

Mr. Ives, and Sir James Edgar, Speaker of the House of Commons, Ottawa. An institution that thus brings itself in touch with its outer environment enlists the sympathies of all who take an interest in the welfare of education, and much of the success which has attended the institution in these later days may justly be given to the energetic and scholarly Principal of the College. The closing ceremonies were graced by the presence of the Chancellor, Dr. Heneker, who presided on the occasion with his usual urbanity.

Arrangements have been made for penny postage between Great Britain, Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, Natal, and such Crown colonies as are willing to adopt it. The Australian colonies remain outside the scheme, one reason being that, in order to increase the revenue, internal postage in Australia has been raised from a penny to twopence. There is every reason to hope that before many years have passed a universal system of penny postage will be adopted throughout the Empire. The far-reaching effects of such a change can scarcely yet be appreciated. The colonies will be drawn closer to the mother country; they will be removed, as the *Spectator* reminds us, from the category of foreign regions into the home-world of Britain. The number of letters passing constantly to and fro will be enormously increased, the bond between severed families will be tightened, and the poorest emigrant will no longer feel that his home at the "world's far end" is his only home, and that a gulf like death divides him from his early friends. In view of the advantages, practical and commercial as well as sentimental, that must follow from this change, the wonder is that it did not take place sooner. Mr. Henniker Heaton, who has fought the battle almost single-handed for so many years, has now reaped the first-fruits of

victory. But the credit for actually bringing the question to an issue belongs to the Canadian Government, which proposed penny postage last autumn.

In framing regulation 87, as found in the revised regulations of 1896, the object was to meet the different conditions of various parts of the Province. In a few inspectorates some difficulty was experienced in securing a sufficient number of properly qualified teachers, while in other localities the number of teachers appeared to be in excess of the demand. It is desirable that all successful teachers having Junior Leaving standing should be encouraged to obtain second-class certificates. It is found that in many counties the supply of teachers has warranted the Board of Examiners in refusing to grant renewals of any kind, while in other places renewals have been granted only to those holding Junior Leaving standing, and who have proved themselves successful teachers.

As an outcome of this action, the number of applicants for admission to the Normal Schools is greater than can at present be accommodated. Under these circumstances the County Board might fairly consider the propriety of granting a renewal, under regulation 87, to teachers holding expired third-class certificates, who have the necessary Junior Leaving standing, provided evidence is given that they were unable, on application, to gain admission into either Normal School. This would protect them against the consequence of a condition in which they may find themselves, from no fault on their part.

#### GREATER EGYPT AND THE NEW ERA.

The success of the expedition against the Dervishes indicates the resumption by England of a task begun by an Englishman more than a score years