

agreed that Mr. Killam might proceed without a rehearing of the evidence. Mr. Killam was also chairman of the arbitration committee which has, for several years, been attempting to arrange the differences between the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways. The evidence in this matter already fills some eight volumes, and it was only ten days before his death that he urged counsel to endeavour to expedite the matter so that the committee might be relieved of its duties.

THE BENCH IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The administration of justice demands that an end shall be put at once to such objectionable exhibitions as have recently been witnessed on the Bench in British Columbia. The Government should take the matter in hand, and apply such remedy as may seem appropriate.

For some time past there has been friction between Chief Justice Hunter and Mr. Justice Martin; and, as to this, the feeling of the Bar in that Province is in favour of the former. This friction has been evidenced by various incidents from time to time, and has culminated in the one hereafter referred to.

The important facts of the most recent of these episodes are simple. By a rule of Court it is the duty of the chief justice to arrange all sittings of the Supreme Court, whether civil, criminal or appellate, and to assign these sittings to such judge or judges and in such manner, as may, in his opinion, be necessary or proper, and generally he has power to control and direct the business of the Court, and it is the duty of the judges to carry out such directions as the chief justice may make.

The Rule also provides that only those judges shall sit in any appeal who are so assigned, and that not more than three judges shall sit in any appeal unless specially summonsed.

It appears that Mr. Justice Martin had, under the above rule, been assigned by the chief justice to sit as one of the judges appointed to hear an appeal in the case of *Hunting v.*