

great statesmen, Wilson included, will enable me to fill some ten volumes of commentaries, on my "New Code of International Law", without producing a mere mass of theorizing and of giving sources and history of every rule or principle, my said code endorses or expounds; but ten volumes of details full of practical lessons resulting from such mistakes as, for example, the creation of an international court without an international code or fixed rules universally accepted, and without an international force; the formation of an international league with equal voting rights for a petty state of even a few thousand inhabitants, as for a great nation of many millions of highly civilized people; the requirement of unanimity to adopt any resolution; and all the other fallacies that will result in some clear proof of the uselessness of the present league of nations, as there has been proof of the uselessness of the past Hague Tribunal and Conferences.

Another great mistake, of which nations ought to be made aware, is the sending as their representatives, to form such international bodies, inborn politicians in the common sense of the word, even if they have happened to be great statesmen. Such men, it does not matter how eminent they have been for the good of their party and sometimes of their country, always proved to be great in bringing about wars, but lamentably deficient in all that brings what is sound, permanent and pure or free greed and scandal; they are a curse on humanity, because they form a harbor if not a nursery of all that is evil. It is more than enough that nations have such evils at home; so, let nations know that the right men for international positions are not the politicians but the men who have received a special education that makes them fit to administer true justice. And here comes in what you are now about to do. For, how can men have such a special education, if the law schools remain so deficient in the teaching of the very knowledge that needs be imparted to such men in order to make them imbued with principles of true international justice, and so free from fetters of partizanship as to make them the first to see when their own country is wrong? Let the men we send abroad be true champions of true justice and right thinking; they alone will be listened with awe by international culprits, and with the unanimity and approval of their colleagues, even if sent by less civilized countries.

That far, then, this letter should be taken as one of congratulation and good wishes to my Alma Mater upon its decision and for far reaching changes. But if my Alma Mater is interested, I have no doubt it is, in the good work of every one of its graduates, it is important to read this letter further than that. My Alma Mater will be interested in my work much more when it will hear that mine is a humane enterprise; it is the unusual work of cultivating international law for its own sake and for the sake of the welfare of mankind. Some of the graduates of McGill University have been great statesmen, others eminent lawyers and judges, but none of them had the opportunity of doing much in the field of international law, except within the limits of a local practice, as done by an esteemed professor of mine who wrote a very valuable book on the Conflicts of Laws in the Province of Quebec. The rules and principles of international law discussed once and again before our courts up to the present time have been so few and far between that to the legislator