

The House of Lords and the Judicial Committee, as now constituted, have judicial representatives from the English, Irish, Scotch, and Indian judiciary; but there is no representative from any of the great colonies of the Empire. Canada and Australia have the largest populations of any of the colonies, and that of Canada is greater than United Australia, and is about equal in population to that of Ireland, and greater in population than that of Scotland; but the Imperial Parliament have not thought proper to give the judiciary of either great colony preferment to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and their financial estimate of the judicial qualifications they are willing to pay for, or the value they place on colonial judicial assistance to that tribunal may be learned from the salary of £400 a year, which is about equal to the salary paid to each of the junior clerks attached to the Registrar's office. Whilst noting these facts, we shall await a sufficient reason (as heretofore suggested by us) why the colonies or outlying provinces of the Empire should not be represented. It is one of the points on which we are open to conviction.

In 1887 Parliament provided that the salary to be paid to an ex-colonial judge, whenever a qualified one could be found who would be willing to accept the proffered "indemnity for the expense" of attending the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, might be £800, the same as the salary of one of the senior clerks of the Council, and was embodied in the following amendment:

"Any person who shall in virtue of the 30th Section of the Act of the 3rd and 4th William the Fourth, Chapter 41, attend the Sittings of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, shall be deemed to be included as a member of the said Committee for all purposes; and shall, if there be only one such person, be entitled to receive the whole amount of the sums by the said section provided, that is to say, £800 (\$3,893.33) for every year during which he shall so attend; but if there shall at any time be two such persons, they shall severally be entitled to the sums provided in the said section (*i.e.*, £400 a year)."

Such is the Imperial estimate of the value of the judicial services of a colonial judge in the Judicial Committee, the Supreme Court of Colonial Appeal. The Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) in moving the clause intimated that the proposed salary of £800 a year was "to induce those with judicial learning and experience, gained in the great centres of administration in India, to give the advantage of them to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council." The Imperial estimate of the value of the judicial services of police magistrates and county judges in England is that they are worth from £1,500 (\$7,300) to £1,800 (\$8,760) a year.

It is some satisfaction to those Canadians who have strong views on this subject, to find that the question as to propriety of having colonial judges on the bench of the Imperial Court of Colonial Appeals is attracting some attention in England. Of all the colonies, Canada has sent the largest number of great constitutional questions for adjudication to that great Imperial tribunal; but up to the present none of our able and experienced Canadian jurists have been sought for by the Imperial authorities for appointment to, or have been "requested to attend" the Judicial Committee. And even if the appointment were offered or a request made to a Canadian judge, we think the paltry salary attached to the office, as compared with the salary given in 1871 to Indian judges, which