

articles, have been much smaller than was the case a few months ago. "How to save money" is the problem that is, we hope, absorbing the attention of boys who were formerly exercised as to how to get rid of it in the shape of a bicycle. Perhaps the prevalence of hard times has brought home to a good many of our youngsters the fact that it is no longer a case of "lightly come lightly go," but that it is by thrift and economy alone and by steady and regular habits of saving that they can expect to get on. Happily this is a lesson that a large number of our lads have already taken to heart and are putting to practical use, but we have still our spend-thrifts, and not the least of the disappointments and aggravations that form the uncheerful side of our work is the spectacle of hard-earned money frittered away in reckless, thoughtless extravagance. Before me is a bank book that has just been marked "account closed." It would serve him right if I mentioned the owner's name. The account opened on the 2nd of April last with a deposit of \$85.00. On the 7th, \$5.00 was withdrawn, and on the 12th another \$5.00. On the 1st of May, our friend's ideas having by that time somewhat enlarged, he drew \$10.00, and then found he had a pressing call for the same amount on the 16th. Ten days later he must have another \$10.00, and on the 18th of June came once again the usual request for a similar sum. The \$85.00 had then dwindled to \$35.00, and now here is a letter describing a wonderful opportunity that has offered for purchasing a wheel that will just take the \$35.00. We are sending a cheque, with the reflection that there are more asses than those with four legs. We are glad, however, to think that this is not a typical case, but we would like to read our boys a lesson on the importance of saving and to warn them against the folly of letting money burn a hole in their pockets. They can never get rich all in a jump, and the secret of their success is in "taking care of the pence," and the "pounds will take care of themselves."

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When I wrote last I was on the eve of my departure for England to bring out our second party for the season, booked to leave London on the 10th June. Our readers will be pleased to hear that we came safely across the "briny," and our Canadian family is the larger by 188; 25 girls and 163 boys. We had a fine passage and were as comfortably accommodated as usual on our old friend, the "Labrador." Our youngsters thoroughly enjoyed themselves on board. We were spared, through God's goodness, any serious illness or accident, and everything passed off most successfully. Of the party the girls, of course, proceeded direct to the Home at Peterborough; 25 lads from the Youths' Labor House were destined for the Farm Home in Manitoba; and of the remaining 137, 61 proceeded to Winnipeg to be placed out in situations in Manitoba and the North-West, and the rest to the Toronto Home, from which already a goodly number have been drafted to situations. The Toronto contingent were here in time to witness the Jubilee celebration, and Jubilee Day in Toronto will be a day to be long remembered by the new arrivals.

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And now I have a sad announcement to make to the readers and subscribers of UPS AND DOWNS. Dr. Barnardo has felt himself imperatively compelled by the scarcity of the necessary funds for carrying on the work, to give me instructions to reduce very largely the expenditure upon our paper. I know sufficiently of the severity of the struggle that he has had to face during recent years and especially during the past few months, to recognize the absolute necessity of this retrenchment, but none the less it comes as a rather heavy blow to us. I

may as well take our readers at once entirely into our confidence, and furthermore let me say that we invite and will most cordially welcome any suggestions from our old friends that they think will help us in the present difficulty. At present the publication of UPS AND DOWNS has been costing the Homes about fifteen hundred dollars a year, that is to say, each month's issue has cost on an average a hundred and twenty-five dollars over and above all the money that has been received as subscriptions, or in payment for advertisements. Fifteen hundred dollars is equal roughly to three hundred pounds, and Dr. Barnardo has decided that a hundred pounds a year is all he can at present afford to appropriate for the circulation of the paper. In other words we have to cut ourselves down by two-thirds, and the only way I can see of accomplishing this is to reduce slightly the cost of the production of the paper and to publish it quarterly instead of monthly. The alternative to this is to increase the price of the paper. If our subscription price were fifty cents instead of twenty-five cents a year, and we could charge the higher amount without any considerable falling off in the number of our subscribers we should almost be able to make up the present deficit, and we could continue to issue monthly as at present; but what do our friends say to this? If, as I expect will be the case, we have to reduce ourselves to a "quarterly," we hope that our little paper will not less effectually serve as a link to bind us together, and that there will be no falling off in the interest that hitherto has been so largely shown in it both by boys and girls. We see no reason why it should have such an effect. It will only require a little additional exercise of patience, and the paper may seem a little fresher for coming less often as there will not be the same risk of its drifting into sameness and of our becoming monotonous. However, we are open to conviction on the subject; and as long as we confine ourselves to the limits laid down for our expenditure, we are ready to adopt any expedient that will most gratify our subscribers and promote what we consider is now an established family enterprise.

