

cannot afford to spend that much on beautifying the grounds, it is to be pitied. If this kind of economy goes on, we may next expect to hear that the lawns at Osgoode Hall have been let out as a pasture field; that would save the expense of mowing the grass, and, besides, might bring a few dollars into the treasury for the agistment of cattle.

It might have been expected, amid the multitude of legislatures over the border, that some peculiar, not to say interesting, enactments should have been produced. Among the acts before the New York Legislature, we find one directing the confinement of any person acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity in an insane asylum for a fixed term of years, there to remain until pronounced cured *and pardoned by the governor*. We fail to understand why one who has been acquitted should require a pardon. We are reminded by this of the case of one Borrás, at Narbonne, France, who some time ago was condemned to death for murder and subsequently pardoned and set at liberty as innocent, who has just been ordered by the Court to pay 3000 francs as damages to the son of the murdered man. It seems a peculiar judgment to pronounce against an innocent man, but serves to show that France and New York State have ideas in common. Minnesota next comes forward with a bill making it a misdemeanor for a newspaper proprietor to publish any article without the writer's signature. The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* points out that under this law every market report, death notice and joke must state its compiler, author or perpetrator respectively. In Wisconsin and Illinois, foreign immigration seems to be paving the way for the abandonment of the provision that children in the public schools shall be educated in the English tongue. The *Albany Law Journal*, in commenting on this subject, says: "The integrity of this country depends in a great degree on a common language. There is nothing more disturbing in Canada than the co-existence of the French with the English tongue. Foreigners ought to understand that although America is an asylum for all nations, yet they may not graft their languages, customs and political notions on us. They may come, but they should conform in matters of essential importance. There should be one tongue for legislative and judicial proceedings, enactments and decisions, and for all public promulgations, and that should be the English." Our neighbors, in addition to the negro problem and the race element in politics, are beginning their struggle with the dual language question, now so prominent in the politics of our own Dominion.

THE snarl into which the practice relating to actions against partners has drifted in consequence of recent English decisions has suggested the idea that the rules of practice on this subject need a very careful revision, which, it is to be hoped, they may soon get at the hands of the English judges. The principle which the rules were designed to carry out was a good one, but as is often the case when some new method of procedure is introduced, unexpected difficulties arise in working it out which failed to present themselves to the mind of the