

Again, the war has caused new Acts of Parliament to be passed. Hastily drafted, as, in the nature of things, many of them must have been, they are not always easy to construe, and much judicial time has been spent upon them. Finally, new jurisdictions—of which no one ever conceived before the war—have sprung into existence. The decisions of the “Tribunals”—that is to say of those local bodies who decide whether a man shall or shall not be called up for service—may, to some extent, be reviewed in the High Court, as may also the decisions of those who pass judgment on the conduct of munition workers.

EXTRA-JUDICIAL DUTIES.

Wholly apart from the functions which they continue to perform in the calm atmosphere of the Bench, His Majesty's Judges are doing much extra-judicial work connected directly or indirectly with the war. There are many tribunals now in existence, of which the public know little or nothing, which are doing work, the value of which will be only appreciated when peace is declared. In work of this kind many of the Judges are actively engaged.

THE LAWYERS AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

If the Judges are doing their share of that war work which has become the common lot of all classes of the community, what shall be said of the legal profession? Thousands of lawyers are at the front, while of those that remain behind a very large number are helping their country in one way or another. “Jobs” which can only be filled by lawyers are exceedingly numerous. Each of the tribunals above referred to has a Military Representative whose functions can only be performed by a lawyer. Again the compulsory acquisition of property by the Government involves the settlement of claims by lawyers on legal principles. The introduction of universal military service, too, was only carried after a promise by the Government to make provision for the civil liabilities of those called up for service. The determination of the amount to be paid is left to Commissioners