public opinion has maintained a high degree of care in the selection of judges of the superior courts. We have in these colonies no reason to be other than satisfied with the way in which our judges are appointed, and with the way in which they perform their duties and uphold the honour and dignity of their position. These conditions would only be improved were there an open possibility that any judge might some day be selected to fill a place on the English Bench. Then as to the positive advantages that would ensue from this course, we must remember that although we possess law-making institutions and powers, and use them freely, the law which is administered in our courts is substantially English law. Indeed, although within the wide scope of the empire judges in various places administer English law, civil law, Dutch law, French law of the old feudal days, Hindu law, Mahomedan law, and the laws of many other codes and creeds, the ultimate principles and procedures by which all these various laws are applied and interpreted are the principles and procedures of the law of England. England furnishes a court of ultimate appeal, by resort to which cases coming from every part and every court and every system of jurisprudence in the empire may be heard and finally decided. It could not but redound to the harmony and uniformity of law administration throughout the empire if judges of mark and eminence were occasionally taken from the colonial courts and appointed to the English Bench, with a view of their ultimately being promoted to the final Court of Appeal. If in objecting to this the low ground were taken that the British Bar yields in abundance candidates and expectants for all the prizes available, the answer is that this consideration, which must be equally operative within the church, does not prevent the selection of successful colonial prelates to become English bishops. There is every reason to believe that a similar practice would yield results of at least equal value if applied to our judges, and it is not apparent why it is not sometimes adopted.—*Sydney Morning Herald.*

Dr. de Laskie Miller on Expert Testimony.—At a recent meeting of the Practitioners' Club in Chicago, Dr. de Laskie Miller, a retired physician of great eminence, and an emeritus professor in Bush Medical College, at the close of a debate on the subject of expert testimony, used the following language: "In the trial of a case it will be conceded that the intent should be to