

Ups and Downs

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

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We shall be obliged if subscribers will notify us at once in the event of delay or irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

TORONTO, JUNE 1ST, 1897.

A JUBILEE OF JUBILEES.

SIXTY years! How few of us realize what that term means in the span of a man's life. The days of our years, the Psalmist tells us, are three score years and ten, and we know that the average length of life the world over is many years less than that. Probably not three per cent. of the readers of Ups and Downs have reached that patriarchal age, and we doubt if more than 20 per cent. have parents that age. What does all this mean in connection with the great celebration which will make the month of June, 1897, memorable so long as the British Empire stands? It means that we are to-day honouring the life work of a woman who since long before the time most of our parents were born has presided over the destinies of the grandest, noblest empire the world has ever seen, and has presided over that empire, not as a figure head, a pretty, ornamental finish to the structure, not as an automaton, with pen in hand to affix her name to so many state documents as her ministers may request, but as a very real, live influence, guarding, guiding, governing her peoples, closely studying the great questions of the day, bringing to bear upon them an intellect originally remarkably keen and penetrating, but immensely strengthened by three score years of diplomatic experiences, drawing her own conclusions and taking her stand and decision according to those conclusions, even when such a position has brought her into conflict with the purposes and policy of her government.

And what marvellous changes have been wrought in the material conditions of the peoples, what progress, what advancement along every line. Volumes have been already written upon the subject, very much more will yet be penned, but at the risk of repeating somewhat, let us very briefly glance at some of the more striking characteristics of that progress.

First, as to population. In 1837 the United Kingdom contained 26,000,000, while to-day there are 39,000,000, and the total number of those who lovingly swear allegiance to our noble sovereign lady is represented by the stupendous figure of 402,514,000, considerably more than a quarter of the entire population of the globe, and the territory within the confines of her empire covers 11,399,316 square miles, or more than a fifth of the land of the world. Other countries have grown and prospered, but no nation in this or any former age has made the same advancement, taken the same foremost position, and held, as Britain holds to-day,

undisputed leadership and supremacy over all her contemporaries. In the same period no less than seventeen Presidents have ruled over the United States, and fifteen times has that Republic been torn and tossed in the turmoil of a campaign such as that which paralyzed business last year, a disturbance far greater than the worst experienced in the most exciting periods of political elections here or at home. Of those seventeen Presidents only three are now living, while the thrones of Europe have seen very many changes. Victoria has been contemporary to twenty-eight kings, six emperors, four czars, three queens, thirteen presidents, ten princes, five sultans, and a host of petty rulers of smaller states of Europe and Asia.

We scarce dare venture to try to narrate the marvellous developments in every line of

Electricity was in its infancy; the first experimental application of telegraphy was made on the Liverpool and Manchester railway early in the year of the accession, not a mile of submarine cable had been laid, the telephone was not to be discovered for another 40 years, and electric lighting was little dreamed of. In every other direction discovery and inventive science has made the most marvellous leaps and bounds, while the general educational condition of the people has immeasurably improved.

Great social reforms belong to Queen Victoria's reign. Children are no longer permitted to work in the mines of the old land, and especially during the past decade has most beneficial improvement taken place in the condition and surroundings of the children of the poor. In fact, with all its marvellous records, which at times read more like romance or fairy fable than the sober history of accomplished fact—in all this marvellous record nothing is more striking than the labours of Christian Britain for its helpless little ones. It needs no words of ours to cause this truth to be appreciated by the readers of Ups and Downs—few will dispute the accuracy of our assertion that in no other country and in no other age could the work that Dr. Barnardo so nobly conceived and so wisely and energetically developed and prosecuted have been carried forward with such a marked measure of success.

The jubilee then has a personal interest to every Barnardo girl or boy, for they all have a personal knowledge of, and concern for, one of the most worthy achievements of that reign. That practical expression may be given to their appreciation our Boys' Diamond Jubilee Gift scheme has been inaugurated and has received good support. We have not yet received all we hope or expect to, and to give every possible opportunity we have decided to extend the time for receiving donations another ten days. Saturday June 19th, however, will positively be as late as contributions can be received at the office.

Up to the time of going to press we have received the following sums for the

DIAMOND JUBILEE FUND.

Previously acknowledged.....	\$14.25
Theobald, C. J.....	1.00
Robinson, William.....	2.50
Downs, Wm. Henry.....	10.00
Springford, George.....	5.00
Stargratt, Samuel G.....	.50
Barrett, E. A.....	5.00
Roach, J. E.....	1.00
Feeney, Edward.....	1.00
Thomas, Edward G.....	5.00
Lancaster.....	1.75
Hodgins, F. E.....	10.00
Taylor, A.....	1.75
Thomas, William.....	1.75
Sturgeon, Joseph.....	1.00
Colborne, Frank.....	3.00
Jolley, Alfred.....	2.00
Dalton, Mrs.....	1.00
Gater, Joseph.....	1.00
Webb, Alice.....	5.00
Luff, William.....	1.00
Watts, Henry.....	1.00
McLachlan, Charles A.....	2.50
Leigh, Harry.....	4.00
Total.....	\$82.00



THE YOUNG QUEEN TAKING THE OATH SIXTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

science, art, and literature; the bare enumeration of the triumphs in these directions would fill this page. Steam had scarcely come into practical use in 1837, and in the whole world there were only 1,600 miles of railway, now there are 420,000 miles, then twenty miles an hour was good time for a train to make, now the regular daily express between Aberdeen and Carlisle covers part of the distance, at a speed of over eighty-one miles schedule time, and fifty miles an hour is so usual that we think nothing of it. Transatlantic steamers were very primitive affairs, and if the trip from London or Liverpool to Halifax or Quebec was made in fourteen or sixteen days it was a very good trip, now five days is sufficient. Emigrants crossed the Atlantic in sailing vessels and had to provide their own food, as the ship only supplied water. The trip usually took thirty days. Sometimes storm and contrary winds would extend the voyage to two or three months. Sickness, suffering and starvation often resulted from lack of adequate food among the passengers.