

injured by being thrown from his bicycle because of a depression in the highway, and he sought to recover damages from the municipality. He succeeded before the trial judge, but this judgment was set aside by the Supreme Court. The *Albany Law Journal* takes the same view as the Court, remarking as follows: "It would seem, therefore, that while for certain purposes the bicycle may be considered a vehicle, and is to be governed by the statutes and ordinances pertaining to vehicles generally, it is not to be so regarded in contemplation of a statute requiring roads and highways to be kept in safe condition for the passage of vehicles. We entirely agree with the Court that it would be an intolerable burden to compel all highways to be kept in condition for the safe passage over them at all times of bicycles, and that the general construction of cycle paths is a convincing proof that they are not so regarded."

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On the question of corroboration in prosecutions for rape a recent case tried before Wright, J., at the Lincoln Assizes in England is of interest. In a letter said to have been written by the girl to her mother immediately after the alleged crime an account was said to have been given of what had happened. The judge did not allow the letter to be read, although he did not say that in strict law it was inadmissible. In this he followed the ruling in *Reg. v. Ingrej*, 64 J.P. 106. The general rule in such cases is laid down in *Reg. v. Lillyman* (1896), 1 Q.B. 167. The *Solicitors' Journal* thus comments upon the subject: "These cases shew what difficulty the judges have in applying the principle of *Reg. v. Lillyman*. Of course the letter itself, or any complaint made by the woman, cannot be evidence of the facts therein alleged. The complaint can only be evidence to shew that the conduct of the woman was consistent with her story in the witness-box, negating her consent to what was done. This is clearly laid down in the judgment of the Court for Crown Cases Reserved. Now, it is notorious that many charges of assaults on women and girls are unfounded, and no jury will convict a man without some fairly strong corroboration. Can a complaint be any corroboration? It may be, if made at the earliest possible opportunity, when the woman is still fresh from the outrage and has had no time to recover from the immediate effects of the alleged violence. Except under such circumstances, however, to admit the terms of