

We need not refer to the work of the JOURNAL in the past. That is upon record and will speak for itself. Its issue now as a weekly, means simply a great advance all along the line. It means stepping up to a still higher plane and out into a wider field. It means that its opportunities and appliances for serving the cause of Canadian teachers and Canadian education are to be multiplied many fold. Let all who sympathize with these aims take hold and help us by their subscriptions, their contributions, their advocacy, to make the CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL, *primus inter pares*, amongst the weekly educational papers of England and America.

There are now at least seven leading universities in the United States which have established chairs of pedagogics. Acadia, in Nova Scotia, has the honor of being the first, and is, so far as we are aware, the only Canadian University which has, as yet, recognized, in this practical way, the claims of Pedagogy, or Teaching, to be regarded and studied as a science.

We want to make the SCHOOL JOURNAL more and more helpful to teachers in their daily work. We should like to see it become largely a medium of communication between teachers, through which the young and inexperienced may be able to receive wise counsel and suggestion from the more mature and experienced. To this end we invite questions and contributions. The questions when not answered by correspondents, we shall answer, not with infallible wisdom, but to the best of our ability, aided by all the resources at our command for consultation and advice. Short, pointed communications on live educational topics will always be welcome and have due prominence.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

With the November number the MONTHLY SCHOOL JOURNAL will be discontinued, or rather merged in the WEEKLY. The regular issue of the latter will commence with the first week in January. All subscribers to the Monthly, who have paid for a longer or a shorter time in advance will receive the Weekly for the unexpired period. New subscriptions and renewals of those which have expired are solicited in full confidence that the new arrangements will produce a paper far in advance of what was possible under the old. Not only will the subscribers henceforth receive fifty-two numbers in the year instead of twelve, but provision is being made at great increase of expense, to make the paper increasingly worthy of patronage in every respect. The weekly issue necessitates the constant attention of a skilful manager, and the regular services of a competent writer and educator as editor, in addition to local and departmental editors and contributors in every Province. In order to enhance its interest and value, not only for teachers, but for all classes of readers, its pages will every week contain carefully written news notes, and brief articles on current topics, as well as notes, tales and other literary selections from the best periodicals. In short, neither effort nor expense will be spared to furnish a paper whose weekly visits will be eagerly welcomed not only by teachers but by parents and pupils—one worthy of a place in every family in the land. In order to ac-

complish this we want the help of every teacher both in enlarging our subscription list and by way of contribution, suggestion, or criticism. Will you not help us, in all these ways, to make the Journal the brightest, breeziest, spiciest and most reliable school paper on the Continent?

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The struggle between the Lords and Commons, in the British Parliament, is at an end, and the nation again breathes freely. Their Lordships have accepted with the best grace possible the slight concessions offered by Lord Granville on behalf of the Government. Precedents and probabilities all pointed to this as the outcome of the conflict. It is not the first time by many when their Lordships have found it expedient to retreat from an untenable position and bow to the will of the people as expressed through their representatives. Had they been, on the other hand, so infatuated as to reject the bill a second time, it would have been hard to predict the consequences. One thing is certain. The will of the people will be found the supreme law. With the consent of the Lords, or without it, through the Upper Chamber, or over it, the decisions of the people's Chamber on questions affecting the people's interests, will be carried into effect.

Still it would, we conceive, be a mistake to suppose as many seem to do, that the House of Lords was in any serious danger of immediate overthrow. It rests on a more stable foundation than we on this side the water are apt to think. Those reckon without their host who think of it as upheld by the aristocracy only. It is deeply rooted in the popular imagination. It is cherished by a large and influential portion of the middle classes. It is revered by multitudes in the lower. Any convulsion powerful enough to wrench it from its ancient foundation would shake the nation to its very centre. There can, it is true, be little doubt that the people are gradually outgrowing the conditions which give the hereditary body its strength. But they are as yet far from having outgrown them.

On the other hand the transparent justice of the principle underlying the bill in question put their Lordships so completely in the wrong, that continued resistance would have done more than almost anything else to impair their prestige and hasten their downfall. They themselves were unable to deny the inherent righteousness of the measure which simply does away with an invidious distinction between the men of the country and those of the city.

As to the rest Mr. Chamberlain's impeachment of the usefulness of an Upper House is crushing. The chief argument in support of such an institution is usually drawn from its fancied beneficent agency in checking hasty legislation. Mr. Chamberlain collates the most noted modern instances in which the action of the Lord's has delayed the adoption of important measures sent up from the Commons, such as the various Reform Bills, the Irish Land Act, etc. "In which of these cases," he asks, "was the nation the better for the delay?" The question has much practical point, and will be found a hard one to answer by the advocates of either an hereditary or a nominated Second Chamber. The responsibility of Consti-