

given privileges on the then unoccupied coasts that, as they are now asserted by France, are found to be an evil, retarding the legitimate development of the colony by depriving its people of the opportunity to use its natural resources. From rights that, by the island contention, were never intended to give anything but equality with the British residents, French statesmen and French ship captains have developed their claims till they assert that British residents on British territory have to make way for a Frenchman whenever he appears. Lobster canneries, in which Newfoundlanders have invested large sums of money, have been shut up, in obedience to French demands, and other things equally galling to Newfoundlanders have had to be submitted to. Protest has been unavailing, and sometimes it must have been a strain on the islanders' sense of duty to agree to what was required of them, in the interests of the Mother Country's good relations with a foreign power. The constant dropping of colonial protests has served its purpose to some extent, however. Admiral Erskine and Sir John Bramston were this year sent out as a royal commission to enquire into Newfoundland's grievances, and, while their report is not yet published, it may be inferred that its summing up of the situation, or, at least, the preliminary statements of its framers, must be of a nature favorable to the colony. Otherwise Mr. Chamberlain would hardly have spoken as he did. Newfoundland, he says, is seriously suffering from an intervention which is of no advantage to France, although a serious detriment to a British colony. The end of the trouble is not likely to come immediately. There will be no notice to quit, such as the Fashoda occupation led to. But, with a leading minister taking such a position, it is fairly sure that the matter has reached a new stage, that Newfoundland now

has a powerful friend, where before it had only unsympathetic listeners, and that something will be attempted for the removal of the cause of grievance. An insistence that the French fishermen who frequent the shore shall have nothing that the words of the treaty do not provide for may be the first step towards the end.

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It is said, and with some show of truth, that the higher salaries paid in the Board Schools of England are attracting teachers who a few years ago would have entered secondary schools. But there is another side to the question. Witness the fact that a School Board in Wales is advertising for an assistant-mistress to take charge of the sewing and to teach infants, at a salary of £15 a year. Another recent advertisement is more amusing than tragic. A certificated mistress is needed in a Church school. She is to have no family, but must possess a husband who is "an experienced farm laborer."

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During last summer vacation I paid a visit to the Niagara peninsula, and was fascinated by its manifold attractions. This is the name given to that part of the Province of Ontario, Canada, which lies between Lakes Erie and Ontario, and is bounded on the east by the great river. It is a land of gardens, of orchards and of pleasant homes. The sylvan beauty of the inland scenery contrasts strikingly with the magnificence of the cataract and the awful grandeur of the river gorge. In the quiet village of Stamford, but two miles from the whirlpool, the traveller who has visited old England recognizes a perfect reproduction of a Lincolnshire village, with its quaint little church lighted up by the variegated colors of memorial windows—the stained glass no cheap product, but something worth gazing upon. Probably nowhere on the continent is