

present titanic struggle against the diabolism and grasping ambition of modern Germany, nor the place which this Dominion is destined to hold within it. But however glorious the future of Canada may be it may well be worked out, so far as concerns her internal affairs, upon the basis which the Fathers of Confederation laid in the British North America Act, 1867.

That Act, it may surely be said, is the most successful piece of constitutional legislation which has ever emanated from the Parliament at Westminster. Much of the credit of that success must no doubt be accorded to the men who have lived and worked under the system created by it,—that sturdy blend of English, Irish, and Scotch, which forms the predominating element in the British Canadian provinces, whose staunchness and constancy is now winning recognition on the battle fields of Europe. But while making every allowance for this aspect of the matter, the fact remains that the more thought and labour one expends on the Constitution of Canada under our Federation Act, the greater grows one's admiration for the wisdom and prescience of those to whose constructive genius it is due. I have said something on that subject in the concluding portion of this Treatise, and there is no need to repeat it here.

I have had the good fortune to enlist the services of Professor W. P. M. Kennedy, of the University of Toronto, in contributing an Historical Introduction which I feel sure will be found to add very materially to the interest and value of the book.

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