

argument for secession on the ground of State sovereignty is greatly weakened by this provision in the Canadian constitution.

(6) The military forces of Canada were placed under the control of the Dominion Government, and in the event of a call being made for military service, the call would be directly to the people, not to the Provincial Legislatures. In your case, each State is called upon to furnish a certain quota of men for military service.

(7) No officer connected with the administration of justice, such as a constable, sheriff or judge is elected by the people of Canada; all such officers are appointed by the central authority and hold office during pleasure—that usually means during life.

(8) The members of our Senate are nominated by the Crown, that is by the Government, not elected by the State legislatures as in this country, and hold office during life. This is as near as we could go to the House of Lords without introducing the hereditary principle.

(9) As a token of good faith towards the language and institutions of the French-Canadian, the French language was allowed the same status in the Parliament of Canada as English, both in the debates and the publication of reports and proceedings.

These are some of the points—and I have not exhausted the list—which indicate the intention of the people of Canada in the federation of the British American provinces. It may be that a closer imitation of your Constitution would have been better for us, but that was the very thing Canadians wanted to avoid. The Federal principle we had to adopt, but in its application we avoided, as far as practicable, the methods of your Constitution, lest by imitation we should encourage ultimate assimilation. That the fear of union with the United States dominated the action of the Fathers of Confederation is evident from their speeches when the Constitution was under discussion. For instance:

Sir E. P. Tache, at that time Premier of the old Parliament of Canada, said: "He thought Confederation had become an absolute necessity, and that it was a question to be or not to be. If we desired to remain British and monarchical, and if we desired to pass to our children these advantages, this measure was a necessity."

The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald said: "If the House and country believe this union to be one which will ensure for us British connection and British freedom and increase