

The Yukon Territory 1898, (61 Vict. c. 6) which makes the Yukon a separate territory, and no longer part of the North West Territories, declares that the laws in force in the N. W. shall continue in force in the Yukon. So that the N. W. Territories, Manitoba and the Yukon all have as the basis of their law the laws of England as at 15th July, 1870, in so far as applicable.

*Other Territories.* — All other territories not yet organized, are, by an Order in Council of 31 July 1880, "subject to the laws for the time being in force in the Dominion of Canada, in so far as such laws are applicable thereto.

*Quebec.*—The introduction of the French law into Canada dates from 1663. Prior to that date there was no established judicial system. The early Governors did what was right in their own eyes. They administered no doubt a rough justice—and not seldom as we may suspect a rougher injustice, and troubled themselves very little with legal subtleties. In 1663 the "Company of the Hundred Associates"—the trading Company which largely controlled the country—was at last dissolved and Louis XIV by an Ordinance reorganized the Government. He established at Quebec the Supreme Council, afterwards styled the Superior Council with powers both administrative and judicial. They were entitled also to appoint subordinate judges at Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers. It is distinctly declared that the law to be applied is to be, so far as practicable, the *Coutume de Paris*. France had at that time a bewildering diversity of local *Coutumes* and it was necessary to select one of them for the colony. That of Paris had long enjoyed a sort of preeminence due partly to the intrinsic merit of