

the same invention in any other country more than seven months before he applies for a patent in the United States. Many thousands of patentees have still the right of protecting their inventions in the United States, but they will lose this right when the new law comes into operation.

The long vacation in England is now seriously threatened. A good many persons are for doing away with it altogether, and now the Incorporated Law Society has declared in favour of reducing it to two months, beginning on the first Monday in August, and ending on the last Saturday in September. This change would make it very nearly correspond with the legal vacation in Canada.

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QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

LONDON, 27 October, 1897.

Before WRIGHT and KENNEDY, JJ.

DAVIS v. REILLY (32 L.J.)

*Promissory note—Delivery of note on account of debt—Note in hands of third party—Action for original debt.*

Appeal from the Westminster County Court.

The plaintiff, as trustee in bankruptcy of one Burnley, sued the defendant for goods sold and delivered to the amount of 25*l.* Burnley had supplied the goods to the defendant on the security of a bill for 20*l.*, dated October 4, 1896, drawn by him on the defendant, the acceptor, at three months, and subsequently indorsed by Burnley to one Bullock. On January 4, 1897, the bill became due, but was dishonoured. Bullock, as indorsee for value, sued Burnley on the bill, and on January 21 Burnley sued Reilly for the price of the goods. Burnley filed a petition, and a receiving order was made against him on January 30. Bullock proved against Burnley in the bankruptcy on the note, and then handed over the bill to Davis, the trustee, who was appointed trustee on February 22, and who on April 2 applied for a summons for leave to be added as plaintiff in the action of *Burnley v. Reilly*, which leave was granted. The judge gave judgment for