

with the great whale fishery that seems, however, to be slowly on the decline. The seat of its greatest operations is in the Arctic ocean just north of Behring's strait, and the revenue from here is about \$1,000,000 per year, and probably from half to as much more from the other Arctic whaling grounds of the world. "Before the war," two cities, New Bedford and Nantucket, existed on this fishery, and during that struggle the Union side drew its ablest seamen from this navy of the north seas to maintain a blockade that was the wonder of the world.

With all we have said we have hardly touched a small fractional part of all that could be reviewed of the land

and sea products of the Arctic, such as the Norwegian fisheries, the Greenland products, the eider-down industry, etc., etc.; and were we to give a tithe of that which is dormant and will be utilized some day, I think it would surprise most of the people as to the possibilities of that constantly condemned country.—*Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.*

There are fifty-one churches in Great Britain, which bear the name of this excellent man—St. Swithin—who lived in the time of King Egbert, but it is the church in the wonderful old city of London which holds this historic stone.—*Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.*

EDUCATION VERSUS THE GOLD FEVER.

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IN the general review of our country's history attending the recent celebrations, nothing has been the occasion of more self gratulation than our rapid development. Pages of facts and figures have been compiled as reasons for the pride that is within us. We have certainly furnished a unique chapter in the biography of nations.

We are confronted by just enough figures of a different kind, however, to preserve a wholesome humility. All phenomenal growth, be it ever so lusty, involves conditions that require constant watch care. It is just these conditions incident to our rapid progress that furnish the wise heads of the nation such a never ending list of problems to solve. The conditions change so constantly that the same problems have a habit of coming up again and again for fresh solution,

If we did not consider these things, it would seem disheartening that the country which has prided itself in its public school system should find, at the close of the nineteenth century, that popular education was the most serious question yet to be settled. What are we going to do when schools adapted to the needs of the age stand waiting to serve the youth, and they insist on going some other way?

A general moulding of popular opinion seems to be the only remedy. We see protests against the menacing conditions, in our leading magazines, from time to time; but facts show that the mass of the people remains unmoved concerning this most important question of the day.

I fear the unparalleled progress our nation has lately made so fills us with satisfaction that we think educational matters are going along pretty much