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seems rapidly extending; when as in some countries at least, there is even greater dread of internal and communistic violence than of foreign wars; when might is still right—it seems a vain thing to write learned books as to how one nation ought to comport itself to another when difficulties, misunderstandings, and quarrels, arise between them. But that man deserves well, not only of his country, but of all mankind who helps as well as he can to make more definite, and to spread the knowledge of those laws which, in their more sober moments, nations like individuals know to be for the common welfare of all.

The subject is an interesting one at any time, and especially so now, and this being the last, but by no means the least, addition to the literature of the law of nations it is especially welcome, containing as it does, the English and American Statute law of naturalization, extradition, and foreign enlistment; the English Naval Prize Act, the Treaty of Washington, and extracts from the most important treaties relating to the Black Sea, the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, and Turkish affairs.

Mr. Boyd has done his work very well indeed. He gives the text of Wheaton in full, Mr. Dana's numbering of the sections being preserved. The index, often very carelessly done in books of this nature, is better than usual.

The same publishers have also recently published a new edition of Kent's Commentary on International Law, by D. Abdy. A new edition of Halleck's International Law, by Sir Sherston Baker, has also appeared. There is therefore no want of light on this subject so far as the making of many books is concerned.

"The October number of *Blackwood*," has also something to say on the subject of international relations in an article which suggests a cross between the Battle of Dorking and the Coming Race. The writer speaks in the past tense of a still future time when England shall beat ogger heads with Boeotia on the Happygoland question, and when any army can be destroyed by any other army, and *vice versa* "on sight," by some explosive compound. At this stage of the quarrel an ingenious philanthropist suggested that instead of

fighting it out in the usual blood-thirsty fashion each nation should select a hundred and five champions, and should "put up" with a neutral power the stakes following, to wit, fifty millions sterling by Boeotia and a portion of territory by England; the whole to go to the nation whose champions should be successful. The suggestion being accepted, the writer concludes by describing the selection of the champions. We shall see what came of it next month; but in the meantime we can admire the conception, and only hope that it may not happen to the two hundred and ten champions as it did to the Kilkenny cats, in which case the writer in "Old Ebony" would probably feel justified in laying down as a proposition of international law that the neutral power should pocket the stakes.

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To the Editor of CANADA LAW JOURNAL.

SIR,—The case of *Shannon vs. The Gore District Insurance Company*, 2 Appeal Reports, 396, will strike many members of the profession as of doubtful authority, compared with the able reasoning and sound conclusions of the late Chief Justice, whose arguments on the merits are not referred to, or even touched upon by the Court of Appeal.

Any ordinary observer knows that much real estate has changed hands, for less than the actual value, in the past few years, and from all that appears by these judgments in Appeal, this was one of those parcels, and the estimate put on it by the plaintiff more likely to be the correct one.

If this judgment in Appeal means anything, it says to the plaintiff, "You purchased this property at a low figure, and put a fictitious value on it to effect large insurances, for the purpose of defrauding the companies." A supposition not warranted by the evidence reported.