

centered for a life-time on one object is unequally developed ; he is called eccentric or cranky ; he is, probably, in spite of fame gained by his superior knowledge, miserable all his life, because he has never learned human nature, or because he is ignorant of the grand teachings of philosophy and of Christianity ; for a knowledge of the first would have helped him to avoid many worries and misfortunes, while acquaintance with the second might have taught him to endure the unavoidable with patience.

The best definition of a good education ever given, was : "To know something about everything, and everything about something." The plan is that of a general education as an aid to a special one.

It is the doctrine that has been followed by most famous men—no, let us not use that word, it is so often used to stir up selfish ambition—let us say rather, men who have done great good in the world.

Bulwer Litton says : "If there be some one specialty in art, literature, science, active life, in which we can best succeed, that specialty is improved and enriched by all the contributions obtainable from other departments of study. Whatever our intellectual calling, no kind of knowledge is antagonistic to it. All varieties of knowledge blend with, harmonize, enrich the one kind of knowledge to which we attach our reputation."

These are the words of a man who was not only one of the three famous novelists of his generation, but also a successful playwright, poet, politician, and essayist, as well as a lover of music and the arts. He is himself an example of the wisdom of his own words.

Like the aid given a doctor by comparative physiology, so the general knowledge obtained by study outside of one's usual sphere of action often opens up new lights inside that sphere.

The most remarkable instance of this mutual interdependence of all subjects of human thought that I recall just now, is the work of Henry Drummond. He is to-day the most famous living religious writer, because he has applied