

vinces, and by binding them together by uniformity of law and procedure, rather than by having disjointed units with separate interests and without cohesion.

We wish the new Government well, and believe in their honesty of purpose and sincere desire to serve their country faithfully, and they should have every opportunity to make good, but it would not be well that any action in this matter, if it is eventually decided to take any action, should be the result of mature consideration which means time and research. Why this haste?

We note that the Benchers of the Upper Canada Law Society having met to consider the above suggested action, passed a resolution condemnatory thereof, and appointed a deputation to wait upon the Premiers to express the views of the legal profession of this Province on this subject.

In his address to the Ontario Bar Association, Mr. Gagné, after some preliminary remarks of a general character, spoke as follows:—

The general influence of the decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council over our jurisprudence, has been beneficial and good; and we have found the distinguished jurists sitting on that high tribunal surprisingly familiar with the principles and the intricacies of our French civil laws; and in connection with the cases resting on those of our laws coming from the English system, such as wills, evidence and bills of exchange, their interpretation was certainly a distinct help to us, and it has been set down in our jurisprudence as a guide to the future application of our Code. When that interpretation was, to our mind, not consistent with the reading of our legislation, it furnished us the occasion to alter it to suit our conception of the law.

From the viewpoint of practical results we are well satisfied that we have always had full justice, consideration, and a sympathetic hearing.

The jurisprudence established by the Privy Council has been a distinct contribution for the best in stabilizing certain