

have refused titles, while by some who are not among the best they are, as might be expected, eagerly sought.

England also sends out a general to command the militia, but the control of the military administration is entirely in Canadian hands. Even the presence of an English general is viewed askance, and that by some who deem themselves supremely loyal.

Canada makes her own laws, though legally the Imperial Legislature is supreme. The Home Government has a veto, but this would never be exercised except in case of conflict with Imperial statutes, treaties or fundamental rules of Imperial policy. In one respect the supremacy of the Imperial Legislature is still felt, and felt to our disadvantage. Our Constitution is embodied in an Act of the Imperial Parliament and can be amended only by the same authority. Thus we are without the power of constitutional amendment. Our Constitution is, as it were, in mortmain, and the stream of political life is frozen at its source; for the Imperial Parliament has far too much on its hands to bestow a thought on our concerns. The Constitution was never submitted to the Canadian people. It was framed by the Canadian politicians in concert with the Colonial Office and passed by the Colonial Secretary through the British Parliament.

Canada makes her own tariff. She lays protective duties on British goods. This liberty was demanded and obtained by the Colony of Victoria about twenty-five years ago. It is said that the colonies are still restrained from discriminating in their tariffs against their Mother Country. Otherwise, the fiscal unity of the empire is dissolved, and every member is left to do what it thinks best for itself in the circumstances in which it is placed.

The supreme judicial authority is still in the British Privy Council, that tribunal unique in history which metes out justice to the people of so many lands, tongues and religions, now deciding a boundary question between Ontario and