

is but an aggregation of individuals. Is the individual with all his sense of responsibility and conscientious obligation to society, to be lost when he becomes a part of this aggregation?"

It is sometimes said that corporations may well leave to the individual shareholder the disposal in charity of whatever portion of his dividend he may see fit in any direction he may like. We agree with Mr. Hollister that while this argument is plausible, it is not in the true interests of corporations to turn a deaf ear to a crying public need. Indeed, we venture to think that much might be done towards organizing charities or other funds on a sounder financial basis were large corporations habitually to take an interest in them. The economy effected in the cost of collecting small sums from hundreds of individuals would not be the least of the advantages to be derived from receiving these subscriptions in the lump from one institution.

Our two savings banks are already organized on the principle of aiding worthy charities, and their success and popularity are assuredly enhanced thereby. That the Canadian Bank Act does not provide for such disposal of money on occasion is no argument for or against the practice. The discretion of the Directory Board and the general sense of the shareholders have in this matter full powers.

On Both Sides.

The general public probably cares not a copper for the reported threat of the Montreal Street Railway Company to compel policemen and other civic employees to pay for the privilege of riding over the line. The cause of quarrel which has brought about ill-feeling or misunderstanding between the Civic Road Committee and the Street Railway Company sinks into insignificance beside the more important question of providing sufficient and proper accommodation for the paying patrons of the road. Let the policemen walk, so long as weary citizens are permitted to ride in comfort, and reach their homes in time for business or dinner.

It seems to us that it would be far better for the City Fathers and the Street Railway Company to cease bickering over small matters, and to discuss the removal of the poles and wires which now disfigure the streets and render the work of the firemen in the heart of the city both difficult and dangerous. We believe the company is willing to do this. What then is the opposition to this change based upon?

Feeding the Army, etc.

Some idea of how the soldiers of the Empire, now fighting the Boers are fed, may be gathered from the following particulars given in the "Cape Argus," of the actual four months reserve of provisions which has been

kept in South Africa since the war begun. Here are a few of the figures: Twelve million pounds of preserved meat; the same amount of biscuits; four hundred thousand pounds of coffee; half that quantity of tea; eight hundred thousand pounds of compressed vegetables; three hundred and sixty thousand tins of condensed milk; one million four hundred thousand pounds of ham; together with thousands of bottles of rum, whiskey, port wine and their "medical comforts." For fifty thousand horses and mules there were provided twenty-five thousand tons of hay, half as great a quantity of oats and three thousand tons of bran.

Not until the war is over will the British Empire realize the debt it owes to the quiet, unobtrusive men of the Transport, Commissariat and Army Service Corps. Without these "hewers of wood and drawers of water," the army would be helpless.

General disappointment is expressed at the long detention of the Strathcona Horse at Cape Town.

A letter, dated the 6th ultimo, states that the men are chafing at the delay in sending them "to the front. In the meantime the cowboys are electrifying their brothers in arms by wonderful feats of horsemanship and dexterous throwing of the lasso, probably extorting from an admiring Tommy the remark "These ere bloomin blokes can do anything with an orse, they can."

Let us hope the Strathcona Horse may yet be seen in the saddle, engaged in the good work of "rounding up" any of the Boers who may obstinately refuse to accept the good things offered to them by Lord Roberts.

The Only Settlement.

"Nor is it possible to deny the claim that the British flag extends to those living under its protection as large a measure of freedom and liberty as any flag under the sun."—*New York Commercial Bulletin*.

If it were not for Lord Salisbury's declaration that in any settlement with the Boers "Not a shred of independence should remain," one might come to fear that the Transvaal would be permitted to remain an independent State. The drivelling scribe, Stead, and his foolish followers, are not meeting with much support or sympathy in London, but their utterances have evidently led some of the Cape Colonists to denounce the war, and to indulge the hope that they will be heard when terms of settlement are discussed. These latter affirm that if the republics are annexed the peace and prosperity of the country will be irretrievably wrecked, and that in order to insure lasting friendship and prosperity the settlement must include the restoration of unqualified freedom and independence to the republics, and the colonists be allowed a voice in the appointment of the Governor of Cape Colony.