

Control by France ceased, however, before the red days of the Revolution dawned. Wolfe's victory antedated the death of Marie Antoinette by thirty years. The effect that the Revolution might have had upon Canada, supposing that she had remained a colony of France, and the extent to which it would have relieved the colony from a long tutelage, can only be surmised. Popular liberty, however, has been attained by the descendants of France in the New World not less securely than by those who now sustain republican institutions in the older land. The rights and privileges of the French Canadians are co-extensive with the rights and privileges of every Briton, and have been attained, not by any vast social upheaval, but through the political wisdom of the race who emerged victorious, in the struggle that was terminated by the capitulation at Montreal. The French colonists of Canada, when they became the subjects of Britain, stepped forth into a liberty scarcely dreamed of previously. The readiness with which they availed themselves of the privileges stipulated for and conceded, the aptitude which they displayed in appreciating political liberty and in comprehending the scope and possibilities of representative government, proved that the innate spirit of freedom, though long repressed by a watchful autocracy, had not been destroyed.

The term Administrative Law should not be used, without explanation or definition, inasmuch as it conveys in France and other European countries, a meaning very different from that which prevails in England, and in those countries whose constitutions are derived from the laws of England.

M. Dicey, in his work on the Law of the Constitution, has enlarged upon the distinction to which we refer. He points out (what students of the British Constitution have not always remarked) that the prin-