

or within six months of the date on which such decision came to the knowledge of the claimant, whichever period is the longer.

(d) In all other cases.

Within twelve months from the date of the publication of these rules in the place at which such claimant is residing, with the exception of those cases provided for in rule 22, where the limitations of time imposed by these rules are stated not to apply.

After the expiration of the time prescribed by this rule, no claim will be accepted without the special leave of the Tribunal.

2. All claims, answers and other written proceedings must be delivered or sent to the Custodian Department of the Secretary of State.

REVIEW OF CURRENT ENGLISH CASES.

Motor Car—Driving "recklessly and at a speed dangerous to the public"—Conviction—Two offences—Duplicity—Motor Car Act 1903 (2 Edw. VII., c. 36), s. 1—(R.S.O., c. 207, s. 11 (2)).

The King v. Jones, 1921, 1 K.B. 632. The defendant was convicted of driving a motor car on a highway "recklessly and at a speed dangerous to the public having regard to all the circumstances of the case including the nature, condition and use of the said highway and to the amount of traffic which actually was at the time or might reasonably have been expected to be on the said highway." It was contended that the conviction was bad for duplicity on the ground that the statute created two distinct offences in driving recklessly—and at a speed dangerous to the public—but the Divisional Court (Lord Coleridge, Avery, and Salter, JJ.) held that the driving the car was an indivisible act which might constitute both offences charged and they dismissed the appeal.