

which do not appear elsewhere. This new feature will meet with the approval of the profession at large. In announcing the first issue of this work, we expressed the view that the enterprise would commend itself to the profession as filling a great want under legal conditions as they exist in this country, and the hearty encouragement accorded the work has demonstrated that we were not mistaken.

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*BRITISH COLUMBIA BENCH.*

The British Columbia Bar is permeated with a feeling of indignation at the suggested appointment of a barrister from another province to the Chief Justiceship of their Supreme Court bench. As a matter of abstract justice such a proposal is one which it is hard to defend, inasmuch as appointments in other provinces are secured to the provincial Bars, and the many barristers of high standing practising in the province at the Pacific coast have, therefore, no opportunity for advancement by way of transfer to a judgeship elsewhere. With so many able lawyers there it is utterly inexcusable to pass over the boundary to another jurisdiction to fill any judicial position, and it is always better that an appointee to the bench should be one who has by long practice and experience under the procedure of the province familiarized himself therewith.

It may also be doubted whether an appointment such as is suggested is constitutional. The Province of British Columbia entered Confederation in 1871, under an agreement that so much of the British North America Act as was not expressly excluded by the terms of the agreement should apply to that province as fully as if it had been one of the original parties.

Section 97 of the British North America Act is as follows: "Until the laws relative to property and civil rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the procedure in the courts of those provinces, are made uniform, the judges of the courts of those provinces appointed by the Governor-