

dealing with the strange and complex elements of Indian social life, or the simpler disputes of the most barbarous of our subject races, the British Judge is the embodiment not only of British law and of British justice, but of the highest standard, not only of law and justice, but also of Christian truth and Christian honor, which the world of the present day can produce. Fittingly, then, can the Bench and the Bar throughout all Her Majesty's wide domains join with their fellow-subjects of all races and nationalities, of all creeds and all professions, in celebrating the close of the Jubilee period as one in which they too have worthily borne their part, and the honors of which they are entitled to share.

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*THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.*

In the introduction by the Hon. G. W. Ross to a book recently published, "Victoria Sixty Years a Queen," it is said "The spirit of ecclesiasticism which made the king the head of the Church, as well as of the State, had much to do with the abuse of that power which the Stuarts considered the divine right of kings, and which they exercised with an insolent disregard of the feelings of their subjects."

This statement appears to us to be quite misleading. "The spirit of ecclesiasticism" is surely not answerable for the doctrine of the Royal Supremacy, but rather the spirit of statecraft. The principle of the Royal Supremacy had its origin, not in the ecclesiastical brain, but rather in the brains of the statesmen of the Tudor era. It was the result of the clear apprehension of the danger to the State which must inevitably follow from the existence of an empire within an empire, an *imperium in imperio*. It is a danger with which we in Canada are to-day threatened. The doctrine or principle of the Royal Supremacy has been and is very greatly misunderstood. Properly understood it simply means not that the sovereign personally is endued with any spiritual powers and prerogatives over the Church, any more than that as head of the State she is endued with any personal autocratic power over the affairs of the State. It merely means that in matters