

of England. Sec. 168 of that Act enacts that all offences may be prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction in any colony before the same courts and in the same manner in which the like offences can be prosecuted. There can be little doubt that a magistrate in Canada may impose a fine for any offence against the provisions of this Act whether that breach is committed by an officer, soldier or civilian.

Ottawa:

W. E. HODGINS.

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One of our exchanges remarks that the Balkan crisis is likely to revive that almost insoluble problem of international morality, as to whether intervention in the internal affairs of one State by other States to prevent cruelty and wrong can properly be undertaken, as it is said that international public law proposes to deal only with the relation of States to each other. It must be remembered, however, that international law is not positive law, but merely "a body of rules accepted by civilized nations as binding and obligatory in their mutual dealings with each other." It is quite possible that the inhumanity of one nation might become so revolting as to necessitate a revision of these rules. The question of inhumanity must surely be one of degree, and it must surely be that the fiendish acts committed in Macedonia and Bulgaria by the unspeakable Turk, have arrived at such a pitch of horror as to warrant intervention to put a stop to acts which would seem to class the perpetrators with wild beasts or maniacs who must be restrained by force; and, if not controlled by their own Government must be dealt with by the "civilized nations" that are supposed to have the Continent of Europe in charge in the interests of the vaunted civilization of the twentieth century.