REVIEW OF CURRENT ENGLISH CASES.

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Admirally—Damage by two collisions—Simultaneous repairs—Apportionment of damages.

The Haversham Grange (1905) P. 307. Action to recover damages for a collision. The vessel in question had suffered damages by two separate collisions with different vessels, and in order to repair the damage thus done, the vessel was put into dry dock and the damage caused by each collision repaired simultaneously. The defendants objected to being charged with any part of the dock dues because, as they alleged, the damage caused by the collision for which they were responsible occupied a shorter time to repair than those caused by the other collision, and, therefore, the plaintiff had not been put to any extra expense thereby, but the Court of Appeal (Collins, M.R., and Romer, L.J.), held, reversing Barnes, P.P.D., that the defendants were liable for a proportionate part of the dry-docking and incidental expenses.

Whit—Construction—Absolute gift cut down to life estate by later words—Administration with will annexed to residuary legatee.

Re Lupton (1905) P. 321 was an application by a person claiming to be residuary legater for a grant of administration with the will annexed and in order to determine the applicant's right it became necessary for Barnes, P.P.D., to construe the will of the testator. The will was on a printed form with holograph additions, and it first purported to leave all the testator's property to the testator's wife "for her own absolute use and benefit." but in a subsequent clause the testator had added, "and after her death to come absolutely to (the applicant) to her and her heirs forever," after payment of two legacies of £20; and it was held by the learned President that upon a proper construction of the whole will the concluding clause had the effect of cutting down the prior absolute gift to the wife to an estate for her life only, and that the applicant was therefore entitled to the grant as residuary legatec.