pointed, if the opinion of the Canadian member were adopted by the other members of the Privy Council board, would it not be to a considerable extent a one judge decision, overruling, perhaps, that of the Supreme Court; and if the Canadian member's opinion were overruled, would he consent to keep silence as to his own opinion? But the recommendation of the Judicial Committee to Her Majesty has never indicated a dissent. The bill introduced, it must be admitted, seems tolerably harmless, for it simply makes Colonial judges eligible to sit in certain cases, without remuneration. As our Canadian judges are seldom men of wealth, it is not probable that they will be eager to undertake such work unless provision be made for their remuneration. One might almost fancy that the bill is designed to show colonists the futility of the proposal which appears to have emanated from the colonies.

The May Term of the Court of Appeal in Montreal commenced with only thirty-eight cases on the printed list—a thing which has not occurred before for a quarter of a century. This is the result of the fact that the list was fully called over during the two previous terms, and that only those cases were continued in which the parties were unable or unwilling to proceed. The result was that the May list was disposed of within a week. Recent legislation excluding appeals from the Court of Review in cases under $200, and the provision made for appealing directly to the Supreme Court from the Court of Review, has had an important influence in clearing the roll of the Appeal Court, while it has considerably added to the task of the Court of Review.

The *London Law Journal* remarks that it is impossible to study the life of the Earl of Selborne in any of its varied aspects without being struck by the antithesis which it presents at every turn to the life of Lord Cairns. "As