The Source of Native Law

1. The customs of the native people constitute observed by the native tribes from time immemorial constitute the primary source of Native Law. As the native people prior to this contact with Europeans did not learn the art of writing their customs were not recorded which they observed in their daily relationships were not recorded and their law was unwritten law, learned in the memories of the people and enforced by their chiefs in their courts.

2. The student of Native Law how then can the student of Native Law learn its principles and where in what direction must he look for the rules. By the main source of our knowledge of Native Law is the writings of those who record their own knowledge of it based on direct contact or observation. In the respect one's knowledge is both incomplete and defective and Native Law is accordingly wanting.

3. It is probably true to say that scattered throughout the writings of early travelers and missionaries in British Columbia may be found references to rules of conduct observed among the different groups and in the study of native law one is of little or no importance in the study of native law for is of little or no importance in the study of native law for it might be said to give a picture of the social and cultural background in which rules of law are developed. Much better are the works of the tribe themselves, their political organization, the social customs, the tribal ceremonies, and the oral tradition that is handed down from generation to generation. Such books often include a chapter on the law of the tribe, written by the chief of the tribe, concerned with the black and white adultery, the marriage of a widow to another man, or the importance of the law in a form capable of use by students of law. To learn about it, such books often include a chapter on the law of the tribe, written by the chief, concerned with the black and white adultery, the marriage of a widow to another man, or the importance of the law in a form capable of use by students of law. To learn about it, such books often include a chapter on the law of the tribe, written by the chief, concerned with the black and white adultery, the marriage of a widow to another man, or the importance of the law in a form capable of use by students of law. To learn about it, such books often include a chapter on the law of the tribe, written by the chief, concerned with the black and white adultery, the marriage of a widow to another man, or the importance of the law in a form capable of use by students of law. To learn about it, such books often include a chapter on the law of the tribe, written by the chief, concerned with the black and white adultery, the marriage of a widow to another man, or the importance of the law in a form capable of use by students of law.
10. Finally, mention must be made of a few texts which deal with the nature of primitive law in general and on:

1. "Primative Law" by Sidney Holland
2. "Primitive Law" by A. S. Diamond
3. "Primal Jurisprudence" by Paul Vinogradoff, especially Vol. 1, which contains a section dealing with "tribal law"
4. "Mosaic Law" by E. N. Young
1st anniversary of the present Patent Office Court has now been

functions for ten years so that there are already twenty volumes

large book only this period.