

tions; and tenacious in carrying his purposes into effect. He had a way peculiar to himself of promoting the temperance and anti-slavery causes—at intervals writing what he denominated a “challenge” on either or both these subjects, and scattering them broadcast by thousands over the land. So earnest was his zeal in furthering these objects, that he numbered among his correspondents many of the most distinguished and philanthropic men who have filled the public eye for the last thirty years. The *Hamilton Times* says of him:—Mr. Linton entered most zealously into every work of charity and philanthropy which demanded the assistance of his hands or of his purse; and many a time has he made

“The widow’s heart rejoice,
The stranger to discern the Almighty’s shield
Held o’er his friendless head,
The orphan to feel mid his tears
He had a father still.”

On more than one occasion has he sent sums of money to this office to relieve particular cases of distress to which we had called public attention. An eminently good and useful man, his memory will long be enshrined in the hearts of all those who knew him best, and the poor and suffering child of sorrow will often repair to his tomb

“To sit a weeping pilgrim there.”

—*Stratford Beacon.*

3. LEWIS ARNOLD, ESQ.

This gentleman died in the township of Chatham on the 17th ult., aged 99 years. He was born in 1770 in Maryland, and was the eldest son of the late Frederick Arnold, who emigrated to this country, with his family, as a settler, about the close of the Revolutionary War, and located on a farm in the County of Essex, about three miles below Sandwich, on the Detroit River, and at a place called Pettit Cote. Lewis being then about twelve years of age, he remained with his father until the spring of the year 1793, when he came to the township of Chatham. When first he located on his farm the only mode of conveyance was the Indian canoe or on horse back, there being no road except an Indian trail along the banks of the river. Few indeed have lived to see what he has seen. He must have suffered many privations and endured many hardships, such as few can form an adequate idea of.

4. MR. JOHN MANSFIELD.

Deceased was a native of Quebec. He served his apprenticeship in the Quebec *Courier* (Cary’s) office, and came to Toronto in 1836, where he subsequently worked in Fothergill’s, McKenzie’s, Scobie’s and Rowsell’s offices. He was foreman of the Hon. Mr. Macdougall’s (*North American*) office during the whole time of its existence; and afterwards had charge of the Markham *Economist* for the ten years it was owned by the Hon. D. Reesor. In 1864, at the request of his friend, Dr. Riddell, he returned to Toronto, and had the management of Mr. Rowsell’s office till December, 1866, when, at the invitation of his friend, Mr. E. Wiman, he removed to New York to conduct the printing office about being established by the Mercantile Agency of which Mr. Wiman is a partner.

5. IMPERIAL TRIBUTE TO LORD ELGIN.

The Imperial Government has paid a handsome tribute of respect to the memory of the late Earl of Elgin. Late English papers say: A monument, destined for the cathedral of Calcutta, has been executed at the expense of the Government, in memory of the services of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. The design is by Prof. G. S. Scott, R.A., and the monument has been executed by Mr. J. Birnie Philip, of Hans Place, London, in a manner quite worthy of that gentleman’s distinguished reputation. It is a mural monument, Italian Gothic in style, raised upon a table, or rather semi-table. The inscription runs thus:—“In memory of the Right Hon. James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T.G., M.S.I., G.C.B., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, who died in the execution of his office at Dhurmsala, in Northern India, and there lies buried. This is erected by the Government of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, in recognition of the many eminent services rendered by him to his country in Jamaica, Canada, China, and India. Born July 20th, 1811; died November 20th, 1863.” This inscription is in incised lettering gilt. The cost of the monument, we understand, will be about £800.

The present young Earl of Elgin, who was born in Quebec, has, it appears, greatly distinguished himself at Eton, having got to the top of his class as “Major” in the school—a position which would indicate his attainments as a classical scholar.

VIII. Miscellaneous Friday Readings.

1. COME BACK TO THE FARM.

Brother, come back! come back!
Dear brother, what can be the charm,
That holds you so strong—
That keeps you so long,
Away from your father’s old farm?
Poor father, he tells how he needs you—
And would it be more than is due,
His labours to share,
His burdens to bear,
Who once bore your burdens for you?

CHORUS.

‘Tis the voice of your sister—she calls you,
In tones both of love and alarm:
“By dead mother’s prayers—
By father’s gray hairs—
Dear brother come back to the farm.”

Father, tho’ years ago
The ablest and strongest of men,
Is failing at last—
You know he has passed
The milestone of three score and ten.
He’s feeble, he’s trembling, he’s lonely,
Who once was so fearless and brave;
Yet you are away,
While day after day
He totters on down to the grave.

Come from the wide, wide world,
Where dangers and perils abound!
Oh how can you roam
So far from your home,
Where safety and comfort are found?
Come, bring us the light of your presence.
Come, give us the strength of your arm;
That we may once more
See joy as of yore,
Sit smiling upon the old farm.

2. ENCOURAGE THE BOYS TO STAY ON THE FARM.

We find the following excellent advice given by a father in the *Maine Farmer*:—It is not strange that boys shut away from the world, deprived of womanly love, and kept in the kitchens and back yards should grow discontented with farm life, possess neither self-respect nor veneration for woman, and turn out at last to be slovens and tyrants in houses of their own. I would like to have the fathers listen to a few words. Boys have a right to be considered not only members of the family in all social relations, but as proprietors of the farm they help to till, and the stock they help to raise. It would greatly encourage habits of industry and foster a manly ambition in them, if fathers would treat them more as partners than as servants or mere underlings, working for their board. They should have a sheep, a calf, a lamb, a colt, or a hog, which they may call their own, and the increase, which should in reality be theirs, to rear or dispose of for their own benefit. Give the boys anything to begin with, anything of substance enough to establish proprietorship; and add to this a patch of ground with time and means for its cultivation, the produce and proceeds of which shall be the boys own. Farmers need a hint or two in another matter also. As a class they are far more niggardly and close with their boys than any other. They keep them more rigidly at work without recreation, allow them fewer holidays, few house pleasures, and less spending money to seek variety elsewhere, than the sons of parents in other employments have. Most others live in town and have recreations at command which cannot be reached in isolated country life, but even those amusements that do offer to farmers are yielded to, if at all, in a grudging and surly manner that takes half the pleasure from them by damping boyish enthusiasm with sordid calculations of time and money wasted.

3. WHY DON’T BOYS LEARN TRADES.

The present generation of young men seem to have a strong aversion to every kind of trade, business, calling, or occupation that requires manual labour, and an equal strong tendency toward some so called “genteel” employment or profession. The result is seen in a superabundance of elegant penmen, book-keepers, and clerks of every kind who can get no employment, and are wasting their lives in the vain pursuit of what is not to be had; and a terrible overstock of lawyers without practice, and doctors without patients.

The passion on the part of the boys and young men to be clerks, office-attendants, messengers, anything, so that it is not work of