

back of the record that the same was a cause proper to be tried by a special jury." The action was tried on the 27th January, 1913, but the certificate of the Judge was not given until 24th April following. The Court of Appeal (Cozens-Hardy, M.R., and Kennedy L.J.) held that this was not a sufficient compliance with the Act.

MOTOR CAR—OFFENCE—OWNER—REFUSAL TO GIVE INFORMATION AS TO DRIVER OF MOTOR CAR—OMISSION TO SPECIFY OFFENCE COMMITTED BY DRIVER—MOTOR CAR ACT, 1903 (3 EDW. VII. c. 36), s. 1 (3).

*Ex p. Beecham* (1913), 3 K.B. 45. The applicant in this case was the owner of a motor car who had been convicted under the Motor Car Act, 1903 (3 Edw. VII. c. 36), s. 1 (3), for refusing to give information as to the driver of the car by whom an offence had been committed. An objection was taken before the magistrate that the information did not specify what particular offence had been committed nor where it had been committed; but the objection was, as the Divisional Court (Bankes, and Lush, JJ.) held, properly overruled. There appears to be no such provision in the Ontario Act, 2 Geo. V. c. 48.

CRIMINAL LAW—SENTENCE—WHIPPING AUTHORISED OF OFFENDER WHOSE AGE DOES NOT EXCEED SIXTEEN YEARS — OFFENDER OVER SIXTEEN AT TIME OF CONVICTION.

*The King v. Cawthron* (1913), 3 K.B. 168. This was a curious case. The defendant had been convicted of an offence against a female child and had been sentenced to a year's imprisonment at hard labour. The statute under which the conviction was had provided "that in the case of an offender whose age does not exceed sixteen, the Court may instead of sentencing him to any term of imprisonment, order him to be whipped." The prisoner was under sixteen when the offence was committed but over sixteen when convicted. He applied to have the sentence changed to whipping; but the Court of Criminal Appeal (Darling, Rowlatt, and Atkin, JJ.) held that it could not be done, that the statute only authorized whipping of offenders who were under sixteen at the time of conviction.