

The repeal of section two strikes out the following little bit of legislative surplusage: "The provisions of this Act referring to Her Majesty the Queen extend also to the heirs and successors of Her Majesty, Kings and Queens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." This clause came from the Confederation resolutions, and was adopted "with cheers" by the representatives of the several Provinces. The sovereignty of the Queen over Canada is assured by section nine, and by her royal style being acknowledged in our legislative Acts, as well as by the loyalty of the people, rather than by a rhetorical flourish in an Act of Parliament.

The other sections repealed are those which were of a temporary character, and which therefore may be regarded as spent or *effete*.

The repealed part of section four related to the time of the commencement of the subsequent provisions of the Confederation Act.

Section twenty-five provided for the summons of the first members of the Senate.

Sections forty-two and forty-three provided for the first election to the House of Commons, and to fill vacancies occurring between that election and the first meeting of Parliament.

The repealed part of section fifty-one provided for the readjustment of the representation of the people in the House of Commons after the census of 1871.

Section eighty-one provided that the first sessions of the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec should be called within six months after the union.

The repealed part of section eighty-eight provided that the then existing Assembly of New Brunswick should continue for its usual legislative term, unless sooner dissolved.

Section eighty-nine provided for the first elections to the Legislatures of Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia.

Section one hundred and twenty-seven provided for the contingency of any Legislative Councillors of the Provinces becoming Senators of the Dominion.

Section one hundred and forty-five confirmed the declaration of the conference of provincial delegates that it was the duty of the Parliament and Government of Canada to provide for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.