

3,670 square miles and a population of 810,000; also the Ladrone Islands, area 417 square miles and population 15,000. Her total direct loss of territory in square miles is 49,087, and loss in population 2,325,000. She has also jeopardized, probably beyond all future control by her, the Philippine Islands, with an area of 114,356 square miles and a population of 8,000,000. So that in the end the Spanish kingdom has given up 165,000 square miles of territory and over 10,000,000 of tax-paying population.

The peace protocol between the United States and Spain was signed on Friday, August 12. The next day, before news of the suspension of hostilities could reach Manila, that city was surrendered to the American commanders after a brief bombardment by Admiral Dewey's fleet.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The British empire has possessions in each continent. They are:

EUROPE.—Great Britain and Ireland, Isle of Man, Channel Islands, Gibraltar, Malta and Gozo.

NORTH AMERICA.—Canada, Newfoundland, Labrador, Bermuda Islands, Bahama Islands, Jamaica, Turk's Islands and Caicos Islands, Leeward Islands, Windward Island, Barbados, Balize.

SOUTH AMERICA.—British Guiana, Trinidad, Falkland Islands, South Georgia.

ASIA.—India and Burmah, Ceylon, Aden with Perim, Kuria Muris Islands and Socotra, Bahrein Islands, Cyprus, Laccadive Islands, connected with Madras Andaman and Nicobar Islands connected with Bengal Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Port Hamilton.

AFRICA.—Cape Colony, Natal, Zululand, Pondoland, Basutoland, Buchuanaland, Zambesia, or Rhodesia, including Matabeleland and Mashonoland; British Central Africa, including Nyasaland and regions beyond; Zanzibar and Uganda, Somali, Mauritius and Seychelles Islands, Gold Coast, Sierre Leone and Sherbra Island, Gambia, Logos, Niger Coast, Niger Territories, Ashantee, Ascension, St. Helena, Tristan D'Acunha (S. W. of St. Helena), and Gough Islands.

OCEANICA.—Queensland, New South Wales, including Norfolk Island, Lord Howe Island and Pitcairn Island, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, British New Guinea (partly under Queensland), British North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei, Labuan Island, Fiji Islands, South Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, Tonga or Friendly Islands; Samoa or Navigator Islands, under joint protection of Great Britain, Germany and United States; Cook's or Hervey Islands.

Some of these islands are merely under British protection. Again, others are Crown colonies. The larger and more important colonies have representative institutions, and some of these, again, have responsible government.—*School Education.*

[Parkin's map of the British possessions shows these as probably no other map of the world does.—Ed.]

The Philippine Islands were discovered by Magellan in 1521, and they received their name in honor of Philip II. Of the 1200 islands which compose the group but 408 are inhabited. The remainder are rocks or rocky islets. The two largest are Luzon and Mandanao. The first is somewhat larger than Cuba. The total area of the group is 114,356 square miles, and the entire population is estimated at 7,500,000 souls. Of these only 14,000 are Spanish, who are chiefly in and about Manila. The islands compare favorably, in the luxuriance of their vegetation, with the most favored parts of Brazil, Ceylon and Java. Among fruit trees are the cocoanut, bread-fruit, orange, citron, tamarind and mango. While but one fifteenth of the entire land area is under cultivation, the value of its agricultural products is very great. In 1889 manila hemp to the value of 3,150,000 pounds was exported, but of late this product has decreased because of unfavorable seasons and pests. In 1890, 8000 tons of leaf tobacco were exported, and also 110,000,000 cigars. Other products are rice, maize, wheat, cotton, sugar, pepper, ginger, vanilla, and cinnamon. The mines yield gold, copper and quicksilver, but to what extent it is not yet known. Sulphur is very abundant, and extensive coal deposits are known to exist. Products of industrial value are mother-of-pearl, coral, tortoise-shell and amber.

Canada has 100,000 Indians. Forty-one thousand are Protestants, 42,000 Roman Catholics, and 17,000 Pagans. Indian children are being educated in 285 schools aided by the government with \$300,000 per year.

A Hint on Teaching Pupils to Sing.

"Oh, dear! that's simply heavenly! If I could get my children to sing like that I'd hug every blessed one of them. How do you get such music in six weeks?"

Such was the remark of a grade teacher visiting one of the summer vacation schools of Chicago.

Miss Hofer, supervisor of singing, explained that the foundation of singing is in using fundamental themes to work on. Three kinds of music are given the children—nature songs, songs of the trades and industries, and military songs. Each of the songs is representative and has a definite motive. It is not merely meant to be sweet and pretty, but has a deeper significance.

We get our technique by making the children express the sentiment of the words they sing. Take, for instance, the "Blacksmith Song." The children are led to thrill with the vibrations of the anvil and in their tones the clang, clang, clang of the sledge on the iron is plainly expressed.—*School News.*