

among the tentative projects, the result has been to intensify defects and perpetuate unnecessary differences. The same problem faces us in Canada. Shall we by remaining in jealous isolation encourage the aimless and inevitable differentiation of our legal systems, or shall we not rather, in so far as our special circumstances will permit, fall into line with the movement in all great nations towards the goal which a great Belgian jurist called "the universality of the law."

THE HONOUR OF THE PROFESSION.

By E. F. B. JOHNSTON, K.C.

One of the chief objects of the Canadian Bar Association is set forth in the first article of the Constitution, namely:—"to up-hold the honour of the Profession." Perhaps it would be interesting to view this question from a standpoint somewhat apart from the line of the usual addresses delivered on such subjects as—"The Bench and the Bar" and other similar topics, the treatment of which has become more or less commonplace. I shall, therefore, eliminate all consideration of the individual and the details which go to make up the daily round of professional life, except matters arising by way of illustration. I think the discussion of the question should be on a broader and higher plane than mere personal qualification, and should involve a consideration of matters pertinent to the profession as a whole. It is easy to lay down general principles which govern, and it is easier still to point out many of the principles which should govern and do not. But the subject is somewhat complex. The Bar as a whole is a most important element of the social, business and political life of Canada. The lawyer in towns, and even in large cities, occupies a somewhat individual position. He is admittedly an educated man, and is supposed, at any rate, to be a gentleman by Act of Parliament, and, therefore, the profession of law, according to the conduct of its members, must add to or detract from the social plane of the immed