

portunities for usefulness upon trivial matters of routine and ceremonial,—and who, in his desire to belittle everything that connects with the old country, also came out in an article making the British government responsible for the loss of life in India, by taking such steps as would develop rather than suppress the plague and famine and pestilence that from time to time unhappily devastate the teeming millions of that great continent. Criticism of all new schemes, such as the Rhodes Bequest, is right and proper; it is even open to any one to have misgivings as to the practical benefit that is to accrue from the operation of Mr. Rhodes' will. But the man who makes it the opportunity for trying to stir up ill feeling between the English-speaking peoples should meet with the reprobation of all right-minded persons. In my opinion Mr. Rhodes' main purpose will be amply fulfilled if the American students at Oxford not only bring back from that university a better knowledge of the real friendliness which is felt towards Americans in the old country, but also if the monetary inducement which he offers should attract more of them than might otherwise be the case to delay that rush into professional work which has been so natural in the early days of a new country, and to spend some of the best years of their lives in getting out of Oxford what Oxford is so well qualified to give—the inestimable advantages of an all-round education.

I had intended to refer also, did time permit, to another topic of present day interest,—the report of the Mosely Commission, some members of which recently