

of the Juvenile Court of Denver could be compelled to testify to disclosures made to him in confidence by a juvenile delinquent under his jurisdiction. It is hard to imagine a requirement of public policy more stringent than that which protects and promotes the work of a well conducted juvenile court. It is hard to imagine a relation more confidential than that between Judge Lindsey and the boys whom he is seeking to rehabilitate or one that is used for nobler ends. That a communication made in the confidence of that relation should not be privileged, while those of a profiteering merchant seeking to learn from his attorney how far he can gouge the public without getting into jail are privileged, may be law but it certainly is not justice. If it is conceded that any communication is to be privileged from the demands of a legal inquiry it is time that the privilege should be extended to other relations produced by modern civilization which stand on the same footing in point of reason as those now recognized. The commitment of the entire matter, including privileges now legislatively established, to judicial discretion, might be the ideal solution, but it is probably useless to expect any Legislature to shew that much confidence in the judges on whose intelligence and integrity the entire administration of justice depends.—*Law Notes.*

WILLS OF PROPERTY ABROAD.

Practitioners are occasionally told, when instructed to prepare wills, that the testator has some land in a British colony, or elsewhere abroad, and that he wishes to dispose of it in common with his property in England. When that is the case it becomes necessary to consider the law of the country in which the property is situated, and more particularly the manner of executing and attesting wills of property there. As a rule, there is no great difficulty in ascertaining this from text books, such as Jarman on Wills, 5th ed., vol. 2, Appendix A, where there is a very useful summary of the law on the subject, or from the statutes of the colony. The English Wills Act (1 Vict. c. 26), as regards the execution and attestation of wills, has been adopted in most of the colonies and dependencies of this country, including the Australian settlements, Upper Canada, India, Barbados, Jamaica. If, however, the property abroad is considerable, and there is any serious doubt as to the law applicable, it is advisable that the will should be settled by a person acquainted with the law of the place in which it is situate. It is sometimes suggested that there should