

In ninety-five cases leave to appeal has been refused, on the grounds that the appeal was not justified under the above mentioned rules of jurisprudence, leaving ninety-seven appeals. Of this number forty-three were dismissed on the merits, giving fifty-four cases in which the appeal to the Privy Council was justified, in which the judgment of the Supreme Court was not only modified but reversed and judgments from Provincial Courts maintained.

Quebec is the only Province which did not pass an Order-in-Council making changes. But Quebec is conservative in spite of other nominal qualifications. She relies on the Royal proclamation of 1763, and that scrap of paper has still for her people all the authority and the prestige of the Royal signature. So when codifying her laws, we simply inserted in her Code of Civil Procedure, having regard to the existence of the Supreme Court of Canada, that an appeal lies of right from the Court of King's Bench either to the Supreme Court of Canada, or to the Privy Council, with the usual limitations, and we let it go at that.

As far as Quebec is concerned, it may be stated that taking into consideration the obstacles in the way, we have been rather in favour of the Privy Council, although our laws are different from those of Great Britain, and are based on the French law and the Roman system, but we have found British justice and fair play to be more than mere words, when they seemed to be denied us in our own country. We, therefore, believe in it and desire no radical changes in that respect.

THE BOARD OF COMMERCE.

Some five months ago we were glad to speak in terms of commendation of the Act which brought the Board of Commerce into existence. It was referred to, as in truth it is, as a Court, a Court of record, having the powers incident to all Courts, and in some respects even greater than possessed by ordinary Courts of justice. It was stated to be a desirable and necessary forum