

they delay entering appearance for more than three months after the lodging of the appellants' petition of appeal.

Other changes in the practice which may be noted are that paupers may not have more than £25 (instead of £5); that certain petitions may be disposed of without the attendance of the agents; that 40 instead of 50 printed copies of the record will be accepted; that petitions may be withdrawn or dismissed summarily for non-prosecution and that some changes are made in the fees payable to the Council office and in the scale of solicitor's charges.

An appeal to the Privy Council still in theory arises upon the petition of the subject to the throne and the remedy when granted involves an exercise of the royal prerogative. Having regard to this and the necessity of framing the practice to meet the varying needs of so many colonies and dependencies, as well as various Indian states and British communities having consular courts, the framers of the new rules are to be congratulated on having fairly met the demand made at the Colonial Conference of 1907 for a simplification of the practice in the Imperial Court.

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THE MEANING OF "ADJOINING."

The use of the word "adjoining" in legal documents is unavoidably of such common occurrence that an analysis of the recent decisions in which the meaning attributable to it has had to be considered by the courts may not be without interest to our readers. In many dictionaries "adjacent" is quoted as a synonym for "adjoining." But that view is not borne out by the most modern of the English decisions to which we shall have occasion to refer, although in the Scotch case of *Cameron v. Caledonian Railway*, 6 Fraser 763, Lord Trayner went so far as to say that he was prepared to hold that the two words were synonym-