

can be given binding the coming Irish Parliament not to protect certain Irish industries against English competition and intimates that the legislative independence demanded for Ireland will, at least, increase the danger of separation and destruction of the British Empire. It is remarkable that the leaders of the two great parties seem to vie with each other in foreshadowing radical reforms. The great English journals on both sides admit frankly the ability and candor of their opponents, a thing that would be an unheard of phenomenon in Canada, where the essence of newspaper political strategy seems to consist in belittling the leaders of the opposite party and their efforts.

The School.

We must crave the patience of the competitors for the Arithmetical Prizes a little, we trust only a little, longer.

We commence in this issue the publication of Dr. Allison's able and suggestive paper, which was promised a week or two since, but has been inadvertently delayed. It will repay careful perusal.

The East Bruce and North Hastings Teachers' Associations are to be held, the former at Warton, the latter at Madoc, on the 15th and 16th inst. The programmes in each case give promise of interesting and useful sessions.

Lord Salisbury has not much faith in free schools. He characterizes Mr. Chamberlain's project as an attempt to overthrow religion and "destroy the Church, the State, and the Schools." What a plight the United States and Canada must be in to be sure, after so many years of the infliction!

The expectations of Canadian geographers will suffer a considerable fall if the report of Mr. Low, of the Dominion Geological Survey, in regard to the size of our great northern "inland sea," Lake Mistassini, be accepted as reliable. Mr. Low has been exploring in that region since March last. He states, as the result, we presume, of actual measurement, that the lake is 125 miles in length by 20 in width. The St. Rupert, a rapid stream with a volume of water almost as large as that of the Ottawa, connects the lake with James Bay. The country is somewhat flat, timbered with small spruce, and not at all adapted to grain-growing on account of frost. The mineral wealth of the district is confined principally to iron, but whether in paying quantities or not is as yet undecided. The only remaining source of doubt, and we do not know whether any room is left for even that, would seem to be as to the possibility of Mr. Low's having mistaken some smaller body of water for the great unknown. We shall probably hear again from Mr. Bignell.

The Baltimore *Herald* gives a tolerably full report of Archdeacon Farrar's address at the opening of the Johns Hopkins University. The eloquent prelate paid a well-merited tribute to the exhaustiveness of the curriculum of that institution. He depicted with his usual rhetorical brilliancy the woful waste of

time under the old English system, which caused seven or eight years of a boy's life to be spent "in *not* acquiring the inflection of a single Greek verb," and allowed him to grow up "in ignorance unfathomable, without a bottom or a shore." He did not fail, however, to do justice to the glorious languages of Greece and Rome, and their unsurpassed value as instruments of thought and keys to the temples in which are stored the choicest treasures of literature. The Archdeacon's peroration on "The Beneficence of Science" was in his most eloquent strain. But the whole address is too good to be lost, and we have clipped it for a future issue.

"Illustrious educators are confined to no particular school or system, and no limitations can prevent a genuine teacher from kindling in the bosoms of his pupils a sincere and ardent love of the truth." The above sentence from Dr. Allison's essay contains a golden principle, which cannot too often be set before the minds of all who are engaged in this noble profession. It embodies two thoughts each of which is of special importance. The one is that the true educator will make his power felt in spite of all restrictions and obstacles; the other that the mark and culmination of his success will be manifest in the ardent and ever-growing "love of the truth" which he develops in his pupils. Dr. Allison does not say, be it observed, "ambition to excel," or even "intellectual power," or "love of knowledge," but "love of the truth." To inspire love of truth for its own sake, not as a means to an end but an end in itself, is the highest goal of the true educator's efforts.

We called attention some time since to a new experiment, which is being tried in some of the German schools, viz.: that of giving the pupils a daily bath. A news item quoted from a contemporary, in another column, indicates that the innovation is likely to prove both useful and popular. It is quite in keeping with the spirit of the times which is recognizing more and more that children have bodies to be cared for, physical organs to be trained, and moral tastes and powers to be cultivated, as well as intellects to be developed. A minor but by no means unimportant benefit of the bath will be its refreshing and stimulating effect. We have no doubt that, other things being equal, a child emerging from a cool bath, will be wider awake, and readier for mental effort, than his unwashed neighbors. Nor will it seem extravagant to those who have been trained to regard cleanliness as next to godliness, to say that the formation of the habit can scarcely fail to have a good moral influence upon the future of the child. Those who are thus taught during their most successful years to enjoy the luxury of conscious cleanliness will not relapse without a struggle into habitual disregard of the bath. A sense of personal cleanliness stimulates self-respect, which manifests itself again not only in neatness of apparel and surroundings but in propriety of deportment. On the score of health, too, there is quite as much to be said in favor of a school bath as of calisthenics, drill, or gymnastics. In all probability the bath-room is coming to take its place as an indispensable adjunct of the school-room, though climatic and economical obstacles may prove serious in a country like Canada.