

masterly treatise which it is much to be desired should have been translated into English." We are glad to be informed that a member of our own bar, Mr. Lefroy, Professor of Roman Law in the University of Toronto, having obtained special permission from Professor Girard to translate his manual in whole or in part, has completed his translation of the Historical Introduction, comprising the first Book of Professor Girard's work, and it will shortly be published.

Courts and Practice.

EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

GENERAL ORDER.

In pursuance of the provisions contained in the 55th section of "The Exchequer Court Act," as amended by 52 Vict., c. 38, s. 2, it is hereby ordered that the following Rule in respect of the matters hereinafter mentioned shall be in force in the Exchequer Court of Canada :

1. An application to have any entry in any register of copyrights, trade marks or industrial designs, expunged, varied or rectified, may be joined with or made in an action for infringement.

(1) By the plaintiff in his statement of claim, where such entry has been made at the instance of the defendant, or some one through whom he claims, and the plaintiff is aggrieved thereby ; or

(2) By the defendant by counter-claim, where such entry has been made at the instance of the plaintiff, or some one through whom he claims, and the defendant is aggrieved by such entry.

Dated at Ottawa, this 7th day of March A. D., 1904.

Signed,

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,

J. E. C.

The Recognition of Panama.—Theodore S. Woolsey LL.D. Professor of International Law in the Yale Law School discusses the action of the Government of the United States in reference to the recognition of Panama and its results, in the January number of the *Green Bag*, and comes to the following conclusions:—(1) The hasty recognition of a new State in Panama was not in accordance with the law of nations. (2) To justify it by the Treaty of 1846 requires a new and forced construction of that instrument. (3) To prevent Columbia's coercion of Panama is an act of war. (4) The "man in the street's" verdict that smart politics served Columbia right, disregards law, sets a dangerous precedent, detracts from the national dignity, and may injure our influence and trade amongst the Latin-American States. (5) Our duty was and is to let Columbia recover Panama if she can; our policy, to use her troubles to get favourable canal action from the rightful sovereign. (6) Our recognition, if persisted in, makes of Panama a treaty making agent, but for ourselves only. (7) The canal treaty, negotiated and ratified by the Junta, with no constitutional authority or other authorization, is of doubtful validity and the defect will need to be subsequently cured.