

Zincke to the effect that the peoples of the English-speaking world will probably count a thousand millions a hundred years hence, and goes on to predict, or rather suggest the glorious possibility that these hundreds of millions of people, "certainly among the most manly and energetic in the world," may be very closely united in a vast commerce with all mankind, and "united almost absolutely in blood and language, and very largely in religion, laws and institutions." "Certainly," he adds, "if the English-speaking peoples shall then be anything like what we have now been supposing, and if there shall not be a good understanding among them, there will have been a base desertion of an easy duty," "a renunciation of the noblest, the most beneficent, the most peaceful primacy ever presented to the heart and understanding of man." The dream, it dream it be, is certainly an exalted one. Coming from the brain of such a man as Gladstone, it will do something to accomplish its own fulfilment.

Those opponents of prohibitory liquor legislation who are so fond of crying out against the absurdity of trying to make men moral by legislation should examine carefully the eleventh annual report of the Society for the Suppression of vice, in New York city, and tell us how to interpret the facts. That Society has but slender funds and yet has been instrumental in seizing and destroying many tons of vile papers, books and pictures; it has killed off two of the worst of the papers devoted to crime and forced others to improve the tone of their publications; has seized no fewer than 1433 "candy lotteries," and has kept the city freer from gambling places than it has been for years, besides aiding in many other ways to punish crime in social and public life. As one of the speakers said at the anniversary meeting "The Society has made indecency indecent, has shown that respectable men have some rights that criminals must respect, and is everywhere pronounced by bad men a very bad Society and by good men a most excellent one."

Coming so soon after the news of Gen. Stewart's successful engagements with the enemy, and Gordon's confident declarations, of his ability to hold the fort indefinitely, the news of the capture of Khartoum came upon England like a thunder clap from a clear sky. As we write nothing further is certainly known than that Khartoum is in the hands of the Mahdi's forces. Gordon is probably either a captive or dead, though there is a bare possibility that he may be holding out in some extemporized stronghold. The air is, of course, full of rumours. That there has been a massacre is all too likely. That Gordon has fallen through treachery and paid the penalty of a too trustful nature seems well nigh certain. Many of the papers in England and even in Canada are crying out "Too late!" and indulging in strong invectives against the alleged indecision and delay of the British Government, which, it is averred, were the cause of the calamity. In the excitement the conditions of the problem, especially those of climate are forgotten, though it would seem, according to the advice on which the Government relied, that to have exposed troops earlier in the season to the equatorial sun, would have been to consign them to almost certain death. Be that as it may,

there can now be no further hesitation on the part of the British Cabinet. The rebels must be defeated, the Mahdi crushed, and the Soudan conquered at all cost, and with all speed. To allow the Moslem fanatics the semblance of a triumph, would be to destroy England's *prestige* in the East, to invite a revolt of all her Moslem subjects, and to run serious risk of losing even India.

The School.

Our "Question Drawer" is crowded out this week.

A teacher writes from North Bedeque, Prince Edward Island, saying, "Verbalist and Orthoepist have come to hand and give satisfaction."

Our thanks are due to the Inspectors who have kindly forwarded us copies of the last promotion examination papers. These will be published from week to week and will be very helpful to teachers in their work. We shall be glad to hear from other Inspectors who may favour us in the matter.

Our acknowledgments are due to friends and patrons for kind and encouraging words. An inspector says:—"Old friends are indeed valuable—their visits are epochs. THE JOURNAL is an esteemed old friend, more estimable truly in his *new* dress and *weekly* visits. I shall gladly recommend him."

The attention of Teachers is invited to the announcement of the CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL PRIZES in this issue. We hope the competition will be eager and widespread. The publication of the problems and anecdotes from week to week will add greatly to the interest of the paper and enable all teachers whether competitors or not, to share in the educational profits. Competitors will note that solutions must accompany problems. These will be published in every instance two weeks after the insertion of the problems.

We give this week the first of a series of extracts from the "Teacher's Manual for Freehand Drawing," by Prof. Walter Smith, State Director of Art Education for Massachusetts. By continuing these from week to week we shall be meeting a felt want of Teachers who are now generally required to instruct pupils in this branch. There is probably no better authority on this continent on Drawing than Walter Smith and no better books than those of which he is the author. We commence with the general directions to teachers and will proceed to give the regular lessons and illustrations in order.

We are glad to announce that arrangements are being made with High School masters and other competent educators to furnish from week to week notes and questions on the Literary Extracts presented for the next High School entrance examination. These notes will be published in the JOURNAL as received, and will no doubt be found very useful to teachers and pupils in the public schools. The number and variety of the annotations will, it is believed, make them much more valuable for school purposes than any to be found in a single text-book.