

tongue and customs were found too deeply rooted by that time in Canada to be disturbed by any legislative enactments. The influence of the French Canadian was actually increased by the more liberal system of government that commenced in 1840, and one of the first proofs of his growing power was the repeal of the obnoxious clause with respect to the use of his language. At the present time the records and statutes as well as official reports of the debates are always given in the two languages in the Parliament of the Dominion. All the blue books are translated into French, and circulated in that language in the province of Quebec. Every motion is put by the Speaker in the two languages, or when he speaks no French by a clerk at the table. Though the reports of the debates appear daily in French, English prevails in the House of Commons and in the Senate. The French Canadians are forced to speak the language of the majority, and it is some evidence of the culture of their leading public men, that many among them are able to express themselves in English with a freedom and elegance which no English-speaking member can pretend to equal in French. In the Legislature of the province of Quebec, French has almost excluded English, though the records are given in the two languages. In the Supreme Court of the Dominion the arguments may be in French, and the two Quebec judges give their decisions in their own tongue. When the constitution of Manitoba was formed some years ago, it was expressly enacted that the legislative proceedings should be given in the two languages, with the view of guarding the special interests of the half-breed population of the North-West.

[The people of French Canada are exceedingly devoted Roman Catholics. Were his Holiness the Pope able to visit the province, he would find himself in a congenial atmosphere. Though he would miss the many monuments of ancient and mediæval art that now surround him, he would nevertheless recognise in the numerous churches, colleges, and convents of the country the power and wealth of the Church, and the desire of the French Canadians to glorify and perpetuate it by every means in their power. Many of the churches, especially in Montreal, are handsome structures, and there is at present