

and a third 120 miles north, behind the points occupied by the Russians, a rough idea may be formed of a district as fertile as England throughout, and possessing marvellous mineral resources. This is the camping-ground, this is the place of arms, which Russia wants, in order that she may be always able to threaten India. There is no such camping-ground anywhere between the Caspian and Herat, and none again between Herat and India. Hence, not without reason, have the ablest generals of England and Russia designated the district the Key of India.

General MacGregor put this plainly enough in his "Khorassan," in 1875: "From the fort attached to the village I had a fine view of the valley of Herat, which stretched in every direction but the south, one sea of yellow fields and verdant trees.

Without going further, it was easy to see the value of Herat to any Power with intentions on India, and to recognize the justice of the dictum which termed it the gate of India. Just as in the minor operations of the capture of a city the wise commander will give his troops a breathe on their gaining the outer defences, so must every general coming from the west rest his men awhile in this valley. And no better place could be found for this purpose: abundance of beautiful water, quantities of wheat and barley and rice, endless herds of cattle and sheep, good forage, and a fine climate—all combine to make the Herat valley the most apt place for a halt before entering the desolate country between Furrah and Candahar." — *Charles Marvin, in "The Russians at the Gates of Herat."*

NOTES FOR TEACHERS.

SILENCE never shows itself to so great an advantage as when it is made the reply to calumny and defamation.—*Addison.*

Of all the foolish ideas that enter the minds of teachers, the most foolish is that they do not need to read educational papers. There is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty of thought.—*School Journal, N. Y.*

As in geometry the oblique must be known as well as the right, and in arithmetic the odd as well as the even, so in actions of life whoever seeth not the filthiness of evil wanteth a great understanding to perceive the beauty of virtue.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

FOUR PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION.—

1. Youth should not hear of anything

that may awaken unchaste-desires until they are acquainted with the dignity and loftiness of human nature.

2. Youth should endeavour to obtain a ripe development by means of effort.

3. Parents are the proper educators.

4. Education should extend over the whole period of youth.—*Pythagoras.*

LOYALTY is an indispensable element in a teacher; loyalty in manner, speech and thought. It will be easy for you to find things to dislike and criticize in everybody you deal with in school matters, in everything that occurs; but you owe it to yourself to smother every tempting impulse to censure, either publicly, privately or in the sacred retreat of your confidential friends.