

DIGEST OF ENGLISH LAW REPORTS.

lishman who was thenceforth domiciled in Scotland. After the death of all the above parties, *held*, that the children of the last marriage were not "lawfully begotten," so as to take English property under an English will. *Lolley's Case* explained and approved.—*Shaw v. Gould*, Law Rep. 3 H. L. 55; s.c. *Wilson's Trusts*, Law Rep. 1 Eq. 247 (*ante* 1 Am. Law Rev. 115).

2. B. had left Jamaica, his domicile of birth, for good, and gone to Scotland, where afterwards he acquired a domicile; but it being *held*, that, at the time in question, his mind was not made up to stay there permanently, it was further *held*, that the personal status of the domicile of birth remained until a new domicile was acquired.—*Bell v. Kennedy*, Law Rep. 1 H. L., Sc. 307.

See ADMINISTRATION, 1.

CONFUSION—See MORTGAGE, 1.

CONSUL—See ADMIRALTY.

CONTINGENT REMAINDER.

Devise to A. for life, remainder to the children of testator's grandson, B., "if he leave any him surviving, but, in case he leave no child him surviving," to the children of C. B. survived A., at whose death he had three children, and two had been born since. *Held*, that B.'s children took a remainder contingent during his lifetime, which failed by the dropping of A.'s life estate in the lifetime of B., and that B. was entitled as heir at law.—*Price v. Hall*, Law Rep. 5 Eq. 399.

See WILL, 5.

CONTRACT—See DAMAGES, 2; SALE; VENDOR AND PURCHASER OF REAL ESTATE.

CONTRIBUTION—See MARSHALLING OF ASSETS POWER.

CONTRIBUTORY.

1. Before a past member of a joint stock company, limited, can be made a contributory under the Companies Act, 1862, § 38, it must be proved, that, at the date of the winding-up order, there was some debt of the company which was due when he transferred his shares, and also that said shares have not been fully paid up.—*In re Contract Corporation, Weston's Case*, Law Rep. 6 Eq. 17.

2. C., a registered shareholder, sold his shares to S., who had the transfer made out to A., an infant, and A. was registered as holder of the shares. In November, 1865, C. was notified by the company that he was held liable for a call, as holder of said shares. C., finding that A. was registered, and that new certificates had been issued to him, did

nothing. In January, 1867, the demand was renewed, after a resolution for winding up the company had been passed. *Held*, that C. was liable as a contributory.—*In re China S. & L. C. Co., Copper's Case*, Law Rep. 3 Ch. 458.

CONVERSION—See ADEMPMENT.

COPYRIGHT.

1. By the International Copyright Act, 7 Vict. c. 12, § 6, no author or his assigns of any musical composition first published abroad, shall be entitled to the benefit of the act, unless the name and place of abode of the author or composer of said composition are registered in England. N. composed and published an opera in full score at Berlin, and, after his death, B. arranged the score of the whole opera for the piano-forte; in registering this arrangement, N.'s name was inserted as composer. *Held*, that the entry was invalid, and gave no title to the assignee of the registered composition. The said arrangement was an independent musical composition, of which B., not N., was the composer (Exch. Ch.).—*Wood v. Boosey*, Law Rep. 3 Q.B. 223; s.c. Law Rep. 2 Q.B. 340 (*ante*, 2 Am. Law Rev. 110).

2. By 25 & 26 Vict. c. 68, § 4, the register of copyrights in paintings, &c., is to contain "a short description of the nature and subject of the work." By § 6, one who shall, without the consent of the proprietor, copy such work, or, knowing that such copy has been unlawfully made, shall sell any copy of the work, or of the design thereof, shall, for every such offence, forfeit not more than £10.

G., owning the copyright of certain works, entered them thus: "Painting in oil, 'Ordered on Foreign Service;' painting in oil, 'My First Sermon;' photograph, 'My Second Sermon.'" The first was a picture of an officer taking leave of a lady; the second, of a child in a pew, listening, with eyes wide open; the photograph represented the same child asleep in a pew. B. sold on two days, in two parcels, knowing them to have been unlawfully made, twenty-six photographic copies of engravings of the pictures, in which engravings G. also had the copyright. On a complaint, alleging the sale of a copy of the picture, B. was convicted in a penalty for each copy sold. *Held*, that the above descriptions were sufficient under § 4; that the complaint alleged an offence under § 6; and that a penalty was properly imposed for each copy sold.—*Ex parte Beal*, Law Rep. 3 Q. B. 387.

COVENANTS—See PATENT, 2.

COSTS—See EQUITY PLEADING AND PRACTICE.

CRIMINAL LAW—See ASSAULT; LARCENY.