

sense conclusion, that the words "in trust," under the circumstances, merely imported that the bank manager had them in trust for the bank of which he was manager, and that there was nothing in those words to necessitate any further inquiry on the part of the defendant dealing with him as a servant of the bank. The case is certainly a striking illustration of the glorious uncertainty of the law. Street, J., who tried the case, decided in favour of the plaintiff. He was reversed by the Court of Appeal, which again was reversed by the Supreme Court, which finally has been reversed by the Privy Council. The plaintiff and defendants have respectively twice succeeded; but the old adage is here verified, "He laughs best who laughs last." It may also be observed that the numerical preponderance of judges was largely in favour of the defendants. For while Street, J., and three of the judges of the Supreme Court were in favour of the plaintiff, three judges of the Court of Appeal and two of the Supreme Court were in favour of the defendants, besides eight in the Privy Council. If numbers add anything to the weight of a decision, the judgment of the Privy Council ought to be good law.

*IMPERIAL AMENDMENTS TO THE BRITISH NORTH
• AMERICA ACT.*

The Imperial Parliament, apparently without any notice to the Canadian Government or Parliament, and under the guise of amendments recommended by the Commission for the Revision of the Statute Law, has seen fit to repeal certain sections of the British North America Act of 1867. The Canadian Constitution has not, in this instance, been given the dignity of a special repealing Act, but the elimination or repeal of the condemned sections of our Constitutional act appears in a long schedule of several hundred Acts, appended to the "Statute Law Revision Act, 1893," which schedule occupies seventy-six printed pages of the English Statutes. The repealing Act is 56 Vict., c 14 (Imp.), and the entry in the repealing Schedule appears as follows:

"30 and 31 Vict., c. 3. The British North America Act, 1867, in part, namely:

"From 'Be it therefore' to 'same as follows.'"

"Section two.