

shown himself to be the possessor of the qualities most essential to success. From early life, Mr. Kirkpatrick has taken an active and intelligent interest in military affairs. His bearing is that of a soldier; his tall, athletic figure not only showing to fine advantage in Her Majesty's uniform, but exciting that respect due to high command. He began his volunteer experience as a private, and has won his way by many years of useful and enthusiastic service to the highest place attainable by one who does not devote his whole time to the service. He has been constant and faithful in his duty in every rank and sphere, whether in the field, or in the peaceful duties of military training and parade. During the excitement occasioned by the Trent affair, Mr. Kirkpatrick enrolled in the militia, and a little later, when the threatened Fenian invasion caused such an outburst of loyal enthusiasm throughout Canada, he was in camp at Cornwall, opposite which a great body of invaders had massed, hoping to cross from that point and make a descent upon the Canadian frontier. They found the Canadian volunteers too anxious to receive them, however, and deferred their attack at this point. During this affair, Mr. Kirkpatrick was adjutant of the 14th Princess of Wales' Own Rifles of Kingston. Subsequently he was promoted to the command of the 47th Frontenac Battalion, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. This position he held until 1890, when he retired, retaining his rank. For many years, Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkpatrick was president of the Dominion Rifle Association, an organization which, though not a part of the volunteer system, received the patronage of the Dominion Government for the excellent service it renders in promoting efficiency in the handling of fire-arms. The Colonel is himself a rifle shot of no mean ability. He was chosen to command the Wimbledon team of 1876. Mr. Kirkpatrick has always taken great interest in every work for the improvement of the condition of the people. He has given a good deal of attention to educational matters, and was for several years chairman, and afterwards secretary, of the board of trustees of the collegiate institute of Kingston. He is at present also chairman of the board of the Kingston General Hospital. It is as a public representative, however, that Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkpatrick is best known. The seat of the constituency of Frontenac having been left vacant by the death of his father, in 1870, a large deputation of influential men of the county waited upon Mr. Kirkpatrick, and requested him to allow himself to be nominated. He accepted, and, as nomination on the Conservative platform in Frontenac is equivalent to election, he soon found himself a member of the House, and a supporter of the

Government of the day, led by the late Sir John A. Macdonald. He has now attained his majority as a member of parliament, and in all that time has continued to represent the same constituency. This, of itself, is a record such as few public men can show. With his usual thoroughness, Mr. Kirkpatrick devoted himself at first to a careful study of parliamentary history and procedure. On these subjects he became one of the best authorities in the House, and when his friends were driven into opposition, his knowledge proved exceedingly useful in the defence of the minority's right. His attention was attracted to the injustices suffered by sailors on the lakes through legal disabilities, which often stood in their way in enforcing the payment of their wages. Many a poor fellow was defrauded of the scanty pittance which he had earned by a season's hard work and many perils on the lakes. To prevent these frauds, Mr. Kirkpatrick proposed to make sailors' wages a lien upon the vessels in which they served. Objections were made to the measure, as objections are made to all reforms, and at first the majority was hostile. The inherent justice of Mr. Kirkpatrick's proposal, however, at length compelled favourable action on the part of the Government, and the principle for which he had persistently fought was embodied in Mr. Blake's bill to establish the Maritime Court of Ontario, which became law in 1877. Under legislation which is now pending, and which will probably be passed before this appears in print, this tribunal is made part of the Admiralty Court of the Dominion. By his thorough knowledge of the rules of debate, by his dignified and courtly bearing, and by his fairness and magnanimity even in the keenest political warfare, Mr. Kirkpatrick had marked himself out as a coming Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons. Under the unwritten law which assigns this office to English-speaking and French-speaking representatives alternately, he was debarred from it in the first parliament, during which the restored government of Sir John A. Macdonald held power, Hon. T. W. Anglin having presided during the Liberal régime, which had just been brought to a close. He was made chairman of the important committee on public accounts. At the first opportunity, on the assembling of the fifth parliament on the 8th of February, 1883, Mr. Kirkpatrick was chosen as Speaker. He presided over the deliberations of the House with impartiality and dignity, that won for him not only the good will and respect, but the admiration of members on both sides of the House. It was the Hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick's duty to preside during the "Franchise Session," as it was called, that of 1885. Owing to the extreme length of this session, and the fierceness of the