

financial basis, and the strong hope is expressed that this college will now do a good work. The building is charmingly situated. From every point the eye looks upon inspiring landscapes. There are lawns and tennis courts and orchards, and the whole environment has a home-like feeling about it. It has been a complaint that Protestant education for young ladies is so dear that parents have to resort to the convent. The corporation intend to remove this by offering the young ladies tuition, which includes academy diploma, and leads up to the university, board, washing, and all home comforts, for the sum of \$15 per month. Music and painting will be a little extra, just enough to cover the expense of the additional teachers. The Principal has not yet been decided on, but, as the Rev. Mr. Bourne, rector of Dunham, has said, he will be a clergyman, whom they intend to appoint about June, thus giving him time to make effort to obtain pupils. Young ladies will receive a first-class education, with the advantage of religious teaching, and the Christian influences of a clergyman and his wife. The religious teaching will be of such a character that any Protestant can accept, being confined to the fundamental truths of the faith. Mr. Bourne thinks that with the advantages of situation, the excellence of the teaching contemplated, and the Christian influence of the place, Dunham Ladies' College should now enter upon an era of great prosperity and become the favorite institution of the daughters of the Church.

—The question "has higher education a tendency to alienate men from the masses," came up for discussion at the Montreal Presbyterian College lately, in which the leader of the affirmative argued as follows:—He commenced by defining higher education. It was "the pursuit of advanced branches of study in an intellectual way according to scientific and philosophic principles." He did not speak of ideal higher education but of the higher education as it actually existed, when he argued that it had an alienating tendency. Further, he did not mean to say that higher education caused a man to be diametrically opposed to the masses. Alienation simply meant a feeling of intellectual superiority on the part of those who had been educated, and a feeling of intellectual inferiority on the part of those who had not. That was all. He proceeded to point out how in all times there had been a gulf between the learned and the unlearned. Society in ancient Athens had been divided between *hoi polloi*, "the many," *hoi charientes*, "the educated." Aristotle had said that only a portion of mankind possessed a rational soul; the others had merely a higher kind of animal