

world's fairs of Sydenham, Paris, Vienna, and the Centennial of Philadelphia. And out of such a want comes the Cornell and Michigan Universities. Plainly enough, the industries of the country claim to be developed. There is a training that is adapted to this. Let it go forward. Let wealth and talent be applied in this direction also. Let the masses enjoy the freest, fullest benefit of such a practical education for pursuing their chosen specialties. But give us the old college, which should not be superseded, but which may be enriched and enlarged in its appliances and its apparatus, so as to become an university only more universal than hitherto.—*Dr. Jacobus.*

2. NO ONE FACULTY TO BE DEVELOPED.

The publication of Lord Lytton's speeches reminds the world of the many-sidedness of his career, recalling his remarks made twenty years ago before the University of Edinburgh: "When I first commenced the career of authorship, I had brought myself to the persuasion that, upon the whole, it is best for the young writer not give an exclusive preference to the development of one special faculty, even though that faculty be the one for which he has the most natural aptitude, but rather to seek to mature and accomplish, as far as he can, the whole intellectual organization." Again, he said: "I had observed that many authors, more especially, perhaps, writers of imagination and fiction, often excel only in one particular line of observation; nay, that, perhaps, they only write one thoroughly successful and original work, after which their ideas appear to be exhausted; and it seemed to me that the best mode to prevent that contrast between fertility in one patch of intelligence and barrenness of the surrounding district, was to bring under cultivation the entire soil at our command."

3. BRAIN WORK ON THE FARM.

As an element of success in making the farm pay, a mind having a good practical turn, plays no unimportant part. Good, sound common sense will do more than any one thing to put money in the farmer's purse, or, better, put it in permanent improvements. Fixed, and definite line of action, founded on the experience of the most successful farmers in one's county, will, with due diligence and economy, result in making the farm pay. As a rule, the farmer who thinks, studies, reasons, and who can tell why he pursues a certain course, is the one that will be found to complain least in regard to hard times. If a man who has good health, and fair ability, cannot succeed on a farm, he will be almost certain to fail if he attempts anything else. Farmers should have an eye to business. The writer of this has often been impressed with the belief that the most successful farmers are those who lie awake and mature plans for the coming day, or week, while others sleep. There is a great deal in tact, but there is also a great deal in letting the brain do its share of the work. The farmer who will never think that it is better to feed his corn to stock, and thereby increase its value three-fold, than to haul it to the station in the ear, and sell it for almost a song, should not expect to succeed.—*Colman's Rural World.*

4. THE LETTER "Y."

There is no letter more often cheated out of its rights and put into its wrong place than the letter "y." There are no greater offenders in this respect than the people who are always finding occasion to talk of the "sphinx," instead of the sphinx, and the novelists and story-tellers who will write "Sybil" instead of Sibyl. But if the unfortunate letter often appears as "an abomination standing where it ought not," it may also fairly complain of being left out where it has a clear claim to be used. There used to be a rule that in such words as "pony," "amnesty," "injury," "sky," etc., where the final "y" follows a consonant, the plural termination should be "ies;" but that when the singular ended with "ey," as in the word "key," the plural should end with "eys." And yet even in Parliament, the Queen's English is so abused that the Queen herself has signed Acts in which her legislators have talked of "monies," and nothing is commoner than the words "attornies," "flunkies," and "chinnies." One has even seen such monstrosities as "turkies," "monkies," and "donkies;" but these are more rare.

EDUCATION.—The late Edward Everett condensed into a brief paragraph his estimation of what constituted a good education. Here it is: "To read the English language well, to write with despatch a neat, legible hand, and be master of the first four rules of arithmetic so as to dispose of at once, with accuracy, every question of figures which comes up in practice, I call this a good education. And if you add the ability to write pure grammatical English, I re-

gard it as an excellent education. These are the tools. You can do much with them, but you are hopeless without them. They are the foundation; and unless you begin with these, all your flashy attainments, a little geology, and all other ologies and osophies are ostentatious rubbish."

EDUCATION APOTHEGMS.—To have a well-furnished mind, *read* much; to have a well disciplined, *study* much. For fluency of speech, *converse* much; for accuracy, *write* much. For mental acumen, *compare* and *discriminate*; for moral force, *pray* and *act*.

Lord Bacon puts some of the same truths more forcibly, thus:—"Reading makes a full man, Writing, a correct man, and Speaking, a ready man."

Lord Bacon also said: "Histories make men wise; poetry, witty; the mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend; voyages and travels, to entertain and illustrate."

VI. Biographical Sketches.

1. VICAR-GENERAL MACDONELL.

The deceased dignitary was born in April, 1799, at St. Raphael's, Glengarry. He made his classical and theological studies at the College of Nicolet, in Lower Canada, and was ordained priest by his uncle, Bishop Macdonell, on All Saints' Day, 1822. For the first four years after his ordination he discharged the duties of his sacred office at St. Raphael's. In 1826, he was sent to Toronto, where, during his stay of two and a-half years, he completed St. Paul's Church, the oldest Catholic Church in that city. There being no church in Bytown, he was sent there in 1830, and within a year from his arrival, erected one on the site of the present Cathedral. During these years, he and four or five others were the only priests in all Ontario, and his duties were arduous in the extreme, having frequently to perform journeys on horseback of more than a hundred miles in visiting his parishioners. From Ottawa he was sent to Sandwich, where he erected another church, and laboured zealously for eight years, securing for himself the love and respect of his spiritual children. In 1839, he was called to Kingston. Bishop Macdonell feeling the want of an institution which would educate young men for the service of the church, and desiring to provide the Catholics of the Province with the means of giving their children an education that would fit them for the learned professions, resolved to erect a college, and requested his nephew to aid him in carrying out his project. Upon the arrival of the Vicar in Kingston the Bishop communicated to him his plans, and before the close of the year laid the foundation of the present College of Regiopolis. The good Bishop's health failing, he, the following year, visited Scotland, where he died at Dumfries, in 1840. The Vicar pushed on the building of the college with his usual energy, and before the expiration of five years from the laying of the foundation, he had the pleasure of seeing completed the splendid building, which is one of the ornaments of the city. The College was opened for students in 1846, with Vicar-General Macdonell as Principal. Under his management it was very successful, and as the venerable founder intended, it supplied the church with a learned and pious body of clergymen, and can point to many of its students in the ranks of the learned professions in Ontario, Quebec and the States. Soon after the completion of the college, he laid out the present garden and grounds, then an unsightly quarry, and succeeded in making it the finest garden and grounds in the city. The Vicar first visited Europe in 1833, when probably he imbibed that love of travel which formed so marked a trait in his character. He subsequently visited Europe sixteen times, making a tour through every country in it, and studying the language, manners, and customs of the inhabitants of each. He also travelled in Egypt and Algiers, in which latter place he was the guest of the present President of France, Marshal McMahon. He also journeyed through every State in the Union, including California and the West Indies. His dignified appearance, polished manners, and great mental powers gave him an *entree* to the best society wherever he travelled. He was the chief promoter of the Separate School system, and by his great political influence, did much towards obtaining the passage of the Separate School Act. A member of the Council of Public Instruction for many years, he also represented the Catholic body in the Senate of the University, and was ever ready with his pen and voice in promoting the cause of education. His life witnessed the extraordinary development and growth of his native Province. He has seen some of the towns where he first served as a missionary, grow into large cities, and singularly enough become the centre of large and flourishing Dioceses. While Director of Regiopolis, he educated at his own expense many young men, and wherever he observed talent, was sure to give it some recognition. He inherited the strong will