

of the British mission, and refused to take part in the negotiations, he was deposed by the Chinese government, his temporal power given to a regent in council, and his spiritual authority transferred to another Grand Lama, the Pashi Lama. It is the latter who has been received by the Prince of Wales; and the significance of the event is in the fact that Tibet has thus thrown off its seclusion, and for the first time sought friendly intercourse with the outer world.

Much anxiety is felt as to the outcome of the Moroccan conference now in session at Algeiras, Spain. The nations chiefly interested are France and Germany; and both are said to be preparing for war over their conflicting claims, if the conference fails to find any peaceful solution of the difficulties.

Portugal will use two steerable airships in warfare against the revolted tribes in West Africa.

Missionaries in some parts of China have asked for protection, owing to the increasing activity of anti-foreign societies.

The national assembly of France has elected a new president of the republic, M. Fallieres, who will assume power on the 18th of this month.

The Canadian Forestry Convention, recently assembled at Ottawa, urged the importance of a general forestry policy to be adopted by the Dominion and Provincial governments, and especially the preservation of forests on watersheds, so as to conserve through the year the equable and constant flow of streams. The Dominion government will introduce legislation in harmony with these recommendations.

It is reported that the Emir of Afghanistan will remove his capital to a more northern site, because of the scarcity of wood around Kabul, where the forests have been cut away to furnish fuel for manufacturing purposes.

Russia is still in a disturbed condition, with more or less threatening rebellions in progress in different parts of the empire; but the elections for the new representative assembly are in progress, and it will be called together as soon as half its members are elected. Finland has been pacified by the restoration of its ancient privileges.

A revolution has begun and ended in Santo Domingo. The president of the stormy little republic has fled, and the vice-president has succeeded him in office, with much less than the usual disturbance which such a change of government entails in that part of America.

An agreement has been concluded with the Sultan of Brunei for the appointment of a British Resident with power to control the general administration of the state. This arrangement, which went into effect on the first day of January, practically adds Brunei to the British possessions in Borneo.

The settled Indian population of this country now numbers 108,000. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs reports a gain in numbers in two years of about one and a half per cent.; and believes the country may well congratulate itself upon a

policy which has transformed its aboriginal population into a law-respecting, prosperous and contented section of the community, which contributes in many ways to its welfare.

A definite breach of friendly relations between France and Venezuela has followed the renewed discourtesy of the president of the latter country to the French representative at Caracas.

It is expected that the battleship Dominion, which brought the body of the late Minister of Marine and Fisheries to Halifax, will return to Canada next August. She is the largest war vessel ever seen in Halifax.

A number of Kansas towns are offering prizes to the people who have the best lawns about their houses.

A revolution in Ecuador has so far succeeded that two provinces support the insurgent leader in his efforts to assume the presidency.

The King of Siam has published a decree abolishing slavery in his dominions.

A serious famine prevails in the three northern provinces of Japan, owing to the failure of the rice crop.

Persia declines to accept the boundary line between that country and Afghanistan as approved by the British authorities. As Great Britain and Russia are both indirectly interested, this adds another to the many causes that seem to endanger the peace of Europe.

Teachers' Bureaus.

Four Teachers' Bureaus were established last term:—At Woodstock, by R. Ernest Estabrooks; Chatham, by H. Burton Logie; Harcourt, by H. H. Stuart; and in Elgin, Albert Co., by M. R. Tuttle, M. A. The Bureaus were successful in placing all teachers who applied, the only trouble being that there were by far too few teachers in need of schools to fill all the vacancies reported to the Bureaus. In many cases where teachers resigned because of not getting schedule salary and applied to the Bureaus for new positions, the Bureaus were successful in getting the salaries raised so that the teachers could withdraw their resignations and remain.

Below are the Resolutions on Professional Etiquette adopted by Carleton County Teachers' Institute, Dec. 21., 1905:—

1. That we will not directly or indirectly underbid another teacher.
2. That we will not apply for a school prior to the date at which a teacher may be legally discharged, unless we are sure the teacher is not going to remain.
3. That we will make an honest endeavor to learn what salary is being paid in the district, and not teach for less.