

toba a system of schools which the people of that province have declared they do not want and will not have. To us it appears that the future well-being of Canada is inseparably bound up in the union of all races and sects in the one common object of advancing the best interests of the country as a whole. Such union is impossible while racial and sectarian differences are fought out in the political arena, and sectarian privileges are the price paid for political support.

The opinion of the people of Canada on the vexed question which is agitating the country at the present time will soon be known, as the general elections cannot, at the longest, be more than six or seven weeks off.

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At the time the tension of feeling between Germany and England had almost reached the breaking point, the minds of British people, throughout the world, turned in heartfelt sympathy towards the venerable Queen whose closing years threatened to be darkened by war with a country whose reigning house was so closely allied with that of England—a war which, if it came, would indeed have been provoked by the wilful recklessness of the Queen's grandson. The feeling of sympathy became intensified when the news was flashed from Africa that Death had carried off Prince Henry of Battenberg, husband of the Queen's youngest daughter, thus adding the grief of a personal bereavement to the strain and anxiety which the existing complications had imposed upon the aged monarch. The body of the Prince, who died of fever contracted while serving his adopted country as an officer of the expedition sent to subdue Prempeh, the King of Ashanti, was interred on the fifth of the month in Whippingham Church, Isle of Wight. The remains had been conveyed to England on board H.M.S. Blenheim, the same vessel on which the body of Sir John Thompson was brought home to Canada last year.



The late Prince Henry of Battenberg.

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On the 21st of the month a bill was introduced in the Imperial House of Commons, which is of considerable interest to Canadian farmers, especially those who, wholly or in part, devote their energies to raising Canadian Farm-cattle for the export trade. The bill, *Interested.* excludes the importation of live cattle into England, thus making permanent the order which has been in force for some time, and by which Canadian raised cattle were placed under the same restrictions as those exported from the United States. While the bill at first sight may seem a hardship on the Canadian cattle-raiser, it removes all uncertainty from the mind of the farmer as to the future. Hitherto he has been waiting in the hope that the order would be rescinded, and that, as was the case up to 1892, he would be able to send his live stock to the English markets. He now knows this is impossible and can at once direct his energies towards supplying the demand for dressed meat which, in a chilled condition, will henceforth be shipped to England in large quantities. Specially constructed, fast-sailing steamers, fitted up with immense ice-houses and other conveniences, make it possible for Canadian beef to be offered for sale in England almost as fresh as on the day it left the slaughter house.

John R. Head, who particularly asks that we give his full address "care of Mr. Thomas H. Stephens, Ballymore P.O., lot 12, con. 7, London township," writes that he has a musical instrument for sale. John says what he will take for it and proclaims its merits, but neglects to state what instrument it is! Until he supplies this important information we think it will hardly be worth while inserting an advertisement in the Exchange and Mart.

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Among the contributions we have received during the month are: verses from Harry E. Cooper, Walter Lubbock and Edward W. Atherton. Unfortunately lack of space and other considerations prevent the publication of these contributions, for which we none the less heartily thank the respective writers.

## OUR LETTER BOX.

**W**E very much regret having been compelled to disappoint a number of our friends who sent in their subscription for UPS AND DOWNS since our last issue, and who asked that copies of the January and February numbers be sent them. The entire issue of February was exhausted by the middle of the month—unmistakable evidence of the rapid growth of our subscription list! It will therefore be impossible to supply another copy of the February number, but as we realize that the excellent portrait of Dr. Barnardo, which appeared in that issue, very largely accounted for the unprecedented experience of being unable to supply new subscribers, we have arranged to have a large number of impressions of the cut of Dr. Barnardo made on paper of good quality, and we will thus be able to supply, to new subscribers who desire it, without additional cost, the most interesting feature of the number which is out of print.

It will be necessary, however, to state, when sending in subscription, that the subscription is intended to include the February number, otherwise it will date from the issue following receipt and the portrait will not be sent to the subscriber.

