

the commission of a criminal offence with two boys, who were called as witnesses and were accomplices in the crime. The only corroborative evidence offered was a letter in the prisoner's handwriting addressed to one of the boys arranging for a meeting with the two boys and enclosing money. The prisoner admitted the letter, and that the boys had come to his flat by his invitation, and alleged that they did so in order to confer with him about getting them employment. The Judge warned the jury not to convict unless in their opinion the evidence of the boys was corroborated in some material particular affecting the accused, but told them that they would be entitled to regard the above mentioned letter as sufficient corroboration. The jury found the prisoner guilty; and the Court (Lord Reading, C.J., Scrutton, Avory, Rowlatt and Atkin, JJ.) affirmed the conviction.

WILL OF SOLDIER—WILL OF NURSE ON LEAVE AFTER RECEIVING  
ORDERS TO REJOIN ARMY—WILLS ACT 1837 (1 VICT. c. 26)  
s. 11—(R.S.O. c. 120 s. 14).

*In re Stanley*, 1916, P. 192. An army hospital nurse while on leave, but after she had received orders to return to duty, wrote a letter giving the addressee full liberty to deal with her affairs, and giving directions as to the disposal of her property. The letter was unattested and the question was whether or not it was a valid soldier's will under the Wills Act 1837. (1 Vict. c. 26) s. 11 (R.S.O. c. 120 s. 14). Deane, J., decided that it was, and that the addressee was executrix according to the tenor, and entitled to probate.

PRIZE COURT—ENEMY PLEDGOR OF CARGO—DEFAULT IN RESPECT  
OF ADVANCES—SALE BY PLEDGEE—LOSS OF RIGHT TO REDEEM  
—RELEASE TO PURCHASER.

*The Ningchow* (1916) P. 221. This was an application on behalf of the Crown to condemn a cargo which had been seized as prize. It appeared that the cargo was owned by Germans who had pledged it to a Japanese bank for advances. Default having been made in payment, the bank has sold the cargo to British subjects, and the purchasers claimed that the cargo should be released to them. Evans, P.P.D., held that the right of the pledgors to redeem had been lost by the sale, and they had ceased to be owners, and he ordered the cargo to be released to the purchasers, as claimed.