

we must domesticate words from the Latin, and I suppose we must, we ought to go direct to that language; and, in the Latin, those words were spelled 'honor,' 'labor.'" Undoubtedly, usage is the final court of appeal, but on this point usage is pretty well divided. Hence no one is to be condemned for employing either of the two modes of spelling.

WHAT FRENCH-CANADA OWES TO BRITAIN.

In the midst of the present heated discussion of Britain's fiscal policy and her relations with her colonies it might be well to know what Canada and especially the French-Canadian owes to Britain. To consider such a question properly we must go back to the times of Montcalm and Wolfe when the hostile cannon thundered death around the walls of old Quebec.

In the conflict of 1759 Britain was victorious and, in 1763, France ceded the whole of her North American colonies to Great Britain. In Canada, the British commander, Murray, found a population mostly agricultural, scattered all along the banks of the St. Lawrence. Many were starving from lack of tilled land. On account of the war, every man able to bear a rifle was drafted into the French army, there being left to till the soil but women and helpless men. The people also suffered from the exactions of the Intendent, Bigot, who had enriched himself and friends at the expense of the laborers.

With the advent of British rule Bigot was dismissed and the soldier-farmers induced to return to their homes. They had no longer to fear their powerful neighbor to the south as they both belonged to the same power. After a mild military rule of ten years the French Canadians received the boon of the Quebec Act, which extended their territory, gave them the right to the free practice of their religion, and admitted them to the discussion of political affairs. From 1774 onward, we may date the rise of self-government among Canadians. The progress may have been slow, but the least of it was more than the people ever made under a French king.