

part in the formation of the 100th Royal Canadian Regiment, of which he became major, and afterwards colonel. On the occasion of his joining that corps he was presented with a magnificent sword by the people of this city. He remained with the 100th for several years and then was appointed commanding officer of the 33rd in which capacity he was serving in Abyssinia at the time of his death.—*Daily Telegraph*.

4. VICAR GENERAL DOLLARD.

It is with profound regret we record the death of the Very Rev. P. Dollard, V.G. He was a truly good and pious Priest, and dies deeply lamented by all classes of the community. Father Dollard was born in Glanmore, County Kilkenny, Ireland, March 1804, and was therefore in his 64th year. He was educated at an ecclesiastical seminary in Waterford. After finishing his collegiate course, he came to this country, and having from an early period of his life, devoted himself to the church, began and completed his theological studies in Montreal, where he was ordained Priest by the late Bishop Lantique, on the Feast of the Ascension, 1836; and appointed to the diocese of Kingston, where he has been in active duty for the past 32 years. How many varied acts of kindness he performed in that long period are known only to those for whom they were done. During the trying scenes of the Rebellion—the epidemics of cholera, and typhus fever, he laboured unceasingly for the benefit of his people, and nobly performed the part of a zealous priest, a loyal subject, and a good and charitable citizen. He was entrusted with the entire management of the building of the Cathedral, a task, it is needless to say, he performed with singular prudence and economy.

He also laboured strenuously in the struggle of the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada for their educational rights begun in 1841. He took the liveliest interest in the working of the schools, and for the last year, and several years previous, was chairman of the Roman Catholic School Board.—*Chronicle and News*.

5. SIR EDMUND HEAD.

Sir Edmund was son of the Rev. Sir John Head, Bart. He was educated at Winchester and Oriel Colleges, Oxford, graduating at the age of 22 as a first-class in classics, and being subsequently elected a Fellow of Merton College. His experience of public affairs before coming to Canada was chiefly in connection with the Poor-Law Board, Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner in 1838, he was subsequently made Commissioner. He resigned this office in 1847 to take the Lieutenant-Governorship of New Brunswick, which he held till 1854, when he was elevated to the post of Governor General of British North America. He remained in this office until 1861, when he returned to England. From that time to his death he was Chairman of the Hudson Bay Company. They were stormy days during which Sir Edmund Head filled the gubernatorial chair in Canada. Party strife ran high. It was no easy task to steer clear between the opposing forces and hold evenly the scales of power. A man possessed of but little self-will or determination might avoid drawing upon himself the hostility of either side. Sir Edmund did not consider that his position required that he should be altogether a nonentity in politics. When the Brown Dorian Government came into power, in 1858, he refused to grant them a dissolution, on the ground that as a general election had taken place but a few months before he would not be justified in throwing the country so soon after into the turmoil of another contest. For having taken this stand he was fiercely denounced in the Reform newspapers of the day, but he had the satisfaction of seeing his course approved in England by the subsequent renewal of his term of office. He was a painstaking man, very often giving more attention to the details of departmental work than some of his ministers thought was quite the thing for the representative of the Sovereign. He never put his signature to a public document without reading it through, and finding out all the particulars relating to it. Quiet and unobtrusive, he was not well adapted for the rough-and-tumble of political life, his natural leanings being rather in the direction of quiet literary pursuits. In this line his name is not unknown. He obtained considerable reputation by his work on *The Handbook of Spanish Painters*, and he was the author of a small book, better known in Canada, entitled *Two Chapters on Shall and Will*.—*Leader*.

6. SIR DAVID BREWSTER.

Sir David Brewster, who died in England on the 10th instant at the age of eighty-seven years, was born in Scotland; studied divinity; became editor of the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia* in 1808, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. During the next ten years he studied optics, publishing his work on "New Philosophical Instruments" in 1813, and making several useful discoveries. In 1819 he assisted in establishing the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and, some time after, the *Edinburgh Journal of*

Science. During the latter year of his life he was one of the editors of the *London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine*. He also contributed many articles to the reviews and to the "transactions" of scientific societies. His best known works are the treatise on "the Kaleidoscope" and on "Optics," the "Letters on Natural Magic" and the "Life of Sir Isaac Newton." His books were not, however, his only contributions to science. He invented the kaleidoscope and a lens which has proved very useful in lighthouses, and also made valuable discoveries in the polarization of light. Sir David certainly had no reason to complain of the ingratitude of the world to men of science. In 1807 he was made a doctor of laws by the University of Aberdeen; the next year obtained his Fellowship in the Royal Society of Edinburgh; received the Copley Medal of the Royal Society in 1815, and soon after became a Fellow of that august body; in 1816 received a grand prize from the French Institute, of which body he became a Foreign Associate in 1849; in 1819 received the Rumford Medals from the Royal Society; in 1831 he received a decoration from the King of Hanover, and the next year was knighted by William IV. At the time of his death he was a correspondent of the Royal Academies of Russia, Prussia, Sweden and other countries, and a member of every scientific society of any importance in Great Britain.

V. Papers on Scientific Subjects.

1. SCIENCE IN THE COMMON SCHOOL.

The recent great exhibition at Paris has opened the eyes of many leading Englishmen in science and the industrial arts, to the fact which has already been well known on the continent, that in very many respects the supremacy of English industry is gone. The papers of England are still filled with discussions in regard to the causes of this fact, which is not so much due to a decline in England as to a much more rapid progress on the continent, and particularly in Germany.

Dr. Angus Smith, F. R. S., addressed the Manchester Philosophical Society on this subject on November 12, last. He has visited the continent and also attended the exhibition itself. Although he nowhere loses sight of any of the advantages of Old England, he nevertheless is free enough from national prejudice to make remarks like the following:—

"Within the last thirty or forty years, the attempts to teach the people by schools, mechanics' institutes, and lectures given or promoted by benevolent persons attaching themselves to various societies, have wearied the souls of all who have co-operated or even looked on with interest. In Germany, without any commotion, calmly and pleasantly, the youths have been trained in schools and colleges without number, and so thoroughly that they are able to supply foremen and managers to their own manufacturing establishments, and to send a supply also to foreign countries, without diminishing the supply of that higher order of men of learning that have so long made Germany famous. In other words, whilst we have failed after the most violent efforts and much noise to teach our own, they have succeeded not only to teach their own citizens, but to assist in educating the rest of the world. * * * * *

"The exhibition shows how much may be done for the active minds of nations by a government fostering education, and the state of the same countries shows that intelligence, comfort, and wealth, have been promoted also. * * * * *

"We require education in the fundamental principles of physical science; the moral principles and the teachings found in Literature are not, when alone, sufficient either for the higher cultivation of every mind or the pursuits of the useful art."

Now, we believe that the fundamental principles of physical science are as important to Americans, as they are to Englishmen; and when Englishmen complain that these principles are not taught at all, or that this instruction is confided to persons entirely unqualified, I am afraid that we have as good reason to complain, as they have in England.

While it is peculiar to notice that the English advocate the teaching of science in schools because the *material interest* of the Nation imperatively demand it, the votary of science does not find reason for censure; for if science only first is cultivated because of the manifest material benefits of such culture, the much higher intellectual results will not be slow in exhibiting themselves; it is true enough, we often cultivate only for the sake of the *fruit*—but the flower is sure to show itself as well! And if we, by excessively "practical" measures too exclusively direct our attention to the material results; if we try to establish strictly *industrial* or *trade* schools (so-called universities!) and confide the instruction to persons having only a smattering knowledge themselves, we may be sure that the "flower" of a higher intellectual culture will never become visible—but we may be equally sure, that the practical