

die without lawful issue of their bodies, then his share to go to the remaining survivor."

Held, that the gift in the earlier part of the devise, though without words of limitation, was sufficient to carry the fee to the sons, unless a lesser estate appeared to be intended on the face of the will.

Both sons outlived the father; one died in 1874 leaving issue; the other died without issue in 1890.

Held, that the son who first died had an estate in fee simple absolute in one-half of the land; and, as the other left no survivor, he was not within the words of the will, and nothing had happened to divest him of the estate in fee given by the earlier part of the will, and therefore he also died seized in fee simple of one-half of the land.

The word "survivor" is to be read as meaning "longest liver," not "other."

The words "die without issue" do not mean an indefinite failure of issue, which would give rise to an estate tail.

Shepley, Q.C., for the plaintiff.

S. H. Blake, Q.C., and *E. M. Lake* for the defendants.

Flotsam and Jetsam.

A NEW YORK burglar who was charged with using a pistol to prevent his arrest claimed that he was trying to commit suicide. The *Albany Law Journal* thinks this excuse is too convenient to make a proposed abolition of the provision against suicide safe.

BARDELL v. PICKWICK.—Mr. Walter Rye, the antiquary, writes to the *Athenaeum*: "Frog-nal House, Hampstead, N.W. Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., in his most amusing lecture on this trial, missed, as I think all former commentators have done, what seems to me a very important point. All readers of Dickens of the present generation are very apt to think that the idea that the missive 'Chops and tomato sauce' could possibly be strained into a love-letter is rather too absurd even for a burlesque. But the other day it struck me that at the time Dickens wrote the then scarce tomato was just as usually known as the 'love-apple' as the 'tomato.' This supplies just enough possibility to enable plaintiff's counsel to found an innuendo, and I dare say many of the last generation of readers quite understood what is now a *crux* to many."

Law Society of Upper Canada.

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Its purpose is to secure as far as possible the possession of a thorough legal education by all those who enter upon the practice of the legal profession in the Province. To this end, with certain exceptions in the cases of students who had begun their studies prior to its establishment, attendance at the School, in some cases during two, and in others during three terms or sessions, is made compulsory upon all who desire to be admitted to the practice of the Law.

The course in the school is a three years' course. The term or session commences on the fourth Monday in September, and ends on the first Monday in May, with a vacation commencing on the Saturday before Christmas and ending on the Saturday after New Year's day.

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