

them would quickly change. But we expect them to live happy under our laws and constitution, and to become among the best of British subjects. That belief and that alone makes them welcome and encourages us to give them that generous treatment which must make them our firm friends. We refuse to see in them hostile political propagandists, ready to betray the country of their adoption.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes' bequests for education are estimated at £2,000,000, or \$10,000,000. Ten millions of dollars go for Oxford scholarships; and every American State and Territory will have a scholarship valued at \$1,500 a year. Canada gets six; while South Africa gets 24, of which 12 go to Cape Colony, and nine to his beloved Rhodesia. Australia gets 21; Newfoundland, three, and Bermuda and Jamaica each get an equal number. It is with no view of looking a gift horse in the mouth that we remark that Canada is relatively the lowest in the scale; a proportion that has been accounted for by the fact that Mr. Rhodes had no personal acquaintance with Canada. Germany is not forgotten; and the opinion in that country is general that this bequest will contribute to extend and deepen in Germany a better knowledge of England and English life and customs, the absence of which has been the mother of many misunderstandings and estrangements. Mr. Rhodes' aim was something more than the union of the British races. All these objects may not be accomplished, but a good start, on the right way, will at least be made.

In the face of the experience of the abuse to which the liberty of permitting foreign ambulances into South Africa has led, the British Government has decided to refuse all requests for this liberty in future. The actual decision, made a general rule, came in the case of a request made by a brother of General Count Villebois-Mareuil, of whose *bona fides* no doubt was expressed; but the general ground taken was that it is not practicable to obtain sufficient guarantees that the staffs of ambulances will, in all respects, act in a proper and becoming way. Bismarck's opinion on the same subject was strong and decided.

At the battle of Hart's River, Transvaal Colony, the Canadians suffered severely, the casualties reaching 50, killed and wounded. In connection with this severe loss, there is a melancholy satisfaction in the reflection that the victims nobly and courageously did their duty; they laid down their lives and suffered in the cause of the Empire, which is the best phase of modern civilization. The regrets and the tears of their country follow them. It shows the dogged spirit of Canadians that this sad news actually helps to fill the ranks of the new contingent for South Africa, now in course of formation, in Canada. Just at this time, the Boer agents in England publish a report, as from General De Larey to Mr. Kruger, accusing the British of numerous irregularities and even atrocious crimes, in connection with the war; such as that General De Larey's own wife was persecuted, and under General Methuen's own order, has been wandering over the veldt for six months, accompanied by her six children. That his mother's cattle were stolen, her house burnt, and herself driven from Klerksdorp, at 83 years of age.

It may be taken for granted that no atrocities have taken place with the consent of the British authorities. It is unfortunately true that some Australian officers were guilty of irregularities—which had no connection with the complaints made in the name of General De Larey—but they were promptly court-martialled, and two of them shot for the crime of murder. Such is the sentiment of British justice, that their own countrymen do not seek to excuse them, Premier Barton having said, in the Australian Parliament, that he did not think it was possible that the Government could demur to the sentence. If any atrocities, such as those which General De Larey gets credit for having put into the form of complaints, were committed, we may be sure that investigation and punishment would speedily follow. General De Larey never reported any of the alleged atrocities to General Kit hener, which makes the whole story doubtful. A notable event is that no less than persons, who bear the name of Kruger, all relatives of the ex-President of the Transvaal, and one of them his eldest son, have taken the oath of allegiance to the British Crown. The utter hopelessness of the Boer cause could not find a better illustration than in this remarkable fact.

The shareholders of the Calico Printers' Association, Limited, of England, are credited with a desire to acquire Canadian print work plants. Of these there are two, employing between 2,000 and 3,000 hands. If one or both of them were sold, we should have an English company under Canadian protection, and for this market they would have an advantage over their rivals in England, and for that matter they would secure for themselves advantages which they do not now possess. But so far as protection makes the thing protected dearer, all this would be at the expense of Canadians. Russia is the one country which has gone far to encourage this sort of thing; inducing foreigners to establish manufactures in that country. She has, in that way, made considerable progress; but her manufactures are not in a satisfactory condition, resting, as they do, upon an artificial system. If these British calico printers come here to manufacture, they would not improve their position as competitors in the markets of the world. They may, from their long experience in the field, have advantages over Canadians; and if they come here might, if they insisted on competing severely, make it very difficult for Canadians to hold their ground against them.

LENDING ON MORTGAGE.

The present outlook for mortgage loaning in Canada is a subject which may properly be given some attention. Conditions have changed and are still changing, and the margin between the rate at which loan companies borrow money and that at which they lend it is becoming narrower. Reverting to our article of 21st February last, on mortgage companies, in which attention was called to the fact that Scotch money was costing as much as or more than it did ten years ago, we have been looking more closely into the matter, with the following result. The leading loan companies of Canada we find are paying $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum interest on new money and renewals of