

priate language of the statutes of the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in question. "It is surely," he remarks, "one of the duties of the highest tribunal in the empire to see that constitutional forms are duly observed. The British Constitution makes the Sovereign Herself the Supreme Court of Appeal from all Courts in the various colonies and dependencies of the empire, and although it surrounds Her with advisers to enable Her properly to execute that appellate jurisdiction, it is well that we should be reminded that the appeal is not to the advisers, but to the Sovereign Herself. If these slipshod statutes had been suffered to pass unnoticed, they would, perhaps, have furnished a precedent for similar legislative blunders in the future." It is certainly singular that those responsible for the drafting of the statutes of the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec should all have been equally blind to so palpable an error, but Lord Watson's strictures were possibly a little ponderous in comparison to the size of the offence.

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*PROFESSIONAL RECIPROCITY.*

The legal profession has one great disadvantage as compared with almost every other walk in life, and this disadvantage is one which perhaps seldom occurs to a young man about to choose a career. Generally speaking, when a man has acquired an aptitude or skill in any calling except law, he is at liberty to exercise it for his profit in whatever part of the world he happens to be. He may be required to first pass an examination, as is ordinarily the case when a doctor wishes to practice abroad, but subject to such reasonable restriction, he is generally free to dispose of his services wherever he can find the greatest demand and the best market. The lawyer is less happily circumstanced. Like the agricultural laborer of the middle ages in England, he is forbidden to migrate in search of work, and his sphere of profitable usefulness is limited to his own country, state or