

if you meet with difficulty in that way, and cannot get over it, come to me, or go to the Attorney-General and get leave to lay a bill of indictment before a grand jury.

Some reference has been made to amendments of the Code. The object of those amendments is very plain. It was to put it beyond any shadow of doubt that corporations stand in the same position as others against whom criminal prosecutions are taken; that they were not sheltered by technicality or otherwise in any way. But it is said, that, if that be so, then Parliament has omitted to provide for a case in which there is to be an indictment. If so, such a provision may have been left out because it was not deemed necessary. Of course, Parliament may be mistaken in its views of what the law is; but I do not purpose to determine now whether it was or not, if such were the cause of the omission.

Raney. I directed your Lordship to three cases, two of them cases in the Divisional Court.

MEREDITH, C.J.C.P.:—You had better wait till you have gone to the Police Court.

Raney. What would be the use of going to the Police Court? They would refer me to these cases and say there is prohibition here.

MEREDITH, C.J.C.P.:—Have you any objection, Mr. Geary, to this case taking the ordinary course?

Geary. Not at all, your Lordship.

MEREDITH, C.J.C.P.:—I should also point out how inconvenient it would be, if any one who wanted to avoid going to a preliminary inquiry could come here. How would the presiding Judge proceed? Some preliminary inquiry must necessarily be made, and one may think that, in these days, it should be of the same character as that which the Code expressly requires in the preliminary investigation it expressly provides for; and how would anything of that kind be possible while grand jurors, petit jurors, officers, and litigants are waiting for the ordinary business of the Court?

To those at all familiar with the practice and constitution of the Courts, the cases referred to, even if no differences of