

exists may make this section a dead letter, but any benefit which might accrue from its adoption might to a large extent, we believe, be secured by the Provinces themselves, without forfeiting any legislative power whatever. But it is obvious in order to attain this end, some sort of concert would have to be established between the various Provinces, and though it would be impossible by this means to insure absolute uniformity of action, yet it might be possible to secure a very practical and substantial uniformity in a great many matters, without any interference or legislation by the Dominion Parliament.

The main question to be considered is whether a uniformity of law is desirable. If it is desirable then it is not very hard to believe that some effective means could be devised for attaining that end.

Perhaps it would be too much to expect that the whole body of law should be attempted to be dealt with at once, and it might be more prudent to attempt to bring about an accord in some one particular department at a time. In order that the best system for general adoption might be secured, it would probably be necessary to have some sort of consultative body established, having the confidence of all the Provinces, to whom should be delegated the duty of preparing such measures as, on a comparative view of the laws at present in force in the various Provinces, might be deemed best to be recommended for general adoption.

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*'OBITER DICTA.'*

After following the newspaper reports of the solemn farce that has just been enacted in France over the trial for criminal libel of Messieurs Zola and Perrieux, we who are governed by English law—so often stigmatized as the perfection of unreason—will read with a keener sense of appreciation than ever before, the encomium of that great and wise Frenchman, De Tocqueville, upon our juridical system: "Look at England, whose administrative laws still at the present day