from proceeding with a distress for rent payable in advance, on the ground that winding-up proceedings had been commenced against the plaintiff company. Neville, J., refused the motion, on the ground that the distress had been levied before the winding-up, and it was not shewn that it would be inequitable to allow it to proceed, and with this view the Court of Appeal (Cozens-Hardy, M.R., and Pickford and Warrington, L.JJ.) agreed, and the fact that the rent was payable in advance was held to be no special reason for restraining the distress.

CONSTRUCTION OF DEED—APPOINTMENT OF "TRUST FUNDS AND PROPERTY" WITHOUT WORDS OF LIMITATION—ABSOLUTE INTEREST—(R.S.O. c. 109, s. 5).

In re Nutt, McLaughlin v. *McLaughlin* (1915) 2 Ch. 431. In this case a tenant for life, having power to appoint the remainder of the trust estate in favour of her children, executed a deed of appointment of "the trust funds and property" in favour of her four sons in equal shares without any words of limitation. The trust estate consisted of money and real estate, and money subject to a trust to be laid out in the purchase of real estate, and the question was raised whether the sons took the real estate and money to be laid out in real estate absolutely or only as tenants for life. Neville, J., held that it was clear under the appointment that the sons were to take the money absolutely, and also the money to be laid out in land, which must be regarded as money, because the notional conversion in equity had never been carried to such an extreme length as, in the present circumstances, to require it to be regarded as land; and he also held that this disposition of the money sufficiently indicated the intention of the appointor that the appointees should also take the realty absolutely.

WILL—TENANT FOR LIFE AND REMAINDERMAN—UNAUTHORIZED INVESTMENTS HELD AT TESTATOR'S DEATH—POWER TO CONVERT—RIGHT OF TENANT FOR LIFE TO INCOME IN SPECIE.

In re Rogers, Public Trustee v. *Rogers* (1915) 2 Ch. 437. By the will in question in this case, the testator gave all his residuary estate to the Public Trustee, with the consent of the testator's wife, to sell and convert and with the like consent to postpone sale and conversion and to hold proceeds upon trust to invest in certain specified securities and pay the income to the wife during her life. At the time of the testator's death the estate comprised investments not authorized by the will and which