

band and Wife," duties with regard to the confessional are prescribed. Under the division relating to penal laws distinctions are made between venial and mortal sins. A separate Commercial Code was adopted in 1829, and a Code of Procedure in 1856. A new Civil Code is now in preparation, some parts of which have passed into statutes. In Portugal the project of a code emanated from the University of Coimbra, in 1859, and under its auspices, a draft of a code was prepared by Viscount Scabara. This was by the government submitted for discussion and revision to a commission of the most eminent jurists in the country, which having completed its labors in July, 1867, the code was enacted, and went into force on the 22nd day of March, 1868. It consists of 2530 articles, and its arrangement is quite different from that of other continental codes.

In Sardinia a code was first promulgated during the reign of Victor Amadeus in 1723. This having been revised in 1770, during the reign of Victor Emanuel III, is known as the Victorian Code. After the union of Sardinia with France, the Code Napoleon was put in force, but on the overthrow of the French dominion the Victorian Code was re-established. In 1820, the king appointed a commission for the preparation of a new code which went into operation on the first day of January, 1838, and is known as the Albertine Code, from the name of the reigning monarch, Charles Albert. The Code Napoleon was never in force in the land of Sardinia, but a special code was enacted there in 1827, which was repealed in 1848 by the enactment of the Albertine Code, which had also been adopted in Piedmont in 1838. On the 1st day of July, 1820, Parma adopted a code, which was adopted from the Code Napoleon and from the Albertine Code. On the 1st day of February, 1852, a code not very different from that of Parma went into effect in Modena. In Naples the Code Napoleon having been introduced by French domination, was maintained by the Bourbons when that domination had ceased. After the accomplishment of the Italian unity, a commission for the formation of a code was ap-

pointed on the 25th day of January, 1866. It is chiefly based on the civil law, and contains 2,159 articles.

The latest Danish code went into effect in 1684, Norway being at the time under the same crown. It was promulgated there in 1688. Of late years various efforts have been made in Denmark to have the laws codified, but without success. In 1347 the preparation of a code was entered upon in Sweden, but it was not completed for nearly a hundred years, that is, in 1442. In 1556, another effort to codify the laws resulted in a failure. In 1604 a commission was appointed for the purpose of compiling a code. It reported the draft of one in 1609, but its labors were rejected by the Diet, partly on account of a counter project for a code, reported for certain deputies. In 1686 a new commission was appointed, which after forty years of labor reported a code, which went into effect on the 23rd of January, 1736. The Constitution of Norway of 1814 requires that the laws shall be codified. Several commissions have accordingly been raised for that purpose, but no practical result has been reached as yet.

In Russia the first code was published in 1649. In 1700 Peter the Great took steps to have a new code compiled. Afterward many commissions were appointed, but the immense labor was not completed until 1832, when the code now in force, containing 35,000 laws, was published in several volumes. In Russian Poland the Code of Napoleon, introduced in 1808, remains in force, while Finland, united to Russia in 1809, retains the Swedish Code of 1736. Codification in Switzerland forms an ample and interesting history by itself, but one that is too extensive to be noted here in detail. Out of nineteen cantons and six half cantons, fourteen possess complete civil codes, the earliest of which was promulgated in 1804. They are based in the French cantons largely on the Code Napoleon, in the German Cantons on the Prussian Code, and in certain Protestant cantons on the Code of Zurich, prepared by the eminent jurist Bluntschli.

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