

There are other acts unexplainable except from amnesia and inability to realize the surroundings and their relation to them. Wills have been made, contracts signed, notes indorsed, statements made, which referred at once to a faulty brain, and yet the evidence was not regarded, and the person was considered responsible.

Many instances occur in which the faulty mental condition of the person is taken advantage of by designing men. The victim appears to be unusually credulous, reticent, and suspicious, and exhibits very unusual symptoms of derangement, which are clearly referable to faults of memory.

These are often transient periods which occur with the ordinary events of life, and are not recognized, unless some overt act calls attention to them.—*Legal News Items.*

SALES BY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

The decision in *Hewson v. Shelley* (109 L.T. Rep. 157; (1913), 2 Ch. 384), was on Saturday last reversed by the unanimous decision of the Court of Appeal (noted *post*, p. 531). It will be well to briefly recall the facts. Captain Hewson died in Jan. 1899. A diligent search was made for a will, but it proved fruitless, and letters were taken out by the widow, and the estate distributed as if on an intestacy. The administratrix sold some real property to the defendant. On the widow's death, Captain Hewson's will was discovered in an out-of-the-way place. In this will there was a specific devise of the property which had been sold, and the executors, having obtained a recall of the letters and proved the will, took proceedings against the purchaser for recovery of the property in question. Mr. Justice Astbury held, though with reluctance, that he was bound by authority to decide that the property had vested in the executors at Captain Hewson's death, and that consequently the administratrix had not passed it to the purchaser.

In the Court of Appeal the ancient cases of *Graysbrook v. Fox* (1565), 1 Ployd. 275, and *Abram v. Cunningham* (1677, 2