

UPS AND DOWNS

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

VOL. II.—No. 5.

TORONTO, DECEMBER 1ST, 1896.

PRICE PER YEAR 25 CENTS.
SINGLE COPIES, 3 CENTS.

ECHOES OF THE MONTH.

DURING the past month we have heard in many quarters the welcome sound of "better times," and we have observed not a few indications that the gloomy cloud that has rested for so long over the commercial and industrial world of Canada is gradually lifting. The price of wheat has taken an upward bound, and better prices are being obtained for almost all descriptions of farm produce than prevailed a few months ago; confidence is being restored and money beginning to "move;" and we have observed that a more cheerful view is being taken of the situation generally than seemed possible at the beginning of the year. Our boys help very largely to form the base of the great industrial structure of the country, and they will begin early to benefit by a revival of business, in the shape of better wages, a larger demand for their services and increased openings for enterprise. Of such openings we have not a few boys ready to avail themselves. It must not be supposed that we are by any means all of us "hewers of wood and drawers of water." It is true that very few of our number have as yet climbed very high on the ladder of fortune—we were none of us born with silver spoons in our mouths, and we had to creep before we could climb; but a good many of Dr. Barnardo's boys have already got a firm foothold on the ladder and are beginning to show their heads above the crowd, and better times will make the steps upward all the easier and less far apart.

Despite the dulness and inactivity of every branch of trade that has, more or less, crippled and hampered and depressed almost every form of business, we have seen a great many most praiseworthy and energetic efforts on the part of those under our care to "strike out for themselves," and wonderfully successful many of these little ventures have been. To a large extent this success is accounted for by the fact that the capital to start with was the saving from hard-earned wages, and the boy who has

laid by a couple of hundred dollars from his wages as a farmhand has generally learned the value of a dollar, and has laid the foundation, in habits of thrift and industry, for success in business.

The fortunes of such boys will grow with the growth and development of the country, and we are greatly mistaken if the next few years fail to give a steady and material impulse to that development.

Probably very few people realize at all the immense natural wealth of Canada and the vast resources that hold out rich rewards to the expenditure of capital and industry. We have in the North-West Territories limitless areas of

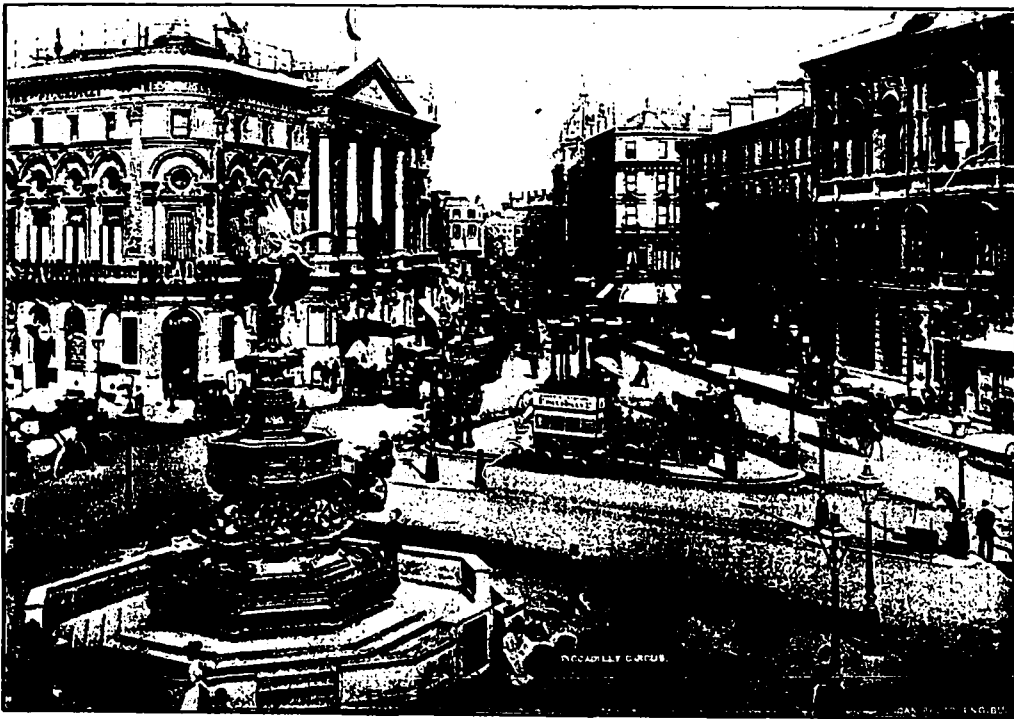
internal waterways gives the readiest and cheapest means for the transportation of produce. The one crying need of the country is for population to settle the vacant land, to supply labour for the working of mining industries; and, in the older Provinces, to make possible the adoption of better methods of farming, under which land may be made to produce far more than at present. How to attract the surplus population of the older countries and to induce them to settle and make homes for themselves in Canada, has been the pressing question for Canadian statesmen, and all who are interested in the welfare of the country, and it is the problem that,

fat more than any miserable question of denominational education or even tariff adjustment, lies at the root of the country's existence, and is the keystone to its well-being. This problem Dr. Barnardo is in no small measure assisting to solve by his emigration work, and no one can look around upon the many hundreds of young people who have, under his auspices, been sent forth throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion to assist in its producing power and to add directly to its wealth, without giving him the credit of being an imperial benefactor not less than a great English philanthropist.

One of the most prominent lawyers of Toronto remarked to me the other day that he considered Dr. Barnardo was

doing more than any man living for the good of Canada by adding every year to the population of the Dominion a large body of healthy, trained, promising young people, forming the best material for future citizenship and adapting themselves at once to the ways of the country. We quite agree with this estimate of Dr. Barnardo's work, and we believe that time will prove that no more valuable and, in the end, no more successful class of emigrants have ever landed on the shores of Canada than Dr. Barnardo's trained lads and lassies.

Adult emigration can never be viewed in the same hopeful light. The sapling may be transplanted, but not the oak; and among grown-up



PICCADILLY CIRCUS, LONDON.

land of the richest fertility, capable of being made the granary of the world, and of supporting, three times over, the population of the British Isles. The gold mines of British Columbia and North-western Ontario are said to rival the richest deposits of Australia and California; the development of the silver industry of the Kootenay district of the Rocky Mountains will, before long, make it one of the most important areas of silver production in the world; and the richest coal fields of the continent are north of the boundary line between the Dominion and the United States. The lumber trade, the fur trade, the seal fisheries, and the oil production are all capable of immensely extended develop-