

following. The judge of the County Court held that the notice to quit was bad not being a notice to quit on any one of the quarter days named in the lease. The Divisional Court (Lord Alverstone, C.J., and Darling and Channell, JJ.,) held that this was not giving due effect to the terms of the lease whereby a notice to quit at "any time" might be given. The case they said was covered by *Bridges v. Potts*, 17 C.B. (N.S.) 314.

JUSTICES—APPREHENDED BREACH OF THE PEACE—PUBLIC MEETINGS—USE OF LANGUAGE CALCULATED TO CAUSE BREACH OF PEACE—RECOGNIZANCE TO BE OF GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

In *Wise v. Dunning* (1902) 1 K.B. 167, Wise, who was a Protestant lecturer who had held public meetings at which he had used both language and gestures calculated to give offence to Roman Catholics and induce them and his supporters to commit a breach of the peace, his words and conduct had in fact caused breaches of the peace by his opponents and supporters. A local Act in force in the city where the meetings were held prohibited the use of threatening abusive and insulting words in a street whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned. Wise was summoned before justices and ordered by them to find sufficient sureties to keep the peace and be of good behaviour during the next twelve months. Wise appealed on the ground that he had committed no breach of the peace, and the justices had no jurisdiction to require him to find sureties to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. The Divisional Court (Lord Alverstone, C.J., and Darling and Channell, JJ.,) however, were of opinion that the previous conduct of the appellant had been such as to justify the justices in making the order they did, and that they had ample jurisdiction to do so. Darling, J., considered the plaintiff as one of

" . . . that stubborn crew
Of errant saints, whom all men grant
To be the true church militant.

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A sect whose chief devotion lies
In odd perverse antipathies."—Hudibras, Part I.