

Superior Court in any Province of Canada, of Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope or Natal, who should be a Privy Councillor should also be a member of the Judicial Committee.

At the present time this Judicial Committee hears appeals in English cases only in Ecclesiastical matters. Upon every appeal of this character, at least three Bishops must sit as assessors, under the provisions of a rule made in 1876. The ultimate appeal in other matters goes to the House of Lords. In Scottish and Irish matters the Committee does not exercise any appellate jurisdiction whatever.

After many centuries of self-government by the Privy Council, Parliament took it in hand to constitute the Judicial Committee itself in 1833 by 3 and 4 Will. IV c. 41; the statute directed who should form the Committee, the appointment of a Registrar and generally laid down regulations. Since that time the Judicial Committee has been purely statutory, and the Privy Council has not been in that regard *imperium in imperio*. Most of the subsequent legislation deals with the constitution of the Judicial Committee and is not of interest to Americans.

Those desiring precise information may look at the Statutes: 7 and 8 Vict., c. 69, s. 9; 14 and 15 Vict. c. 83, s. 16; 39 and 40 Vict. c. 59, ss. 6, 14; 44 and 45 Vict. c. 3; 50 and 51 Vict. c. 70, s. 4; 58 and 59 Vict., c. 44; 8 Ed. VII, c. 51; 3 and 4 Geo. V, c. 21.

An interesting account of the Court of Star Chamber, etc., will be found in the Introductions to two volumes of the Selden Society Series viz: "Select Cases before the King's Council in the Star Chamber, etc.," (1903), Vol. XVI, (1910) Vol. XXV, in which the motto *περι παντός την ελευθερίαν* is honoured in the observance; Anson's "Law and Custom of the Constitution" has short but accurate references; Lord Eustace Percy's "The Privy Council under the Tudors" is interesting but not helpful for our particular purpose; Wood Renton's pamphlet on "The Conditions of Appeal from the Colonies to the Privy Council" is valuable, as of course are Pownall's "Administration of the Colonies;" Macqueen, "Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords and of the Privy Council," and (the second edition of) Bowyer's "Commentaries on the Constitutional Law of England." Dicey's "The Privy Council" can scarcely be considered worthy of that very eminent legal writer; my own address before the Missouri Bar Association will be found in the American Law Record for 1900, and no one can ever safely neglect Blackstone.

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