

DIGEST OF ENGLISH LAW REPORTS.

years, and that this option passed to the assignee as an agreement for a lease, and through him to the purchaser.—*Buckland v. Papillon*, Law Rep. 2 Ch. 67.

LEGACY.—See ELECTION; WILL, 5, 8, 13.

LEGISLATURE.—See CONTEMPT, 1.

LIGHT.

1. The erection of a building, the height of which above an ancient light is not greater than the distance from the light, will not ordinarily be restrained.—*Beadel v. Perry*, Law Rep. 3 Eq. 465.

2. Where the plaintiff, having heard in April of an intended building by the defendants which would obstruct his light and air, did not complain till November, during which time the defendants had laid out large sums; and where the plaintiff had also, since bill filed, offered to take a money compensation for the injury, the court, instead of a mandatory injunction to compel the defendants to take down the buildings, directed an inquiry as to damages, under Sir H. Cairns's Act.—*Senior v. Pawson*, Law Rep. 3 Eq. 330.

3. The 18 & 19 Vic. c. 122, § 83, giving a right to raise any party structure, permitted by the act to be raised, on condition of making good all damage occasioned to the adjoining premises, does not authorize the obstruction of ancient lights.—*Crofts v. Haldane*, Law Rep. 2 Q. B. 194.

LIMITATIONS, STATUTE OF.

1. Testator devised real estate to a trustee in trust for E. for life, with remainders over, and other real estate to the same trustee for payment of debts. The trustee was also the testator's administrator. Held, that payment, by the trustee, of interest on a specialty debt did not prevent the Statute of Limitations (3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 42) from running in favor of E.—*Coyne v. Creswell*, Law Rep. 2 Ch. 112.

2. After a debt due A. from his son had been barred by the Statute of Limitations. A., his son, and his son's wife, had an interview, at which the interest due was calculated. The son then put his hand into his pocket, as if to get the money to pay it. A. stopped him, and writing a receipt for the interest, gave it to his son's wife, saying he would make her a present of the money, and made an indorsement on the note. No money actually passed. Held (BRAMWELL, B., *dissentiente*), that this was a sufficient payment to take the debt out of the statute.—*Maber v. Maber*, Law Rep. 2 Ex. 153.

3. The share of a married woman in a fund arising from moneys the proceeds of lands devised on trust for sale, is "money payable out

of land," within 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 27; and therefore if such share is mortgaged by her and her husband, by deed acknowledged, the mortgagee cannot recover more than six years' arrears of interest.—*Bowyer v. Woodman*, Law Rep. 3 Eq. 313.

See ADMINISTRATION, 2; TENANT FOR LIFE AND REMAINDER-MAN, 2.

REVIEWS.

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It has been well said that "a man cannot be a great lawyer who is nothing else. Exclusive devotion to the study and practice of the law tends to acumen rather than breadth, to subtlety rather than strength. . . . Some other things are to be studied beside the reports and text books" (*American Law Review*, ii. p. 50), and that which is true as a general principle is true in particular as to the matters treated of in the periodical now before us, and especially so with reference to those of the profession whose lot is cast in the *nisi prius* arena.

We have all occasionally seen in Court the hopeless mess into which a counsel sometimes gets his case, from an utter inability to understand, much less to explain to others, a point arising in the course of a case involving some mechanical or chemical knowledge, and in his floundering "making confusion more confounded." Now, though we do not precisely like a weekly perusal of the *Scientific American*, as a certain cure for this malady, we are quite sure that an occasional dip into its pages, by way of light reading, or as a change from the more abstruse studies of the profession, would be as pleasant as profitable. For ourselves, we admit a weakness for knowing what is transpiring in the scientific world, and so greet the weekly appearance of our interesting cotemporary with all the more pleasure.

To pretend to give a sketch of the contents of even one number would be beyond our limits. On the first page of Vol. xvii. we see visions of a new photographic apparatus, centrifugal guns, some remarks on the law of trade marks, and at the end of the last number to hand we have an account of the Mons Cenis summit railroad—so our readers will see that they can take their choice of a very considerable variety.

All the most valuable discoveries are delineated and described in its issues, so that, as respects inventions, it may be regarded as an illustrated Repertory, where the inventor may learn what has been done before him in the same field which he is exploring, and where he may bring to the world a knowledge of his own achievements.