

DIGEST OF ENGLISH LAW REPORTS—REVIEWS.

circumstances, be held to signify the next of kin of J.—*In re Stevens's Trusts*, L. R. 15 Eq. 110.

2. A testator after making two pecuniary bequests gave the residue of his property to his wife for life, and after her death among his children, should there be any. There were no children. *Held*, that the wife was absolutely entitled.—*Crozier v. Crozier*, L. R. 15 Eq. 282.

3. A testator gave legacies to several persons whose relationship to himself he specified, including T., whom he described as his niece. He further directed that if the whole of his property made more than the whole amounts mentioned in his will, the residue should be divided among his relations in proportion to their separate amounts. T. was illegitimate. *Held*, that T. was not entitled to share in the residue.—*Hibbert v. Hibbert*, L. R. 15 Eq. 372.

4. A testator made a will and two codicils, giving therein no legacy to a college. In a third codicil the testator recited that he had given £1000 to said college, confirmed the bequest, and in other respects revoked said will; he also gave £5000 additional to the college. *Held*, that the testator revoked said will only; and that said college took £6000. *Farrer v. St. Catharine's College, Cambridge*, L. R. 16 Eq. 19.

5. A testatrix bequeathed all sums of money which should be due and owing to her at the time of her decease to A., with residuary bequest to B. At the time of her death, in 1781, the testatrix was one of the next of kin of her brother, who had died intestate, being the residuary legatee of his father. In 1820 a sum of money was paid into court on account of the interest said father had held in a partnership. *Held*, that the burden of the proof lay upon A. to show that said money did not fall to B. under the residuary clause, and that A. failed in such proof.—*Martin v. Hobson*, L. R. 8 Ch. 401.

6. A testator gave personal estate to a college "for the purpose of founding a new professorship of archæology, for the regulation of which I propose preparing a code of rules." In case the college should decline to accept such rules the said legacy was to be void. The testator never prepared any rules. *Held*, that said bequest took effect absolutely.—*Yates v. University College, London*, L. R. 8 Ch. 454.

7. A mariner made a will, beginning: "Instructions to be followed if I die at sea or abroad." *Held*, that the bequests were conditional upon the testator's dying at sea or abroad.—*Lindsay v. Lindsay*, L. R. 2 P. & D. 459.

See APPOINTMENT; CHARITY; CLASS; CONDITION; EVIDENCE; LIMITATION; TRUSTS; UNDUE INFLUENCE; VESTED INTEREST.

LEX LOCI.—See MARSHALLING ASSETS.

(To be Continued.)

REVIEWS.

SIR JOHN KELYNGS REPORT'S OF CROWN CASES IN THE TIME OF CHARLES II. Third edition, containing cases never before printed, together with a treatise upon the Law and Proceedings in Cases of High Treason, by a Barrister-at-Law. Edited by Richard Loveland, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London: Stevens & Haynes, Bell Yard, Temple Bar, 1873.

We look upon the volume as one of the most important and valuable of the unique reprints of Messrs. Stevens & Haynes. Little do we know of the mines of legal wealth that lie buried in the old law books. But a careful examination, either of the reports or of the treatise embodied in the volume now before us, will give the reader some idea of the good service rendered by Messrs. Stevens & Haynes to the profession.

There have been heretofore published two editions of Sir John Kelynge's Crown Cases: the first in London in 1708, folio, the second in Dublin in 1789, octavo. The principal difference between the two editions was the change of the title-page.

Sir John Kelyng was Chief Justice of the King's Bench. The cases are taken from his own manuscript. It is said by Sir Michael Foster that Lord Holt first published Sir John Kelynge's reports. The edition as first published was preceeded by a certificate in the following form:

"We do allow and approve of the printing and publishing the Reports and Cases in Pleas of the Crown, collected by the late Lord Chief Justice Kelyng, and three other modern cases added thereto.—J. HOLT. JOHN POWELL. LITTLETON ROWYS. H. GOULD."

The folio edition contained, it is said, an address from Lord Holt to the reader.

In a copy of the folio edition which recently came into the possession of Messrs. Stevens & Haynes, there was written, in an unknown hand, the following note on the margin of the page containing Lord Chief Justice Holt's address to the reader:

"But not all, for he had collected more cases and had two MS. collections of his own reports in ye Crown Law, and these here printed are in the one MSS. (tho' not all, and most fitt to be printed for public use). Ye other MSS. had some considerable cases in it (as his son, Sir John Keyling told me), those of ye Ch. Ju. Keyling, or MSS. not here printed. I have