

avenue de Villiers, 76, 10 Oct. 1893 : " pour moi c'est toujours
" un moment agréable que celui où j'ouvre votre si original
" Dictionnaire d'homonymes qui ne me quitte plus. Il y a là une
" somme de travail si considérable et des idées si nombreuses, si
" nouvelles que je ne me lasse pas de le parcourir. "

(j) I am now engaged on what is to me, a labor of love, to wit :
the "*Origin, Signification, Translation, Classification and Elimology*
" of Proper Names. "

EPILOGUE

The Exaggerated Advantages of Education

76. The *disadvantages* or I would rather have it : the *exaggerated advantages of education*, with a list of many men who, while non educated, have made their mark in the World's record.

Goethe once said, "The greater the knowledge, the greater the doubt," and Hazlitt, "The most learned are often the most narrow-minded men." These sayings are quoted in a striking article in "*The Nineteenth Century*" magazine for (February 1903), in which we are reminded that education has its disadvantages, as well as its advantages, and that "the most prominent men in nearly every province of human activity have been amateurs." The writer, Mr. O. Eltzbacher, declares :

" Amateurs, and not professionals, are selected to rule our great public departments. Our great administrators have nearly all been amateurs and autodidacts. To take a few of the best known examples : Cromwell was a farmer, Warren Hastings and Clive were clerks, Mr. Chamberlain was brought up for trade, Lord Goschen for commerce, and Lord Cromer for the army. Other countries have had the same experience with self-taught amateurs. Prince Bismark was brought up for law, failed twice to pass his examinations, became a country squire, and drifted without any training into the Prussian diplomatic service and the cabinet, and founded the German empire. George Washington was a surveyor, Benjamin Franklin a printer, Abraham Lincoln a lumberman, M. de Witte a railway official.