

bers ex officio whom I do not wait to name; they seldom if ever take part in the hearing and decision of appeals.

Let us leave now the list from the Mother Country and see who come from across the seas. We find Sir Samuel Griffith, Chief Justice from Australia, Sir Edmund Barton also from Australia, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, Sir James Rose-Innes, Chief Justice of South Africa and Sir Lawrence Jenkins formerly a Chief Justice in India. But the list is not exhausted; Syed Ameer Ali, a Mohammedan claiming to be a Syed in fact, that is, a descendent from Mohammed and glorying in his faith and race, has been for many years a member of the Committee.

"When there is an Ecclesiastical appeal, Archbishops and Bishops also sit—as ecclesiastical assessors; in the rare case of an appeal from beyond the seas in an admiralty matter, Admirals or other naval officers sit as naval assessors. For example in the well-known case, *Read vs. Bishop of Lincoln* (1892, A. C. 644) the Bishops of Chichester, St. Davids and Lichfield sat; and in a case from his Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Corea in 1908 (A. C. 251) Admiral Lloyd and Commander Caborne."

What are the functions of this extraordinary body?

"At the present time this Judicial Committee hears appeals in English cases only in Ecclesiastical matters. Upon every appeal of this character, at least three Bishops must sit as assessors, under the provisions of a rule made in 1876. The ultimate appeal in other matters from England goes to the House of Lords. In Scottish and Irish matters the Committee does not exercise any appel-