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lation made by His Majesty in Council pursuant to the Defence of the Realm Act, under which one Zadig had been interned was called in question. Five judges of the King's Bench, three Lords Justices (in the Court of Appeal), the Lord Chancellor and three Law Lords in the House of Lords were unaminous in holding the regulation to be intra vires. It remained for Lord Shaw to dissent, and incidentally to deliver himself as follows as to the Defence of the Realm Act: "Under this," he said, "the Government became a Committee of Public Safety. But its powers as such were far more arbitrary than those of the most famous Committee of Public Safety known to history. The analogy was with a practice, more silent, more sinister-with the lettres de cachet of Louis Quatorze. No trial: proscription: the victim might be 'regulated' -not in his course of conduct or of action, not as to what he should do or avoid doing. He might be regulated to prison or to the scaffold."

It is difficult to imagine anything more mischievous or less patriotic than such a tirade coming from such a quarter. Let it be said by a member of the House of Lords that the Government have tyrannical powers, and it will not be hard to find a stump orator who will go one step further and say that the powers of tyrants are being used. The passages above quoted appeared in the *Times*, and will, it is presumed, be embalmed in the *Law Reports* later on. Would that the censor had had the presence of mind to run his pen through them at the proper time!

MIXED COURTS OF APPEAL.

Since what are known as the Judicature Acts, appeals from the Chancery and King's Bench Divisions of the High Court of Justice come before the Court of Appeal. That court consists of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls as *ex officio* members, and five Lords Justices of Appeal. It generally sits in two divisions of three judges and the Master of the Rolls presiding in one court. Appeals from the Chancery Division are heard by a court in which equity judges are in the majority; while two of the three judges who hear from the King's Bench Division are generally common lawyers.

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