

of Spain at the English Court, complained to Queen Elizabeth of the intrusion of English vessels into the waters of the Indies, she admonished him that "the use of the sea and air is common to all; no man can a title to the ocean belong to any people or private persons forasmuch as neither nature nor public use and custom prevented any possession thereof." Grotius gave sanction to Queen Elizabeth's declaration by reviving in his *Mare Clausum*, published in 1609, the old doctrine of Roman law that there can be no property in anything without occupation, to which the vagrant waters of the ocean cannot be subjected. The broad statement that the sea could not be made the subject of property Grotius no doubt qualified at a later day by the necessary admission that such limited portions of it as gulfs and marginal waters may be when bearing the proper relation to the adjacent land. As thus modified, the Grotian doctrine, which was an enunciation of Queen Elizabeth's declaration, has become the rule, after much contention, of modern international morality.—*Ex.*

LAWYERS' LYRICS.

By whom the following lines were written, or to what learned Judge they refer, we have no knowledge whatever; but, as it is well for all of us to see ourselves as others see us, even Judges on the Bench, we publish them in the hope that the right person, if still in the land of the living, may see them and smilingly forgive the unknown author. They were scribbled many years ago, apparently by some weary counsel waiting for his case, on a piece of blotting paper on the barristers' desk, in one of the Courts at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

The original document was handed to the writer and is now before us. We shall be glad to give it to the author on application. In the meantime we take the liberty of publishing it:—

"How pleasant to know the C. J.,
Hear him talk in his amiable way;
'Tis his innocent joy
To tease and annoy,
And make you pay costs of the day."