

thing equally "insular" in the tone of those who, for so-called patriotic reasons, indulge in the pious cry, "Canada for the Canadians." What we need in Canada is the best thoughts, the best methods and the best men we can copy or get from any other land, and use them for the development of a great country, the success of which would be retarded by such short-sighted, prejudiced policy.

We hope it is not necessary at the present day to enter into any defence of the right of appeal to the Privy Council. That right is a constitutional one, and it is not only a right but a privilege. It might be necessary to guard against any abuse of it, and it might add to the value and influence of the court if there was habitually attending it a Canadian jurist who could guide its decisions in cases when local customs and local terms, familiar to ourselves but unknown to others, form part of the matter in question. That, however, is not the case in the matter before us.

Whether it would be possible to frame a rule that would exclude such questions as the veracity of a witness or other simple issues of fact, from the purview of a Court of Appeal, for in this respect the Privy Council is in exactly the same position as our Supreme Court, we very much doubt. Judges at Ottawa are just as likely to be mistaken in a case such as this as judges at Westminster.

With all due respect to our correspondent he must make a stronger case before he can induce us to accept the conclusions he would arrive at from the general tenour of his letter.

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*THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE.*

From the first it was highly improbable that the adoption of any universal law with regard to bills of exchange, at any rate so far as Great Britain and the United States were concerned, would be the outcome of the conference which took place last year at The Hague, to which we referred shortly recently. In