

nothing which Peterman did in reference to the play was the subject of copyright, and that he was neither author, nor joint author of it with the plaintiffs; the learned Judge therefore granted the injunction.

**Donatio mortis causa—Registered victory bonds—Incomplete gift—
Executors—Registration of donee as owner.**

In *re Richards Jones v. Rebreck* (1921), 1 Ch. 513. In this case the question was whether a gift of registered victory bonds made in the following circumstances was a valid *donatio mortis causa*. On Oct. 18, 1919, a testator suffering from various ailments and about to undergo a serious operation gave two registered victory bonds of £100 each to a lady who had been his close friend, saying to her, "Will you take them home and take charge of them until such time as I am able to go to London. But if anything happens to me you are to keep them for yourself." The testator was unable to undergo the operation and died on October 20, 1919. The victory bonds were registered in the name of the testator and each bond expressed all the terms on which the money was held and shewed the whole contract between the Government and the lender. Eve, J., who tried the action, held that there had been a good *donatio mortis causa* inasmuch as there was clear evidence that the testator intended that this lady should retain the bonds for herself in the event of his death and that the gift was not conditional on his death from any particular cause. Also that the bonds were a good subject for such a gift and that it was the duty of the executors of the testator to give effect thereto by executing such transfer as would enable the donee to be registered as the owner — the case being governed on this point by *In re Dillon*, 44 Ch. D. 76.

Foreign judgment—Enforcement of foreign judgment—Affiliation order against deceased putative father's estate.

In *re Macartney; Macfarlane v. Macartney* (1921), 1 Ch. 522. This was an action to enforce an affiliation order made in Malta against the estate of the putative father of an illegitimate child after his death. Astbury, J., who tried the action, held that the order was one that could not be