

municipal government which provides for the comfort, convenience and security of the inhabitants of cities, towns, villages and other municipal divisions. All the schools of a province, which are supported by provincial moneys and municipal taxes, are also subject to a system of well-considered rules or machinery of government. Accordingly from the supreme government in England, which administers or superintends the affairs of the whole empire, down to the little village council in a province, which imposes taxes and provides for the general necessities of the citizens within its municipal control, we see how many forms enter into the machinery of the government of Canada.

3.—Law of the Land.

The principal duty of every government is to execute or carry out *The law of the land*. In its general sense the law is a collection of rules and orders, imposed by an established and recognized authority for the conduct of persons living in a political society or community. The fact that there is a government or power behind this law to enforce it, whenever necessary, is what really gives it strength. The law may be either written or unwritten, and it is both in Canada. The law which regulates the system of federal union, generally known as the written constitution, or British North America Act, is a written law or statute passed in 1867 by the supreme power of the empire, the parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. In addition to that written constitutional law, there are numerous constitutional rules, usages, and understandings, which have the force of law since they are accepted by common consent for