

future the practice of those arts, or the acquirement of those qualities, that have distinguished his career. Rather to their natural ability let them add—culture, integrity, patriotism, courage, industry, zeal for the public welfare, and fidelity to party and principles.

The new Government had few obstacles to contend against. Supported by a majority larger than was necessary, judged by a not over exacting, but an expectant, public, there was little to fear. It was only by degrees that those who had given a helping hand in the work of Confederation, but who were opposed to the Government upon other matters, were forming themselves into an Opposition. The sailing was smooth and the storms few. The advocates of no-partyism might almost have claimed the arrival of their millennium. It was during this period, 1867-70, that Sir John Macdonald had ample opportunity of proving his powers as a law-maker. Important and wise as the measures and laws then considered were, exclusive of the British North America Act, few are entitled to a place of prominence. It is somewhat strange that, long as he has occupied a place in the Legislature of the country, his name is connected with but few great laws. He cannot claim the Insolvent Act, the Supreme Court Act, the present perfect Election Law, the Ballot Act, or Trial of Controverted Elections by the Judges, or any similarly important ones. Nor