

and the English language for legal purposes. On the other hand the people of Lower Canada would retain the French Civil Law, and the institutions peculiar to their race and language. British Criminal Law, however, was made compulsory in both Provinces. Provision was made, also, for the support of a "Protestant clergy" in each Province. The Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada was continued in its right to collect its tithes and dues from the people of its own faith; but to this was added that His Majesty might make provision for the support of a Protestant clergy. So we find that in both Lower and Upper Canada land was set apart for the support of a State religion. Tithes, too, could be collected from Protestants, but these tithes were to be reserved for the support of a Protestant clergy, resident in the Province. The lands set apart for Church uses were to be in value equal to the seventh part of the land set apart for all purposes. Provision was also made for the endowment of rectories, building parsonages, etc. In brief, a fabric of State Churchism was to be built up in this new Province, somewhat like that existing in England. Other institutions in vogue in the Mother Country were to be transplanted to Canada, and fostered titles of nobility could be conferred if need be, and thus the foundations laid for Canadian aristocracy.

The main provisions of this new Constitution may now be summarized:

(1) Two Provinces—one French and the other British.

(2) Two systems of Civil Law—one French the other British.

(3) One system of Criminal Law—that British.

(4) Two established Churches—one Roman Catholic, the other Protestant and presumably Episcopalian.

(5) Two Legislatures, each con-

aining an elected and an appointed element.

(6) Irresponsible Executive and Legislative Councils.

(7) Canadian aristocracy to be fostered.

(8) A renunciation on the part of the British Parliament of the power to tax the Provinces, except so far as it should be necessary to regulate commerce. But any duties imposed by the British Parliament were to be applied to Provincial uses.

The inherent defects of this Act may also be briefly summarized:

(1) It established a form of Government, in which the Executive and the Legislative Councils were not responsible to the people through the people's Assembly. It left the greater portion of the revenue of each Province under the control of the Governor and his advisers. The Mother Country was saved from despotism mainly through the control her people maintained over the supplies.

(2) It established a State Church at first, and later on State Churches. Such an institution proved to be utterly unsuited for Canada and her mixed population.

(3) It foolishly, but, fortunately, fruitlessly, endeavoured to plant in this land of social equality, a aristocracy.

*To be continued.*

Seek your life's nourishment in your life's work. Insist that your buying or selling or studying or teaching shall itself make you brave, patient, pure and holy!—*Phillips Brooks.*

Listen to the great modern Gospel of Work, but do not let it be to you the shallow, superficial story that it is to many modern ears. Work is everything or work is nothing, according to the lord we work for.—*Phillips Brooks.*