

intrusted this task to a German jurist, Herr Maurer, who prepared a Code of Civil Procedure, a Code of Criminal Procedure, and a Penal Code. He was engaged very laboriously in the preparation of a Civil Code when differences arose between him and the government. He complained of ill treatment, and left the country, taking the fruits of his labors with him, since which time nothing has been done. It will have been seen that the French Code has had a very important influence on the development of the law in many countries. During the consulate the duty of preparing a code of the French law was assigned to a commission composed of four very eminent judges and jurists, over which Tronchet, president of the Court of Cassation, presided. They despatched their labors with such haste that the work was begun and finished within four months, but it was discussed for four years in the Council of State, where various changes were made upon the original draft, after which it was enacted by sections at different times by the Corps Legislatif. The Civil Code, under the name of the Code Français, was adopted in 1804. With that amazing quality for appropriating the labors of others possessed by Bonaparte, he succeeded in attaching his name to it in 1807, since which time it has been known as the Code Napoleon. The Commercial Code went into effect on the 1st day of January, 1811. A Code of Civil Procedure and a Code of Criminal Procedure are also in effect.

The Code Napoleon is based on the pre-existing Germanic customary laws, and the Roman law, to the exclusion of the principles of the feudal law, which had at one time taken deep root in the jurisprudence of France. We have seen how the Code Napoleon was transplanted for a time into Italy. In the same manner it was imposed by the will of the conqueror in Westphalia in 1807, in the city of Dantzic, in the principality of Aremberg, and in Russian Poland in 1808, in Holland, and in the Grand Duchy of Berg in 1809, in Frankfort, the Hanseatic departments, and the Duchy of Anhalt in 1810, in Baden, and in the Kingdom of Illyria in 1811. From all these countries it was expelled on the downfall of the Napol-

eonian power save from that part of the Grand Duchy of Berg situated on the right bank of the Rhine, a part of Baden, Holland and Russian Poland. It is also in force in Belgium. Codes very similar to the Code Napoleon have been adopted in Hayti, in the Ionian Islands, in Louisiana, and as we have seen, in certain Swiss cantons. The Code Napoleon has also been adopted in Turkey, in so far as not inconsistent with local customs and the precepts of the Koran. It has been copied almost literally in Wallachia and in Moldavia. Since its adoption it has been frequently amended, but the amendments are not so extensive as perhaps might have been expected from the length of time that it has been in force, and the many changes that have taken place in the government and in the political condition of the French people.

In India the Penal Code drawn up by Macauley and presented to the governor-general in 1837, did not become a law until 1860. The Code of Penal Procedure was adopted in 1859, and a Code of Penal Procedure followed in 1861. At present a Civil Code is being prepared, and various chapters are being enacted. In Japan a Civil Code has been adopted in recent years, and it is said that a similar work is in progress in China. In Bolivia a Civil Code was adopted in 1843. Civil Codes were also adopted in the Argentine Republic in 1861, and in Guatemala in 1878. In 1871 a Civil Code was adopted in the state of Mexia, which has been adopted by nearly all the other states of the Mexican Republic.

Whatever has been done in the way of codification in the English-speaking countries, where the common law prevails, has been largely due to the labors of Mr. David Dudley Field, whose name has already been mentioned, and who for a period of nearly forty years last past has devoted much of his time to the cause with unflagging energy, sustained by unusual zeal and ability. He procured a clause to be inserted in the constitution of New York in 1846, providing for a codification of both the substantive and remedial law, under which two commissions were created by the legislature, one having for its object the preparation of