

It is worthy of note that Venezuela is not to be the sole representative of her case on the arbitration tribunal. This means that Great Britain will have the advantage of dealing directly with a responsible and friendly Government; and it also means that the United States is to be allowed to interfere in South America disputes and to assume paramount control of the negotiations. Needless to remark, this right of interference involves responsibility. And if Uncle Samuel, in addition to managing his own affairs—a task of no mean proportions—espouses the quarrels of Southern republics, he must make these republics fulfil their engagements and behave themselves with proper decorum.

But the important point is that out of a threatening dispute have grown mutual good feeling and the germs of a permanent arbitration court. This is the best thing for the peace of the world that has happened in many a day.—*Evangelical Churchman*.

The great Industrial Exhibition held in London in 1851—the precursor of so many brilliant displays of these effects of industrial progress—brought home to the people of Great Britain the necessity of establishing Schools of Art and Design all over the country, in order to check the decline that was too plainly visible when the awards came to be made.

From Prince Edward Island there comes the echo of reform also, for there the teachers are clamoring for representation on the Board of Education. It is expected that the necessary legislation will be secured during the winter session of the Legislature. Perhaps the hint thrown out by the Governor at one of the meetings that something should be done to provide for aged and infirm teachers may give the association the vexed ques-

tion of a pension fund to deal with in future conventions, as is the case in Nova Scotia and Quebec.

The Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario, no doubt incited by the necessities of the case, has under consideration at the present moment a proposal which will no doubt have an elevating effect among the future artisans of the Province. Mr. Ross, we are told, is convinced that if it is right for the Province to provide means for the education of professional men upon the payment of a moderate fee, the mechanic should receive training upon the same terms. The plan provides for the use of the money now devoted to mechanics' institutes, with the addition of the necessary grants, to establish trade schools in the manufacturing centres, in order that the youth of the Province may study the rudimentary principles of the various trades they intend to follow. Should Dr. Ross be able to mature his plans for the coming meeting of the Legislature, we have no doubt that the sanction of the House will readily be secured in behalf of this rounding off of our system of education which is so necessary.

The teachers of Nova Scotia held their annual convention in October last, and there also this question of providing trained teachers for all the schools of the province came up for consideration. Dr. MacKay, the Superintendent of Education of Nova Scotia, in his opening address, showed the necessity of normal school training for all teachers. The course should be greatly extended, covering in no case less than one year. The Truro Normal school he claimed as the best in the Dominion, with a fuller all-round course than any other. Well-trained teachers could command better salaries, and yet give much greater value for their services than