

Then there is the great controlling factor of a common language and literature. Each country traces its jurisprudence to the same source. On either side of the boundary which is at once unguarded and invisible the national life finds its inspiration in the like ideals of democracy. It is true that there are tariffs; but during the past decade we manifested our neighbourly spirit by purchasing your products to the extent of three thousand millions of dollars. I should also add that we paid for them; and as a final proof of our friendship we have recently borrowed from you one hundred and twenty-five million dollars of the sum thus paid. During your civil war some sixty thousand Canadians crossed the border to fight in what they conceived to be the battle for freedom. Our law permits enlistment of none except British subjects and persons actually domiciled in Canada but it is said that noble and adventurous spirits from this side occasionally practise upon the credulity of Canadian recruiting officers. We have exchanged immigrants both east and west; among them are college and railway presidents, commercial magnates, divines, physicians, jurists and scientists of eminence, incipient or otherwise. The social ties between the two countries are very close and intimate, and the arrows of the little winged divinity shoot ceaselessly across the frontier. In short the citizens of these two neighbouring and kindred commonwealths have developed a reciprocal understanding, good-will and respect so complete that it would be difficult to find a parallel in history.

In the upbuilding and development of national institutions whether in your Republic or in our Empire the Bar has naturally exercised a notable influence. Those who devote their lives to the study of the law and to the practice of their profession in its administration are necessarily called upon to take no small part in the moulding of the nation's jurisprudence and in the development of its constitutional law. Upon them also devolves in great measure the consideration and study of that series of usages, customs and conventions to which the sanction of the nations has given form and meaning in practice and which constitute what is known as international law.

In the system of jurisprudence common to both countries the tendency is to be guided by precedent and to revere it. Adherence to precedent naturally creates a tendency to conser-