

provision for them in counties, but in the new country there is no haven for the destitute but the gaol. This is not as it should be, and when one finds old men and women committed time and again as vagrants—the only offence being poverty—it seems to me there is something wrong. Why should not the districts assume some share of the burden?

These suggestions I make with much diffidence. They are suggestions only. Care is necessary if any of them are to be worked out. Probably you will see fit to consign them to the last resting place of so many presentments of the "Grand Inquest"—the pigeon-hole—or they may perchance only be destined for the waste paper basket.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE FOR ENGLAND'S PEOPLE.

There is no part of our heritage as Britons which should be as highly prized, as closely cherished, as carefully guarded, as our English tongue.

In it are enshrined the lessons of the past, guidance for the present, and assurance of hope for the future. It is the record of our life as a people from the beginning of our history. It tells of the glorious deeds of our forefathers—of their trials encountered, their sufferings endured, their victories won. Of these it is not for us to speak at present, but we may properly refer to the history it gives of the reign of law which from the time of our first great law-giver, the Saxon Alfred, has maintained its supremacy, and secured for all, small and great, rich and poor alike, the great blessings of freedom and justice.

We are led to this subject by the timely remarks of the Minister of Justice with reference to the change proposed in the title of the Hudson's Bay railway. It seems a small matter—merely the elision of a letter—but it is significant of the heedless and often reckless way in which our language is mutilated and debased. We quote the words of Sir Allen Aylesworth on the occasion referred to:—