

of King David, the man after God's own heart? It was his generosity, his unselfish generous kindness, his forgetfulness of self. Consider, for example, his behaviour to Saul, when that infatuated King was seeking his life. Even the slightest indignity shown to the Lord's anointed weighed upon his conscience; and Saul himself could not help confessing: "Thou art more righteous than I, for thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have rewarded thee evil." The same character comes out in his refusal to drink the water of the well of Beth-

lehem, because men had gone "in jeopardy of their lives" to procure it.

THE STRONG WILL.—Few realize that the child who is hard to manage has an energy that will make him a living fire in the years to come. The teacher should wish that pliant girl or boy were harder to manage. It may seem strange, but the pupils of strong wills who learn to endure restraint and to be industrious are the glory of a school; encourage self-manifestation.—*School Journal*.

GROWTH OF THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION.

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THE new assemblies in both Provinces began their work with laudable zeal and wisdom. Slavery was abolished in Upper Canada by Act of Parliament, and in Lower Canada by a Judicial decision, British laws, freehold tenure, trial by Jury, were introduced into Upper Canada—the people of Lower Canada being satisfied to retain French civil law and seignorial tenure. Roads, bridges, necessary public buildings, such as jails, government offices, etc., were built. Some provision was also made for Elementary Education. For a time things promised well. But not for long. The Provinces were tempting fields for avaricious men; for men with personal ends to attain; for political favouritism, for needless extravagance and the display of petty tyranny. Land Companies were organized in England for the ostensible purpose of aiding in the settlement of the Provinces; they proved to be useful only in preventing settlement, and in plundering the settlers,

men unfitted by early habits for the rough work of colonization found their way to Canada, and soon became established, through family influence in Government offices, which were needlessly multiplied, and extravagantly paid. The irresponsible character of the rule of the Governor and his two Councils was soon felt, but a strong agitation was for the time averted by the outbreak of the war of 1812. In the presence of the foe and invader, political animosities were hushed. To save Canada, at all costs, neither money nor blood was spared. When the colonists emerged from this desperate struggle, it was to find homes destroyed, fields neglected, thousands impoverished, and many families with their bread-winners dead or crippled. The years that immediately followed the war were devoted to the task of repairing the losses inflicted by the Americans; but soon the glaring evils of the Administration of the Family Compact, as the families who monopolized