

heritage or franchises so acquired, that their title is taken at their their own risks of revocation and that they must discount their acquisitions by the expectation that what they have acquired is subject to be demanded back and that in no grant by the public do we grant a power to monopolize. If a few such personal protests for posterity be made in parliament and elsewhere, they would some day be found to have largely helped in correcting the kinds of title just mentioned.

One thing we need is a profound treatment of our Constitution adapted for Canada, and the assumption when necessary of the office of amendment by ourselves. The forms of England, and many of the accretions of subsidiary principle are local to Great Britain and obscure the real spirit. But if the spirit itself of the British Constitution be after all insufficient for the purpose of a Modern Nation, then let us have a variant of it for ourselves. What have we to do with lords and bishops, or those antiquated British land laws, which an eminent legist has styled "the Herculeanum of feudallism?"—or the solemn hypocrisies which, in England, skulk in the penumbra of the doctrine of "vested rights." With the King we have to do, as historic perpetual president, but how far and in what sense are we ready to accept the assumption that any of us is "socially inferior" to the gentleman who so nobly fills that office? and a fortiori to his friends and inferiors. We profoundly respect the office, and the man, his race, his mother's memory and the historic, national connection involved, but would King Edward himself expect of us the theory as it is read in England? The Modern Nation is essentially a democracy

And so what have we to do with little titles, the tall end of a system not our own, and often beneath the dignity and real services of the men who get them? These pallid imitation Anglicisms are parts of an exotic and provincial system.

I hope these little "points of order" will not detract from the asseverance of pride felt in being a citizen not only of Canada, but also of the Empire—a privilege and source of duties which it is meant in no way to lessen, while discussing the internal problems of our land. As trustees of our national heritage we are trustees not only for ourselves but in a wider right for every British citizen, in the same manner as they are trustees for us, for in that wider right the whole with its most glorious history and its world wide grandeur, is the common heritage of us all. It is particularly imperative on Canadians to cherish the Imperial Idea. It has been well said that the great home of the Anglo-Saxon race in the