

in December. The contents are of a more general character than usually found in professional journals, even the department of "sports" not being overlooked. Several of the articles are interesting,

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*COLONIAL JUDGES AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.*

We cordially assent to the proposal, which is now receiving considerable attention in legal circles, that our great Australasian, American, and African colonies should no longer remain unrepresented in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. That in the colonies to which we have referred the decisions of the Judicial Committee as at present constituted are regarded with anything but the respect to which they are entitled we do not for one moment believe. Nor is there any ground for the allegation which some in their haste have made, that the admission of colonial judges to the Privy Council ought to have been conceded long ago. Indian jurisprudence was so technical and peculiar in character that the presence of experts with local knowledge of it in what was to be the Supreme Court for Indian appeals was obviously indispensable. But the various systems of colonial jurisprudence that the Privy Council had to administer stood on an entirely different footing. The development of colonial law closely followed the development of our own law, and its departures from the English standard were not of serious importance. Moreover, the great fundamental *genera* of which all systems of jurisprudence are species have long been fully represented in the Judicial Committee. Our Indian judges supplied the board with the knowledge of Hindu and Mohammedan law necessary to enable it to determine appeals not only from India, but in later times from Cyprus and our various consular Courts in the Levant. The Scotch legal members of the Judicial Committee—foremost among whom stands the commanding figure of Lord Watson—represented the French and Roman-Dutch colonies with great fidelity; while colonial legal systems of strictly English descent had their representatives in the English judges, of whom the majority of the Judicial Committee is composed. The time, however, has now come when the constitution of the Judicial Committee needs to be revised from the colonial standpoint. In Canada, in Australasia, in South Africa, problems are arising, and legislative departures are being taken for which