was finally thrashed out. The province which he (Laurier) referred to especially was Quebec, and they were supposed to be very much attached to this right of appeal.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that the constitution of the committee required reconsideration. There was the question of retention of right to appeal involved and the provinces were to be considered as well as the Dominion and their particular view obtained. He suggested to leave it to the different Parliaments as to whether the right to appeal be retained or not.

"The Lord Chancellor thought the effect of the proposal to merge the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee would be to alter the tribunal to which English, Scotch and Irish appeals have always gone. English appeals have gone to the House of Lords from time immemorial, Scotch appeals since the union in 1707, and Irish appeals since 1800. This required consideration in the United Kingdom.

"Lord Haldane in 1900 pointed out in theory only were there two different tribunals whereas in fact the personnel was more or less identical.

"In 1911 an Imperial Appeal Court again was discussed.

"Lord Haldane said: 'The Lord Chancellor's proposal now is in substance to make only one court but to leave the other forms until such time—it may come very soon if one is to pay attention to what has been said recently in the House of Lords itself—as the whole judicial business is excluded from that assembly and combined in one court.'

"Among the arguments in favour of an Imperial Court of Final Jurisdiction are the following briefly summarized:—

"The removal of causes from the influence of local prepossessions.

"The absence of preconceived notions or local associations.

"The absence of suspicion of bias or partiality, personal or political.

"The Imperial Tribunal secures uniformity in administration of the law. It has peculiar value consequent upon adapta-