

articles as had been followed in Canada up to 1759 were carefully compiled by order of Sir Guy Carleton, then governor, and published (London, 1772); this *coutume*, with the Ordinance of 1667,—the former for the civil law, and the latter for civil procedure,—remained the fundamental and actual law of Canada until the codification in 1867.—See Edmond Lareau's chapter on this subject in his *Droit Canadien*, t. i., pp. 138–149.

17 (p. 77).—The former seigniory of Belair (also known, later, as Les Écureuils, now the name of a small village situated therein) was in the present Portneuf county, Que., and lay about thirty miles above the city of Quebec.

18 (p. 87).—*Censive*: translated “fee-farm” by Clifton and Grimbaud; by Bescherelle, “a tract of land held *en roture* which is dependent upon a fief.” In this case, the holders of land would pay rent to the king.—CRAWFORD LINDSAY.

19 (p. 91).—Cf. details of these concessions, and topographical descriptions of the various estates, in Bouchette's valuable *Topog. Dict.*, art. “Jesuits' estates,” and under the separate names of the seigniories: see also a more detailed enumeration in *Rapport . . . de l'Éducation*, 1824, pp. 105–136.

20 (p. 93).—After the conquest of Canada, that country was ruled by British governors appointed by the crown; the Canadians were treated as a conquered nation, and placed under English law. This condition of affairs was not a satisfactory one, both racial and religious difficulties often arising; but the settlement of Canadian affairs was postponed for several years by the prevailing disturbances in English politics and administration. Finally, the famous “Quebec Act” was passed (June 18, 1774, taking effect in Canada May 1, 1775) by the English Parliament, but not without strong opposition, notably from Chatham and Burke. Most writers regard this bill as an attempt on the part of the English government to conciliate its new Canadian subjects in order to retain their loyalty, in view of the threatened revolt of the neighboring English colonies. Some historians also think that the Quebec Act was (as stated by Coffin, p. 398) “indicative of a settled and long-meditated design on the part of the English government to hinder the extension of the self-governing colonies by attaching the vast unsettled regions West and Southwest to the arbitrary government which that Act seemed to establish.” It is generally considered that the measure was largely due to the efforts and influence of Sir Guy Carleton, then governor of Canada. The more important features of the Act were: the extension of the boundaries of Canada southward to the Ohio, westward to the Mississippi, and northward to the Hudson Bay Company's