and April, 1871.

We welcome this publication with no ordinary pleasure. It is of much promise, and the articles carefully selected and well written.

The prospectus, referring to the work, says, that "the editing committee have imposed upon themselves the task of combating, without hesitation, the errors and chief faults which present themselves in legislation or jurisprudence;" and it was, we understand, with especial reference to various unsatisfactory features in the conduct of business by their own judiciary that this Review was first thought of. Among its contributors, and those who have promised their support, we notice the names of the best men at the bar in Lower Canada.

It is a difficult and invidious task for individual members of the bar to call to account persons holding judicial positions with whom they are daily thrown in contact, nor is it pleasant to feel that a Judge who has the decision of your case in his hands, above suspicion of any ill feeling though he may be, may perhaps still be smarting under a severe criticism of his law, or remarks on his want of attention or industry.

So far as Upper Canada is concerned there has never been anything of this kind; but the Bench of the Lower Province has never, we think we may safely say, equalled ours either in industry, mental force, dignity, or general eminence. We have never felt any pressing need of sharp criticism on the conduct of our Judges. Some of them, of course, have been more dignified, learned or talented than others; but all, to the best of their ability with more or less laborious research, have, with most commendable diligence, endeavoured to discharge their duties faithfully to the public, and have done so with credit to themselves and to their profession, ever keeping in view the high honour and dignity of their office.

It is reported that all this cannot be said of their brethren to the east of us, though nothing is farther from our thoughts than to insinuate aught against them as being anything but honorable and upright Judges. It