

country men of all European nations and of some Asiatic races under certain conditions, we refuse the right of entry to our Indian fellow-subjects for no better reason than the fear of their competition in the labour market, even where their help would be most beneficial. This is only one instance of the prevailing system or want of system. There is all over a variety in the laws of naturalization, and there is no certainty that naturalization in one part of the Empire will be accepted as valid in another. There is always the danger that the government of one part of the Empire may, in pursuit of some interest of its own, bring the central authority into difficulties with some foreign power or with some other portion of the Empire. This has already happened, and is always possible under our present system of independent administrations. The difficulties in the way of a settlement of these intricate problems are great and cannot be got over unless there is a willingness on all sides to recognize their mischievous tendencies and to make some considerable concessions for the sake of the Empire of which we are so justly proud.

Selfishness and provincialism are the great obstacles in our way and unless in some way they can be overcome, there can be little hope of a great and united Empire.

EXCHEQUER COURT.

In a recent number of the *Law Journal* we noted the appointment of Mr. L. A. Audette, K.C., the registrar of the Exchequer Court, to be assistant judge of that court, a position created by an Act of the last session of Parliament. As registrar of the Court for 25 years, with limited judicial functions, Mr. Audette earned an enviable reputation, which was properly recognized by the Government. It must also have been gratifying to the new judge to know that both sides of the House urged his appointment, a somewhat uncommon circumstance.

The promotion of the assistant registrar to the position vacated by Mr. Audette was expected. Dr. Charles Morse is