

prohibition of their use was merely temporary in its character, the contract must be regarded as executed and the defendants were liable as claimed.

LICENSED PREMISES — SUPPLYING INTOXICATING LIQUOR — GRATUITOUS SUPPLY BY LICENSEE TO FRIEND WITHIN PROHIBITED HOURS.

*Thompson v. Davison* (1912) 1 K.B. 917. The giving of intoxicating liquor by a licensee of a public-house to a personal friend to be consumed on the premises, within prohibited hours, was held to be supplying liquor contrary to an order prohibiting sale or supply within certain hours.

CRIMINAL LAW—EVIDENCE—ACCOMPLICE—CORROBORATION OF EVIDENCE OF ACCOMPLICE BY WIFE OF ANOTHER ACCOMPLICE.

*The King v. Willis* (1916) 1 K.B. 933. The question in this case was whether the evidence of an accomplice could be sufficiently corroborated by the evidence of the wife of another accomplice, but who was not herself in any way implicated in the offence charged; or whether her evidence also needed corroboration. The Court of Criminal Appeal (Lord Reading, C.J., and Ridley and A. J. J.), held that such evidence was sufficient corroboration and did not need to be corroborated.

PRIZE COURT—TURKISH CARGO ON BRITISH SHIP—DISCHARGE OF CARGO IN BRITISH PORT—STORAGE IN BONDED WAREHOUSE—SUBSEQUENT OUTBREAK OF WAR WITH TURKEY—SEIZURE AS PRIZE AND DROITS OF ADMIRALTY.

*The Eden Hall* (1916) P. 78. This was a claim for the condemnation of a cargo of tobacco belonging to a Turkish merchant which, before the war, had been brought to England in a British ship and was stored in a bonded warehouse where it was seized after the outbreak of war with Turkey. It was attempted to distinguish the case from *The Roumanian* (1915) p. 26 (1916) A.C. 124, on the ground that the goods had been landed before the outbreak of war, but Evans, P.P.D., held that that made no difference and that on the authority of that case the goods were lawfully taken as prize.