

merits have not come before us in the way that has enabled us to include them among our prize-winners. We would not have such lads discouraged by feeling that they are unappreciated. There are many good deeds and good lives that pass unhonored and unsung, and we are perhaps no exception to the rule of the world that we are told "knows nothing of its greatest men," but we would have all our boys who are doing well, whether they have received Dr. Barnardo's medal or not, remember, for their encouragement: first, that they are living in a country that has rich rewards to offer to industry and perseverance; and secondly, that there is a loftier ambition to strive after in life even than a good conduct medal, and there is a reward even richer than any earthly gift, which "in due season they shall reap if they faint not."

As for our prize-winners themselves, we make no concealment of the fact that we are heartily and sincerely proud of them, proud of them individually and proud of them in a body, as examples of what is being accomplished by Dr. Barnardo's efforts. We have been sometimes told, and that in the most unflattering terms, that we are not as good as other people, that by some mysterious law of nature Dr. Barnardo's boys in Canada have been cast in some inferior mould, and that as such we should be assailed in the newspapers, spoken of with scorn and aversion, and legislated against by acts of Parliament. Let the records of the seventy who comprise our present prize list speak for themselves, and offer a challenge to friend or foe to point out any boys in the country who have succeeded by their own honest efforts in reaching a better position or have made better use of their opportunities. Tried by any standard of character or conduct; subjected to any test of physical, moral or mental fitness, we claim for these lads and for hundreds of others among our numbers, that there are but few who are better deserving, few who have shown better results for the advantages they have had, and few who are better started in life. Truly we can thank God for these young lives; for all the way in which He has brought them in the past; and for the bright promise before them: and our prayer for them is that the Angel that redeemeth from all evil may bless the lads and cause His face to shine with favour upon them wherever His providence may lead them.

We desire to extend once again a cordial invitation to our lads to pay us a visit at the "Home" during the second week of the Toronto Exhibition, on any day between and including the 6th and 10th of September. We need not enlarge upon the attractions of the Exhibition itself, because everyone has heard of them and knows that as an exhibition of agricultural products and of the arts and manufactures, as well as a gigantic pleasure-fair, combining every species of amusement and entertainment, there is not to be found its equal in the American Continent. Toronto is, during that week, the great gathering-place for country folk from all parts of the Province, and it is the one opportunity that offers during the year for a grand rally of our old boys to meet us and to meet each other, and this year we look forward to a bigger gathering than ever. We keep "open house" here for the week; lots of grub on the table, and a hearty welcome to all comers; and we wish every boy to consider himself personally invited and not to fail to be with us if he can by any possibility make arrangements for getting away. In case of the younger boys who are under agreement, we wish it to be understood that we fully authorize their drawing from their employers whatever may be required to meet their expenses, and that we are not being deceived.

westward flitting in the shape of a bonny little party of 27 boys who left Toronto on the 6th of July for the Winnipeg Home, under the able escort of Mr. Griffith. As we write we have heard that all have left for situations and applications are being looked for fresh arrivals. A small detachment, consisting of about 40 boys, accompanying a party of 95 girls, will be on its way from England by the time this issue is in the hands of our readers, and Dr. Barnardo writes that he intends to despatch a larger party a few weeks later, so that our friends may see that we are keeping "the pot boiling," and that despite financial embarrassment and the insufficiency of income that weighs on him as a pall, the Doctor is as much as ever to the fore in holding wide open the "doors of hope" to an ever increasing multitude.

We have elsewhere referred to the harvest excursions in connection with which tickets at very low rates can be purchased to points in Manitoba and the North-West, and which offer a highly favourable opportunity to any of our boys who are migrating to the West to overcome the difficulty of the usually heavy railway fare. We shall be glad to hear of many of our old boys taking this opportunity and wending their way to make, if not fortunes, at any rate successful, independent careers for themselves on the rich prairies of the great West. If we possessed the gift of eloquence we could find a fitting theme for all we had to expend in the greatness and the prospects of Canada's mighty heritage of fertile prairie, boundless alike in its limit and in its richness of production. Not having such a gift we will content ourselves with expressing again our opinion that the Canadian North-West is the country to-day for young men of the right sort to embark their fortunes, and quote to them anew the famous words of Horace Greeley, "go west young man." We may add for the benefit of those who may be going up by any of the special excursions, that they will almost always have to wait for some hours in Toronto, and we hope they will remember that we live here and that nothing will give us greater pleasure than to have a call from them to let us wish them "God speed" on their way.

