

in the vicinity of \$30,000; and the contractors, Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., have every reason to feel proud of their share in adding such a building to the many handsome educational structures which they have already placed in many towns and cities of Nova Scotia.

THE N. B. University extension lectures will be continued in St. John this winter, beginning the 19th of October. Two courses will be delivered before the holidays of eight lectures each—by Prof. Davidson on Political Economy and by Prof. Bailey on Zoology.

OUR EDUCATION UNSUITED TO THE MASSES.

The following paragraph from an exchange affords food for serious reflection to those who have anything to do with shaping the educational policy of the country. An overwhelming majority of our people have a deep-rooted dislike for any kind of manual labor, to escape which they struggle to obtain the so-called higher education. Is it not possible to give to the masses an education which will dignify their toil, give them higher ideals of life than mere social pre-eminence, and thereby make them more contented with life without repressing the nobler aspirations of the soul?

"Germany suffers from an intellectual over-production. All professions are over-crowded. It was fondly believed up to our days that the state had no more important task than to render the acquiring of knowledge as easy as possible, and for that purpose to establish many higher schools. But it was not asked whether there was room enough for employing men when their education was finished. Taking, for instance, the career of law in Prussia, we find that there are 1851 men who have not only passed through the gymnasium and the university, but have also served the state gratis for about five years, while the annual average demand is one hundred. There are more than seven thousand examined architects without a fixed employment, it is the same with engineers, teachers in classics, mathematics, etc. These unemployed forces are particularly attracted to the great capitals, because everyone hopes that with the many chances they offer he will find a gap into which he may jump. Men of university training are almost without exception capable only of intellectual work. If they do not succeed in their branch, they cannot become tailors or carpenters; they must take to pettifogging, giving lessons, copying, writing for inferior papers, etc. There are lawyers, physicians, doctors of philosophy, among those who are regularly relieved by the Berlin Poor Board.

All these men are, of course, discontented with the present state of things, and ready to join with those forces which hold out hope of overthrowing it. Nor are female candidates wanting in this proletariat; all those who give cheap lessons, write mediocre novels for low-class journals, or work for shops at starvation wages, are swelling the army of social revolution."

OCTOBER DAYS.

The approach of the cold season this year has been so gradual and the frosts so very light that October finds us with a brilliancy of foliage that it would be difficult for Nature to surpass, prodigal as she is and rich in effects. The beauty of the landscape is that of fairyland in these October days, when Nature seems to pause for a brief space between the busy activity of summer and the repose of winter as if to admire her own handiwork—so exquisitely perfect and restful are some of these days of parting summer.

The busiest toiler of the fields, who perhaps has scarcely lifted his eyes beyond his own acres during the summer, now allows his gaze to wander at will over valley and hillside around him.

If he is in the vicinity of some of our rich intervals with bordering hillsides, such as the St. John river presents throughout its whole course, where deciduous and evergreen trees intermingle, the picture that presents itself to him is one whose perfection of beauty will appeal to even the most ordinary and common place mind.

Standing on the edge of a field or heath on an October morning when scarcely a breeze is stirring, the onlooker of this picture of brilliant autumn tints will wonder at the matchless skill with which these colors are blended. At his feet the deep purple and red of the leaves of the blueberry and other heath plants will form with the still green grass a ground work of rare beauty. Raising the eyes to the nearest copse, the yellow and scarlet of young birch and maple will meet the eye with perhaps a group of young willows, with all the verdure of summer on their boughs, and beyond, the taller forest trees rear their uplifted heads of scarlet and green and gold, and an added beauty given to this picture is its repetition in the lake or river beneath.

JUDGE KING AND N. B. FREE SCHOOLS.

The appointment of Mr. Justice King of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick to the Supreme Court of Canada, is one that appears to have given general satisfaction. The high character of Judge King, his fine legal abilities, his intellectual force, and his oratorical talents have given him a commanding position in political and judicial circles in his native province, and these qualities will make him a prominent figure in the Supreme Court of the Dominion.

Twenty-two years ago, the Hon. Geo. E. King, then thirty-two years of age, was a member of the New Brunswick government and the framer of the present public school system of the province, which