afford to dispense with the presence of its chief. Nor is it likely that the Chief Justice is prepared to cross and recross the Atlantic in the performance of his duties. Possibly, however, an ample retiring allowance might tempt a judge who desired to spend part of the year in England, to retire from office in order to accept the position of a member of the Judicial Committee.

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Fourteen or fifteen years ago, when the roll of the Court of Appeal in Montreal constantly showed over one hundred cases ready for hearing, it was suggested that the system of terms should be abolished, and that the Court should have power to arrange its sittings to suit the business—that it should sit three or four days at a time, and then rise for a brief interval to enable it to deliberate on the cases heard. The difficulty created by the sittings at Quebec, the holding of the criminal terms in the two cities, and the lack of elasticity in our judicial system, prevented this plan, which was warmly espoused by the late Mr. Justice Ramsay, from being carried out. At the present moment, however, the Court finds the wish realized, and without the necessity of adding to the number of terms or sessions. In November the Montreal business was disposed of in four days and a half, and several other terms have been equally short. This change has been brought about, in part, by legislation restricting the right of appeal to the Queen's Bench, and in part by enabling parties to go from the Court of Review to the Supreme Court, without passing through the Queen's Bench. The result is that while formerly serious cases were not taken to the Court of Review, many such cases are by preference now taken to that court, with the intention of afterwards going directly to the Supreme Court. A considerable part of the relief afforded to the Queen's Bench has therefore been obtained at the cost of overburdening the Court of Review. The result is that the sittings of the latter court have necessarily