military service by a letter requesting its destruction, and its destruction as requested though not in the p sence of the testator. Bailache, J., held that it could, and the Court of Appeal (Lord Sterndale, M.R., and Warrington and Younger, L.JJ.) attirmed his decision.

DIVORCE—DOMICIL—MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION OF INDIAN COURTS—BRITISH SUBJECTS RESIDENT, BUT NOT DOMICILED IN INDIA.

Keyes v. Keyes, 1921, P. 204. In this case the validity of a divorce granted by an Indian Court in a case in which the parties were British subjects who were resident but not domiciled in India, was in question. The marriage was solemnized in India and the acts of adultery in respect of which the divorce proceedings were instituted were also committed there, but Duke, P.P.D., held that the Indian Courts had no jurisdiction over British subjects not domiciled there. The same rule would be applicable we presume to divorces granted by Canadian Courts to persons not domiciled within the territorial limits of such Courts, but with regard to Canadian Parliamentary divorces it is possible the case might be otherwise.

1 DMIRALTY-NECESSARIES-ACTION IN REM.

The Mogileff (1921), P. 236. This was an action in rem for necessaries supplied to a foreign ship. The claim was not disputed, but it was contended on behalf of the owners that an action in rem would not lie, and that the plaintiffs' only remedy was by an ordinary action in personam, but Hill, J., after an elaborate review of the cases, came to the con clusion that the action was well brought, and though it might be inferred from the course of business that the plaintiffs had agreed to look to the personal liability of the owners, and that the advances made by the plaintiffs must be treated as items of a mercantile account to be adjusted in accordance with the terms of the agency agreement existing between them; yet the mere fact that the plaintiffs were the shipowners' regular agents did not deprive them of their rights in rem under the Admiralty Courts Acts, 1840 and 1861.