

approval of the Court of Appeal, allowed her to give evidence as to its contents. It was decided that the contents of a lost will may be proved by the evidence of a single witness, though interested, whose veracity and competence are unimpeachable, and that, when the contents of a lost will are not completely proved, probate will be granted to the extent to which they are proved.—*The Law Journal*.

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LORD BOWEN.—The same journal gives an interesting sketch of the life of this "Chevalier Bayard of the Bar and the 'Admirable Crichton' of the Bench," who passed away on the 10th of April last. His style of speech was too academic to make him an effective advocate in jury cases, but he was recognized as a lawyer of deep and versatile learning, and when he was appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench Division in 1879, passing straight from the junior Bar to the Bench at the early age of forty-three, his qualifications for the honour were universally acknowledged. His success at *Nisi Prius*, however, was not great. The trivial facts of ordinary disputes were not worthy of his intellectual strength, and his summings-up were frequently above the heads of the jury. But whenever he allowed free play to his powers of irony, his addresses to the jury were most entertaining. While on circuit, he tried a burglar who had entered the house from the roof and left his boots on the tiles, and who alleged, by way of defence, that he was accustomed to take midnight strolls on the roofs of dwellings, and that he had simply been led by a feeling of curiosity to descend into one of the houses. "If, gentlemen," said Lord Bowen to the jury, "you think it probable that the prisoner considered the roofs of houses a salubrious place for an evening walk—if you suppose that the temptation to inspect the interior of the houses beneath him was the outcome of a natural and pardonable curiosity—in that case, of course, you will acquit him, and regard him as a thoughtful and considerate man, who would naturally remove his boots before entering the house, and take every precaution not to disturb his neighbours." He found his true sphere in 1882, when he was promoted to the Court of Appeal, in succession to Lord Justice Holker. During the eleven years he sat as a Lord Justice, he delivered a series of