

course, be abused, but the abuse in our case has not arisen. In the other it has attained very alarming proportions.

In laying down the works above referred to we do so with very satisfactory ideas as to the working of the Constitution of 1867.

W. E. O'BRIEN.

ENGLISH CASES.

EDITORIAL REVIEW OF CURRENT ENGLISH DECISIONS.

(Registered in accordance with the Copyright Act.)

CRIMINAL LAW — MALICIOUS INJURY TO PROPERTY — TRESPASS ON GRASS FIELD — MALICIOUS INJURIES TO PROPERTY ACT, 1861 (24 & 25 VICT., c. 97), s. 52—(CR. CODE, 511).

In *Gayford v. Chouler* (1898) 1 Q.B. 316, a case was stated by a magistrate. The defendant walked across a grass field of the respondent, after notice to desist, and injured the grass to the extent of 6d., and it was held by Day and Lawrance, JJ., that this constituted a malicious injury to property, for which the appellant could properly be convicted; see Cr. Code, s. 511.

SOLICITOR — MISCONDUCT — EVIDENCE — APPLICATION TO STRIKE OFF THE ROLLS — ORDER OF COLONIAL COURT.

In *re a Solicitor* (1898) 1 Q.B. 331. This was an application made by the Incorporated Law Society to strike a solicitor off the rolls, on the ground that the solicitor in question had been a solicitor of a Colonial Court, and had been struck off the rolls of the Colonial Court for misconduct. The only evidence produced of the alleged misconduct was an affidavit that the Colonial Court had made an order striking him off the rolls for professional misconduct. The solicitor, although notified, did not appear, but the Court (Wright and Darling, JJ.) considered that the evidence of the alleged misconduct was insufficient to warrant the granting of the order asked.