

when money is granted, it is too apt to come with a grudging that dampens the child's enthusiasm. Do not consider that *lost* which is expended for rational amusement, for adorning the house, the garden, and the general aspect of the spot you call home. Provide the children with books and papers, pictures for the walls; study to make the "farmer's cot" the romantic spot our poets picture it, and we shall hear less about the boys leaving home.—*Standard Bearer*.

3. CITY LIFE AND FARM LIFE.

The present age is the beginning of a mighty progress in agriculture, and we may therefore look forward with confidence to better cultivation, larger crops, improved stock, and more perfect implements of husbandry. The intelligence and skilled industry of the country are to be largely involved in this movement, and it is important for us to know and understand how best to promote this great object. The question naturally arises, then, what can be done to make farming more popular with our young men, so as to induce them to become farmers and help forward this work? We must first make them feel that the pursuit of the farmer is a dignified and honorable one; that it is as honorable to be a farmer as a lawyer, doctor or merchant. We must create an enthusiasm among our boys, and teach them that the labor of the hand is not incompatible with the brain. With the mind to help the hand, labour becomes light. We must require an earnest love for the calling. How can one enjoy greater independence and freedom than as a tiller of the soil? Think of the folly of exchanging the independent life of a farmer to the narrow life of a clerk in one of our cities, doomed for a lifetime to measure tape and grow effeminate behind a counter earning hardly enough to pay for one's board and clothes. Boys, stick to the farm; educate yourselves for the work; cultivate the mind and so add intelligence to manual toil. Make your home the centre of taste, refinement, beauty, honesty, frugality and industry, and out of these will spring the purest life and the holiest example. There is no object that gives more pleasure and delight to the farmer's home, when surrounded by these adornments which are dictated by native simplicity and a natural love of beauty. It is the stuff out of which states and empires are built. It is the summit of civilization.—*Address of Hon. Eliphalet Stone*.

4. COUNTRY BOYS IN THE CITY.

It is the common ambition of country boys to quit the farm and make for themselves a home in the city. And it is true that a majority of the great business firms in our large cities are recruited from the ranks of the country boys. It is also true that the majority of those who come to the cities to seek fortunes are swallowed up in the great maelstrom of dissipation, and go to the bottom in a dozen years or so. Now, who are the successful ones, and what made them so? They are not the young men who came to the city in order to throw off the restraints of home, and "see life," and "have a chance to enjoy themselves." They are the young men who come with sound principles and a determination to work hard to make themselves a position, with a willingness to do any honest work, and shun, like a viper, bad company.—No other boys need come to the city with the hope of advancing themselves in the world. Boys who "shirk" never get the fine situations here. Boys who smoke and drink are not in demand among keen-sighted merchants. Sabbath breaking and theatre-going boys are not advanced to high positions even by worldly employers. The boy who wishes to rise, who hopes some day to build his palace, must learn a great deal outside of his daily routine. He should paste up over his room table, or some place where he could see it—"Knowledge is power." The carpenter who can draw his plans, make out his estimates, understands the legal form necessary in putting up his buildings, can tell what materials are best to use, where they can be purchased best, what is the most economical means of transport, and a hundred other things that arise in building, will be the one to grow rich and influential in his business, while the man who can only handle his saw and hammer must be content to drudge on in grinding poverty. The difference comes almost wholly from the different way in which leisure minutes and hours are passed. Your evenings, young men, will generally decide whether your future is to be one of cheerful prosperity or one of harrowing privation.

5. DESTRUCTION OF SMALL BIRDS BY BOYS.

As many boys are at present extensively engaged in the wanton destruction of small birds, we would call their attention to the following extract from a recent statute, specially enacted for the protection of all insectivorous birds. We trust the hint will not be lost

on those who feel anxious to put a stop to this barbarous and senseless "sport":—

"It is unlawful to kill, wound, or injure any bird (except eagles, falcons, hawks, and other birds of the eagle kind—wild pigeons, rice birds, king-fishers, crows and ravens), between the 1st of March and the 1st of August; it is unlawful to take, capture, buy or sell, or expose for sale, or set traps for any birds, excepting those excepted above, between the same dates; during the same period it is unlawful to take the eggs of any of these birds. This act does not apply to domesticated fowls, but the proof of domestication must lie with the accused. The penalty for breaking this Act is a fine of not less than one dollar, and not more than ten dollars; or, in default, from two to twenty days. Any person may seize and liberate such birds; and market clerks and magistrates may confiscate all such exposed for sale."

IV. Biographical Sketches.

1. THOS. KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., M. P.

No more high-minded and honorable man ever sat in our Legislature than the late Thos. Kirkpatrick. He came to this country about the year 1830, when his uncle, Col. Lyons Colley Foster, was Adjutant General. He resided almost continuously in Canada since that period, occasionally visiting his old home in Ireland. As a lawyer, Mr. Kirkpatrick was remarkable for the rigid conscientious discharge of his duties. He died in the 65th year of his age. Mr. Kirkpatrick for several years occupied the position of the senior of the Kingston bar, and was appointed Queen's Counsel. His conservative views in political matters were well known, but it was not until 1858 that he prominently appeared before the public. In that year, under the law for electing members to the Legislative Council, an election was ordered for Catarqui Division, and Mr. Kirkpatrick was one of the candidates along with Mr. Campbell and Mr. Gildersleeve. Hon. Mr. Campbell gained the election; and Mr. Kirkpatrick did not further appear in politics until after Confederation. He became a candidate in the ministerial interest after Confederation for the representation of the County of Frontenac in the House of Commons, and was returned in August, 1867, along with Sir Henry Smith, as member of the Local Legislature.

2. THE REV. DR. COONEY,

Was born in Dublin, in the year 1801. His parents were Roman Catholics, and he was strictly educated in the tenets of that faith. He came to New Brunswick in 1824, and was employed there as a clerk in a mercantile house in Miramichi. Shortly afterwards he became a Protestant, and in 1831 he joined the Wesleyan Church as a probationer, having received his first ticket from Dr. Wood, of Toronto, who was then stationed at Miramichi. He afterwards laboured in Prince Edward Island, and was ordained in 1837. From that time until failing health compelled his retirement, he continued to labour earnestly in the work of the ministry. After being stationed in many places in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, he came to Canada, and at different periods was stationed at Montreal, Toronto, London, St. Catharines, Guelph &c. Dr. Cooney, says the *Guardian*, "was a man of more than ordinary talents.—As a preacher he was marked by great fluency and correctness of language, a lively imagination, that realized vividly the scenes he described, and had a close and intimate acquaintance with the oracles of God. He possessed a well furnished and scholarly mind, as well as high attainments as a classical scholar, which secured the recognition of two universities.

3. THE HON. M. H. FOLEY.

Mr. Foley was a prominent member of the Reform party, and, though lately absent from public life, his decease will be regretted by all who knew him. He was born in Sligo, Ireland, in 1819, and came to Canada with his father in 1832, where the family settled at Port Colborne. His brother, Bernard Foley, became Judge of the County of Haldimand. Michael, after teaching school in the township of Louth, became editor, in 1845, of the *Simcoe Advocate*, a Reform paper, and in its columns, as well as afterwards in the *Norfolk Messenger* and the *Brantford Herald*, rendered good service to Liberal principles. During this time also, he studied law and became an attorney, and at a later period, barrister-at-law, practising with very considerable success in the Counties of Waterloo and Brant, and for some time also in Wellington. Mr. Foley was first returned to Parliament for the North Riding of Waterloo, at the general election of 1854. He was returned for both that Riding and Perth at the general election of 1861; but continued to sit for