

entitled to a share of the intestate's personalty as one of the intestates next of kin. It was held that the child so legitimated was entitled as one of intestate's next of kin. (*Re Goodman's Trust*, 44 L. T. R. N. S. 527.)

The Confederation Act, 31 Vic., chap 3, s. 94, enacts that the Parliament of Canada may make provision for the uniformity of all or any of the laws relative to property and civil rights in the Provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, such law, however, not to take effect in any Province until its Legislature has adopted it. There are, doubtless, a number of laws which could be made uniform throughout the Dominion. The section of the Act quoted, unfortunately as the author believes, further declares that when the Act providing for a uniform law is adopted by the different Provinces mentioned therein, the Parliament of Canada shall have unrestricted powers to legislate thereon. The Provinces would possibly not object to-day to a law for the uniform disposition of intestate property, but they would object to granting the power of exclusive legislation hereafter to the Dominion Parliament on this question. A writer in an American Law Magazine, although of opinion that the enactment of a National Code would be attended with many advantages, admits that it would be strenuously opposed, "especially by those who are still "haunted by the ghost of the defunct doctrine of state rights;" and believes that there are certain subjects, "in which the whole "nation is to some extent alike interested, and in regard to which "a uniformity in the laws of the different States would be of "benefit to every section of the country." After a review of the laws affecting interest, dower, etc., the writer adds: "The "same confusion is found in the laws governing the descent of "the real estate and the distribution of the personal property of "deceased persons." He suggests that the existing laws be amended and unified by the Legislatures of the respective States without ceding any additional power to the Federal Government or asking for its interference. Another writer in the *American Law Review* of December, 1883, says, in the style peculiar to our neighbors:

"The progress of American unification must go on. It can no more be stopped than the progress of German unification can