Disappointment has also been occasioned in one or two cases where old subscribers have written telling us they had not received the February number. That there is any necessity for complaints of this kind is very exasperating, as we leave no stone unturned to ensure prompt and certain delivery to every subscriber. We wrote the postmasters of several towns whence complaints had reached us, asking why papers addressed to certain personages had not been delivered. The results of our enquiries in this direction lead us to impress upon a boy who does not receive his paper within a few days of the first of the month, unless he be a long distance from Toronto, the necessity of not being satisfied with making the customary formal enquiry at the post office, but to ask for it under his own name as well as that of his employer, and even if the latter has a box, and the paper does not arrive, to make enquiry at the "general delivery" wicket. It would be well also in such cases to mention to the postmaster that a copy of UPS AND DOWNS is despatched regularly every month to the subscriber. By following this course we believe we should not hear of a solitary instance of a boy not receiving his paper. This applies equally to our girls, a few of whom have also been subjected to disappointment of the same kind.

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Thomas G. Pay, April, 1893, who has been for some time past in the Home under treatment for eye trouble, has left us for a situation with Mr. John Cochrane, of Duncrief, whence, Tom writes us, that he is happy and comfortable and finds himself with kind and good people.

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Little George Britnell (June, '94 party) writes from his place at Ripley:

"I have a good bed to sleep on, I have plenty of clothes to wear and plenty to eat, and I am very happy here."

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A letter from Charles Nent tells us that he is "more than pleased with the country," and that, although at first he felt very lonesome, he has now become quite reconciled to his surroundings. He adds that he has an "excellent place," and offers a hearty welcome to Mr. Griffith when he comes around to see him next year.

We desire to acknowledge gratefully the welcome help lately rendered us by Alfred Jeffrey. Owing to the rough condition of the roads in some districts of the country, our visiting work has been attended with unusual difficulties this winter and has been getting grievously into arrears, and, as a means of helping us a little, we proposed to Alfred that he should undertake for us the visiting of a few lads placed out in the township of Keppel, a district that lies considerably beyond the "beat" of our other work. Alfred readily agreed to our suggestion and has done the work admirably well, his report showing care and thought and judgment. Alfred, who is a blacksmith by trade, has himself been ten years in the country and has proved himself to be of sterling worth, and we felt that if his visits did nothing else for the boys, the latter would have a good object lesson for their encouragement in seeing one who has thus made such excellent use of his time and opportunities.



ALFRED JEFFREY.

Harry Cox, of the June, '94 party, writes to tell us that he is still alive and well, in token of which he forwards eleven dollars, of which ten are to be deposited to his credit in the bank and one dollar to be received as his annual donation to the Home. He tells us that he has lately paid a visit to Arthur Tomkins of the same party, and that Arthur is "quite a model boy." Henry has just hired again for a year, and his address is now care of Mr. James Gordon, Nestleton.

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"I am working another year for Mr. Jonas Gosnell for \$170. I have about \$350 saved up. I belong to the Methodist Church here, and gave an essay at the League the other night. I will be 21 in May, and weigh about 180 pounds. I send two dollars for the paper and to help on the Home."

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So writes William L. Hills, of Highgate, at the end of his seventh year in Canada; and this is the stamp of man whom people in this country, who profess and call themselves Christians, would refuse to allow even to land in the country, and would prefer to crush down into want and pauperism in England.

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Thomas C. Tribbeck left us for Manitoba on the 12th of February. He had intended to go with our party in the spring, but we happened to hear of a place that we thought would suit him, near Gladstone, Manitoba, and Tom thought best to start at once and face the cold of the Manitoba winter for the sake of definitely securing a place in preference to going up "on spec." later on.

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Philip Caldwell, one of Mr. Phipps' boys, who began life in Canada at the end of 1894, sends us a very interesting and flourishing account of his place near Whitechurch, in the county of Huron. Philip evidently is in good quarters for work in the winter, his master's cattle being tied up in a large, underground stable with convenient feed room and water troughs filled from a large tank. His description of it all is capitally written, and we were very pleased to have his letter and his good wishes for the future success of UPS AND DOWNS.