

quickness and precision, but at slow and graceful movement.

Then, again, I am no advocate of "nagging," but it appears to me that no instance or abrupt, brusque behaviour should ever be allowed to pass unnoticed. We could insist, also, on graceful attitudes in class, and, while encouraging the rendering of little services and attentions, both to ourselves and to others, we could, at the same time, be most particular as to the way in which they are performed. Much, too, may be done by strictness as regards the *tone* of an answer, as well as in the suppression of the "oh," and "well," so dear to the lips of children, which are in themselves

a sure sign of lack of deference. Chiefly, however, let us keep before the minds of our girls the thought that a school is a community working, however humbly, towards a great end, the development of a human race; that each has her part in the work and cannot neglect it without hindrance to the whole. Every little function performed by one to be helpful to another contributes something to the beauty or repute of the school as a whole. Each must give as well as receive, must help as well as be helped, must sink the individual in the general good. There is then no room for selfishness or self-consciousness, for self-indulgence or conceit.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE COLONIES.*

THIS being Mr. Chamberlain's first public appearance in the capacity of Secretary of State for the Colonies, his speech was anticipated with peculiar interest. The post was of his own choosing, and his choice argued a special interest in colonial affairs, as well as a belief that in dealing with them he could find scope for his ability and energy. His speech last night certainly fulfilled the expectations formed in view of that circumstance. Mr. Chamberlain has never appeared to greater advantage or dealt with great Imperial interests in a more admirable manner. He spoke throughout with excellent tact, and with an elevation of tone which, as all present must have felt, carried the whole group of colonial problems into the serener air of statesmanship. With the perplexing details of these problems many of those present are

only too familiar. They are entirely unavoidable in the working out of such enormous changes as are involved in the development of the South African colonies. They have to be tackled with patience, with persistence, with mutual forbearance, and with hope. But, while nothing can supersede the systematic labour that goes to the making of nations, it is good for all concerned to listen occasionally to a speech which, like Mr. Chamberlain's, deals with the general principles underlying sometimes confused efforts, and shows, as from some mount of vision, the length and breadth of the inheritance that has to be conquered mile by mile. The experiment which this country and her colonies are now working out together has not previously been tried in similar conditions. To build up and hold together a world-wide Empire upon a basis of practically universal suffrage, with the consequent

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