

A word as to the cost of indulging this sentiment or whatever it is that leads us to have the judgments of our own courts reviewed in England. The party dissatisfied with the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in this case employed a galaxy of legal talent in London. As solicitors he had Messrs. Armitage, Chapple and Macnaghten. As counsel, Sir Robert Finlay and Hon. M. M. Macnaghten, on the application for leave, and, on the hearing of the appeal, Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., and Hon. M. M. Macnaghten. A board consisting of Lord Macnaghten, Lord Atkinson, Lord Mersey and Lord Shaw heard the appeal and reversed the decision, and the taxed costs the losing party had to pay the above solicitors and counsel amounted to \$2,223, besides which he had his own solicitors and counsel to pay. The situation in Canada therefore is something like this. A man may establish his credibility to the satisfaction of the judge who saw and heard him, and of a majority of the Canadian judges before whom the case may come on appeal, but he is nevertheless liable to be summoned to London, England, and there learn that the Canadian judges were wrong in their estimate of him and be mulcted in thousands of dollars of costs.

There is still another aspect to the question of the advisability from a Canadian standpoint, of appeals to London in civil matters. It is probably safe to say that fifty per cent. of the population of Vancouver are Americans. A like condition probably prevails in the prairie Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Into the provinces West of the Great Lakes, there has been a tremendous immigration of citizens of the United States and that immigration still continues. Sentiment, if it survives at all as regards the Western provinces, must give way to economic conditions. This element will see little sense in travelling across the Atlantic to have their law suits determined by English judges at enormous expense, when in their own country of origin they have been able to obtain a Supreme Court for the final determination of litigation the equal of any court existing in England. If they have been able to do this, why should Canadians not be able to do so? If it is deemed unwise to entrust the Canadian judiciary with the final determination of constitutional questions or of questions of great public interest, or of cases involving grave questions of law, by all means let us have them decided in England. It is not the writer's opinion, nor the opinion of many other Canadians that it should be