Alfred B. Owen

MANITOBA FARM NOTES.

THE general routine of the Farm Home has been but little disturbed the past month by unusual occurrences of any kind; and the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee taking place, as it did, toward the end of the month of June, it was not considered advisable to open up Dominion Day, as has been the custom for some years, for the annual picnic, although should the lads go on with their work as they are now doing, we hope to be able to give the staff some kind of a treat when the harvest is safely home. The young men from the Labrador party have settled down nicely, and give promise of great credit to Dr. Barnardo, who has given them the chance of their lifetime, by transplanting from the cold, harsh soil of old country existence, to the fresh, healthy surroundings of a vigorous prairie life. Canada has this year of Jubilee attracted great attention in the motherland, owing to the loyal manner in which her people took up the duty of celebrating the accession year of their Queen and Governor, during whose reign such wonderful things have taken place; and it is to be hoped that the great possibilities existing in this wonderful British domain may have been brought plainly before the eyes of the shrewd statesmen of the Imperial Parliament, and ways and

means provided for a just and equitable exchange of the products offered by each member of the Empire.

While on the topic of the Jubilee, it will be pardonable for the Barnardo press, represented by UPS AND DOWNS, to boast a little in relation to the impression said to have been made by our North-West Mounted Police, a detachment of which force took a very prominent place in the great procession—for have not several of our young men been members of this creditable organizations. To many hundreds of our younger readers, even in Manitoba and the North-West, the initials, N.W.M.P., carry no intelligible meaning, so that it may be necessary to preface a short account of the doings of this fine body of men, by a statement in relation to the reasons which led to its formation.

The Canadian Government, in opening up the great North-West, had constantly before them the wonderful results arising from the administration of the Hudson's Bay Company, a corporation whose handful of officers and men had been able for so many years (over two hundred) to control and govern the fierce tribes of Indians roaming in thousands over the western plains, and through the rich valleys of the many streams rushing down from the foothills of rockies, and in the making of treaties with these children of the forest, wisely consulted with the chief officers of the great fur company, following their advice in matters of detail, and often arranging for the payment of annuities with this company, whose reputation for just and upright dealing stood them instead of rifles and brass cannon. In contrast with the above, the administrative officers at Ottawa witnessed with horror the atrocities constantly taking place on the American territory; they were informed that although the General Government at Washington voted most liberal amounts for the payment of annuities and maintenance of indigent Indians, a large percentage of these sums failed to reach the Indians, and general distrust in the honesty of the white man ensued. They saw miners, fur traders, whiskey peddlers, in the advance of civilization, literally robbing the Indian of his property, sacrificing, through his greed for whiskey, his buffalo robes, furs, horses, and even women. Such bad government and neglect could only end in disaster, and when at last a troop of Cavalry was sent into the Indian country to make warfare with a brave people, who had been simply goaded into rebellion, the American people had to look on with shame at the outcome of their criminal neglect, and mourn the loss of hundreds of their brave soldiers swept from their saddles in the thickets of the Big Horn mountains, and mutilated beyond the recognition of friends.

While a horrible warfare had been raging through the American Indian territory for years, little or no trouble occurred on the British side of the line until 1873, and then, strange to say, the aggressors were these self-same American desperadoes, who were charged with lying in ambush for a band of Assiniboine Indians (British) in the Cypress Hills, and literally murdering some thirty-two men, women and children. These desperadoes were found out through the treachery of one or two of their fiendish band, apprehended at the instance of the Canadian authorities, but could not be extradited owing to entire want of sympathy on the American territory with a just and fearless administration of civilized law.

The Western American description of a good Indian at the time we write of, was "a dead Indian." All honour to Great Britain, her subjects of white colour could not stand by and see ruffians of the lowest type operating in Canadian territory to the destruction of our Indian wards; consequently the late Sir John Macdonald conceived of a force of men to be organized on lines similar to the Irish Constabulary