

As secretary of the Board of Instruction of Essex and Lambton, he performed the duty of examining candidates as to their qualifications to be teachers. He removed to Windsor in 1853, and when Windsor became incorporated as a village, next year he was elected reeve. He was again elected reeve in 1855 and 1856; and during those years, was elected warden of Essex. When Windsor was created a town in 1857, he was elected mayor; and likewise during the four succeeding years. He was appointed master and deputy-registrar in Chancery in 1857; county crown attorney in 1858, succeeding to the office of clerk of the Peace in 1871. He was appointed deputy-registrar of the Maritime Court in 1879. All these offices he still retains. In 1881 he was made a Q.C. Whilst warden he induced the county council to build a new court house and gaol, the then existing one being unsuitable, and on leaving the wardenship the county council presented him a testimonial as a recognition of his useful measures and active services. Whilst mayor of Windsor he was chiefly instrumental in having a town hall and school houses built, improving the streets, and acquiring for the town a valuable square, formerly used for barracks. Having with a few associates purchased two farms in the central portion of Windsor, he had them laid out into lots and offered for sale. There being no travelable road connecting Windsor with the Talbot road, the main road through the county, he constructed a gravel road of over six miles to form the desired connection, by which means most of the trade with farmers was diverted from Sandwich to Windsor. Although through a number of years municipal duties and land matters occupied much of his attention, Mr. Macdonell has had important and varied experience in the practice of the law. On his first arrival in Essex he was made secretary of the Conservative Association of the county, and until his acceptance of a public office in 1858, acted in that capacity, and took an active part in politics, but for many years has not been engaged in political strife. Besides visiting all the important places in Canada and the United States, Mr. Macdonell has travelled in Great Britain, Europe and the West Indies. Brought up in the doctrines and observances of the Roman catholic Church, whilst retaining a kindly feeling and great consideration towards the adherents of that ancient faith, Mr. Macdonell owns to having himself outgrown ecclesiastical creeds, dogmas and ceremonies; which he regards as re-

tarding, no longer fitting, useless and fast becoming moribund. He holds that the time has come for higher and better teachings to be given to the people than those used in barbarous ages—teachings derived from a more perfect knowledge of nature's laws, and their operation upon human life, and in harmony with scientific truths already discovered and that may yet be discovered; as well as teachings of truer rules and principles of human conduct, evolved from the higher mentality of the present age, and addressed to a higher intelligence ready to receive them; and that thus the physical and natural, as well as the mental and moral condition of the masses of mankind will be raised from their present degradation and uplifted to a higher level. In 1856 he married Ellen Gillis Brodhead, daughter of Col. D. D. Brodhead, of Boston, Massachusetts, a descendant of one of Washington's generals. She died in 1878, leaving one son and three daughters. Through his marriage, Mr. Macdonell has formed a somewhat extended acquaintance in the Eastern States. As a lawyer, the standing of Mr. Macdonell is very high. His knowledge of the law is wide, his perceptions are keen, and his judgment sound. His presentation of a case is characterized by straightforwardness, by lucidity, and by force; at times, when the weight of the matter fires his imagination, he rises to passionate eloquence, his appearance is commanding, and full of dignity. "He has," says an authority before us, "honoured all the relations of life by the strictest fidelity."

**Lefevre, John M., M.D.C.M.,** Brockville, was born at Belleville, Ontario, in 1853. His grandfather was one of the Lefevre's of Three Rivers, who came from France and settled there towards the end of the last century. The father of J. M. Lefevre went to Belleville and engaged in the lumber business, and died, the year after his marriage, of cholera, during the dreadful epidemic of 1854. Dr. Lefevre received his primary education at the public and high schools of Stirling, Ontario, and subsequently attended the Normal school at Toronto. Having made up his mind, at an early age to devote himself to the study of medicine, he determined to give a few years to teaching, and at the same time prepare for a college course. After filling the position of master in the Trenton and Brockville separate schools, he found himself in a position to attain his object; and in 1876, at the age of twenty-three, entered McGill University. After a three years' course at that institu-