their employees with mutual companies and paid a share of the agreed contribution, which should not be less than one third; (2) That these mutual companies assure to the working men a partial indemnity and the necessary medical and pharmaceutical services. The Imperial Workmen's Compensation Act, 6 Edw. VII. c. 88, does not contain such provisions.

In conclusion, it would seem that there should be deducted from the pecuniary losses sustained by the relatives, the amount with which they are benefited by the fact that the accident, of which they complain, has brought about the payment of insurance, or other indemnity. In other words insurances are an element in the appraisement of damages claimed by the family, by virtue of Lord Campbell's Act: see *Beckett* v. *Grand Trunk Ry. Co.*, 16 S.C.R. 713; *Bouchard* v. *Gauthier*, 20 B.R. 491; *Grand Trunk Ry. Co.* v. *Jenning*, A.C. 800; *Kamuweketasion* v. *Dominion Bridge Co.*, 7 R.P. 232; Laurent, vol. 20 Civil Code.

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## *INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS.*

It would seem to be a patriotic duty to follow the example of other journals, and refer to the publication intituled "Papers Relating to the Diversion of Waters from Lake Michigan, by the Sanitary District of Chicago," issued recently by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

It appears that on February 5, 1912, the Sanitary District applied to the United States Secretary of War for permission to increase the amount of water diverted from Lake Michigan, to dilute Chicago's sewage, from the amount allowed, viz., 4,167 cubic feet per second to 10,000 cubic feet per second. At the first hearing in Washington on February 29th, after the applicants had preferred their arguments in favour of the granting of the application, the navigation and other interests in the United States opposing the application were heard.