

England and argued the question of the right of Canada to "a constitution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom" with such success that the Commission and instructions to the Governor-General were redrafted, and since then the principle of "ministerial responsibility" has not been disputed, whether with regard to assenting to Bills, granting of pardons, or anything else. This same principle applies to the relations between the Lieutenant-Governors and their ministers, and the establishment of the principle of "ministerial responsibility" may be looked upon as the crowning triumph of responsible government and of democracy in Canada.

In the original Act the government at Ottawa had no veto on nominations to the high office of Governor-General, but to-day Ottawa has in practice a veto on undesirable nominations. While still closely connected with Great Britain by many strong ties, there is scarcely an attribute of independent nationality that the Dominion of Canada does not now possess.

At the first meeting of the Canadian Parliament after Confederation attention was turned towards the extension of the Dominion westward, and resolutions were introduced in favour of the immediate transfer to Canada of Rupert's Land and the North-West Territories.

Early in 1869 a bargain was concluded with the Imperial authorities by which the Hudson's Bay Company gave up its trade monopoly and all its claims to government in consideration of \$1,500,000