

sent state of affairs cannot fail to suggest to those of us who have read "Paradise Lost" the idea that we are allied by circumstances at least to those beings of the lower world, whom Milton makes to

"feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce extremes, extremes by change more fierce;
From beds of raging fire, to starve in ice.
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immovable, infix'd, and frozen round,
Periods of time; thence hurried back to fire."

THE peculiar fortune of Dalhousie College in having so princely a benefactor as George Munro, Esq., has been a common subject of remark. He has within the past two years endowed the chairs of History, Physics, and English Literature in that College, and has in addition given forty-six bursaries and exhibitions, equal in value to \$10,000 per annum. It has been generally supposed that his benefactions would stop here, but such is not the case. He has lately endowed three tutorships, one of Greek, one of Latin, and one of Mathematics, each with a salary of \$1,000 per annum, and has promised to raise the number of bursaries and exhibitions to sixty. In addition to all this, Dalhousie has also to rejoice in the munificent bequest of the late Alexander McLeod, of Halifax, amounting, as reported by some, to no less than \$100,000. The exact amount, however, is not as yet officially reported, but there is reason to believe that the figures given are not very far astray. It is stated that the conditions which the will requires are first, that Dalhousie shall be strictly non-sectarian, and, secondly, that she shall not suspend word for a period longer than two years. Although the fulfilment of the first condition may not exactly suit many of Dalhousie's friends, yet we believe no trouble is on that account anticipated. We tender our congratulations to our sister college on its excellent prospects, and sincerely trust that she will make the best of her opportunities.

SOME facts gleaned from the report of the Alumni, lately published, cannot fail to prove of interest to those of our readers, who have not yet obtained a copy of the pamphlet, or who have not been enabled by other means to keep themselves posted on matters in reference to our institutions. At the Annual meeting of the Board of Governors, at the last Anniversary, it was resolved to bring into existence that part of the College organism, denomi-

inated in the Charter, the "Body of the College." Accordingly six graduates were appointed "Fellows" and twelve others "Scholars." The Fellows, Scholars and Faculty constitute the Body or Senate of the University—the Fellows having seats at the Board of Governors, but the Scholars, as the Faculty, having no vote at the Governing Board, although allowed to express their opinions. The general plan of our educational machinery is then this: At the centre is the Body of the College, or the Senate; next in order outwards are the Governors of the College, appointed by the Convention, and lastly is the Convention itself, composed of delegates of the Baptist denomination of the three Maritime Provinces.

Some facts in reference to the graduates of the Acadia may be worthy of notice in this connection. The total number is two-hundred and eleven, of which twenty-nine have died. Of the whole number, eighty-seven, or forty-one per cent. engaged in the ministry. Thirty-six have entered the legal profession, of whom one has become a Judge of the Supreme Court, and another a County Court Judge. Twenty have studied medicine, and the same number have engaged in mercantile pursuits. Eleven are journalists, five hold positions in the Civil Service, while four are agriculturists, and one a civil engineer. Of the men who have become eminent in their various pursuits, we have not here the space to make mention at this time, but we suppose our readers are as a general thing well aware of the large number of the sons of Acadia who have gained positions of honor and responsibility in many countries, who have discharged their duties in a most creditable manner.

"THE best political economy," says Emerson, "is the care and culture of men," and by the lately published report for 1880, of the United States Commissioner of Education it appears that this truth is widely accepted in that country. This report is a most exhaustive examination of the condition of educational work throughout the republic. The surprisingly small proportion of enrolled pupils—63 per cent. of the school population—is due to the lower intellectual status of parts of the South and West. In Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, the per centages are respectively 99, 90, and 87; in Texas it is 89; and in South Carolina enrollment falls to 58 per cent. of school population. A comparative study of