

The presence of so many Easterners in the heart of the Empire for the purpose of learning at the fountain head the principles of English law is an impressive fact, and one which should, in the ordinary course of events, be fraught with much good, both to themselves and to the communities to which, in due course, they will return to practice their profession. The experience which they will have gained of western civilization at its best, ought, one would think, to have wide-reaching effects in many ways, and it is to be hoped that due care is taken by those in authority to enable these young men, during the time they are pursuing their studies, to see the best side of that civilization, and to guard and protect them from those perils to which, in our great modern cities, the young and inexperienced are so often exposed.

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We have on more than one occasion in these columns advocated some effort being made on the part of the Provincial or Dominion authorities to give effect to s. 94 of the B.N.A. Act, by making provision for the uniformity at all events of some of the laws relative to property and civil rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The section as it stands applies in terms only to these three of the provinces of the Dominion, but there seems really no good reason why it might not with the concurrence of the Provincial Legislatures be applied to the whole Dominion. It would probably be found impracticable to take any steps looking to the unification of all the laws relating to property and civil rights in all of the provinces, nor perhaps would it be desirable to do so even if it were practicable. But there are some laws relating to trade and commerce, as to which it is obviously most desirable that there should be uniformity throughout the Dominion. We have made one little step in the Bills of Exchange Act, the result of which legislation ought to encourage the taking of a further step in the same direction. Fortunately there are two subjects upon which the law has been already codified for us to a large extent by Imperial Statutes, which might be readily adapted to our needs. We refer particularly to the Sales of Goods Act, (56 & 57 Vict., c. 71) and the Partnership Act, (53 & 54 Vict., c. 39), both of which might be well adapted and made applicable throughout the Dominion. There is another branch of law closely akin to these which might also, with great advantage, be made uniform throughout the Dominion, and