

practice in criminal as well as in general law, and his parliamentary experience will be valuable in many ways. He takes the place vacated by Judge Woods in the county of Perth. We note that this appointment is one of the very few where a judgeship is filled by one residing in another county. We have already expressed the opinion that this is the proper course, and trust it may hereafter prove the rule and not the exception.

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The appointment of Mr. D. B. MacTavish, Q.C., as Senior Judge of the County of Carleton meets with general acceptance where he is best known. Not only a good lawyer, but a member of a firm in large practice, he will bring to the discharge of his duties a ripe experience. For some years city solicitor, he has a thorough knowledge of municipal law, of great value in his new position. Mr. MacTavish takes the position occupied by Judge Ross. This appointment, or some appointment, should have been made long ago. Public interest demanded it. The Bar should not be made to suffer from political exigency, and especially when an appointment was so imperatively and so long required as in the present instance.

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The judgment of the judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the appeal by the Attorney-General for Canada from the judgment of the Court of Appeal for Ontario in the Queen's Counsel Case was delivered on the 8th of December. The hearing took place on the 30th July last when counsel for Ontario were not called on. The Judicial Committee decides in effect that the Ontario Acts of 1873, (see R.S.O. 1877, c. 139), conferring on the Lieutenant-Governor power to appoint Queen's Counsel and to regulate precedence, etc., are within the legislative competence of the Provincial Legislature under the B. N. A. Act, enumerations 1, 4 and 14 of s. 92. Their Lordships, however, refrain from dealing expressly with the question whether such power existed as a prerogative right independently of and prior to the passing