

never make the same sound on one hearing soul that it does on another. Here is a responsibility laid upon every one—not parent or teacher merely—to be incessantly vigilant of his manners and his moods and the ways in the presence of others. And

here is the special duty of a parent or teacher to learn that the only way to make all the members of a family, or of a class, turn out alike well, is to treat each and all according to their soul-colours—differently. — *Sunday School Times.*

GEOGRAPHY.

EDUCATION IN ZANZIBAR.—A large meeting of British Indians, held at the British Agency at Zanzibar recently, under the presidency of Colonel Euan-Smith, discussed measures for the establishment of a school for the education of their children of all denominations. Over 60,000rs. were subscribed on the spot. The Sultan sent a message that he would give the site and building free. This measure indicates the confidence of the leading merchants in the future prosperity of Zanzibar.

THE NORTH SEA AND THE BALTIC.—The work of constructing the North Sea and Baltic Ship Canal has not made very rapid progress. The actual work of digging, it seems, was not commenced till late last year, and of the 75 million cubic yards of earth to be excavated, not more than 12 million have been removed. The important feature of providing for the passage of large war ships is being kept well in view, for each lock is 465 feet long and the gates 98 feet wide. The locks are also double, and are estimated to accommodate about eight steamers and eighteen sailing vessels at the same time.

THE CONGO RIVER.—Seven white men and 150 Congo soldiers have started out to explore the source of this river. It is known that the Congo is formed by three great rivers—the

Lualaba, the Luapula, and the Lukuga. Portions of these rivers have been explored by Livingstone, Cameron, Bohm, and Reichard, but quite as much has been left unexplored. The three rivers mentioned come together in a huge inland sea, the outlet of which is believed to be the Congo proper. Of this Lake Landji, so called, little is known except what the natives and Arab traders report, and it will prove a fruitful source of exploration. It is expected that the mineral products of the region will prove very rich.—*The School Journal (N. Y.).*

THE AFRICAN COMPANIES.—There is now a Central African Company. Its land lies between Lake Tanganyika on the north and Zambesi on the south—the region Great Britain secured under the Anglo-German agreement. South of the Zambesi is the domain of the South Africa Company; while the Royal Niger Company controls a large tract along the Niger and its Benue branch as far as Lake Tchad; and the Imperial East African Company has the largest "sphere of influence" of all; the coast line is from 4° south latitude to the entrance of the Red Sea, and the boundary line runs west to the Congo state, including one-half of Victoria Nyanza. The East Africa Company are building a railroad from Mombasa to the Nyanza. Within a year pioneer steamers will be launched on the lake.