

law." Thus Blackstone says: "I wish unto him the gladsome light of jurisprudence." If that be the meaning intended in our constitution or in that of the American Bar Association, it seems unnecessary to add the word "science." Another definition is: "A system or body of law; a legal system."

Buckle says the noblest gift Rome bequeathed to posterity is her jurisprudence. The practical result, however, will be the same whichever interpretation is used for if with our profession only resides that knowledge of jurisprudence then on us also is the duty to ourselves and to our country of improving and advancing it.

The Canadian lawyer knows the statement to be inaccurate that the law in Quebec differs from the law in the other provinces in that the former is the Civil Code, the other the common law, for he knows:

(1) That there applies to all the Dominion that body of the law adopted by our Federal Parliament touching matters within its jurisdiction, e.g., the laws relating to citizenship, crime, the regulation of trade and commerce, banks, militia and defence, patents, etc.

(2) That those questions which come within the public law, using a general term, are governed in Canada, including Quebec, by the law of England as modified by legislation of the central authority.

But, in so far as the provinces have jurisdiction under the British North America Act, and speaking generally, the system of law known as the Civil Code of Lower Canada does govern in Quebec and the common law system in the other provinces.

Mr. Justice Cross explained in general terms the difference between these systems:—

"The binding authority of precedents is characteristic of English law. With us the Code is the law whilst decisions are particular applications of the law."

Dr. F. P. Walton, former Dean in McGill University, in a recent article on the subject of the Legal System of Quebec says:—

"The law of property and civil rights which is peculiar to