*Alfred B. Owen*

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#### WEIGHTY TESTIMONY.



AMONG the many men prominent in public life in England who have at one time and another borne testimony to the excellence, and to the national character, of Dr. Barnardo's work, none has had a greater insight of the various social problems which call into being such institutions, and which direct the cause of a government's action in its domestic legislation, than the Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., a prominent member of every Liberal Government that has held office during the last thirty years, and who, when some years ago was Lord President of the Council, established an enduring reputation as a leading authority on elementary education and on all questions affecting local government and poor law administration. Mr. Mundella was present at the annual meeting of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, held in Queen's Hall, London, in June, on which occasion the distinguished statesman paid the following tribute to our Director and Founder, his work, and the methods by which he has carried it on:

"My presence here is due to the fact that I presided for two years over a departmental inquiry which was established by the Local Government Board for investigating the condition of the Poor Law schools of the metropolis. In the course of that inquiry my committee felt it was their duty to investigate Dr. Barnardo's methods and to inquire into his success. I can only say to you, without in the least flattering Dr. Barnardo, that at the conclusion of our inquiry I came to the opinion,

which was shared, I think, by all my colleagues, that we could wish in the Local Government Board there was a department for the Poor Law children of this country, or what are called the children of the State, and that we had a Dr. Barnardo to place at the head of them. Nothing astonished me more than the magnitude of Dr. Barnardo's undertaking and the faith—I may say the daily Christian faith—on which that undertaking seems to be resting. He has raised this institution till it may be regarded almost as a national institution. We found, as our committee went on, that Dr. Barnardo was often boarding out in his boarding-out department more children than the whole of the local authorities of this kingdom and frequently he was emigrating more to the colonies than all our Poor Law boards taken together. It is a marvellous work that has been done in these Homes during the last thirty years, and its growth is entirely due to wonderful energy, determination, and character.

"I think I may say, without the least reserve, that Dr. Barnardo is not only a born administrator, but he is a born master of method. When our committee came to report, we made what has been deemed by the local authorities a very strong report. I may say to you that most of the reforms that that committee have recommended Dr. Barnardo has anticipated and put in practice in the administrations of his institutions. We owe him much for what he has done. I think we owe him more for the example he has set us of how to do it. With respect to his boarding-out children, sometimes as many as 2,000 children are boarded out in the course of a year. He had the advantage, and it was an advantage due to his own good sense, to select trained ladies who had become medical practitioners of eminence to be the inspectors of his boarded-out children, and as the result, not only do they report that those children are comfortably tended in their homes, often most affectionately tended, but also that the sanitary condition of all the children under Dr. Barnardo's care is something that is marvellous in contrast with those under our local and our state system. Now it is only fair to make this acknowledgment, and I do it all the more heartily because I confess that when I started on the inquiry I had grave doubts about Dr. Barnardo's methods. I am here to say publicly that I would to God the same methods were introduced into the system of administration of the whole of the Poor Law children of the country."

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#### AN EARLY SUMMONS.

IT is our painful duty to have to record the death of our little friend, John Bolton, which took place at the Toronto Home on June 15th. John came out with the second party of 1894, and for nearly three years was a member of the household of Mr. Samuel Emerson, of Bervie, being treated at all times with great kindness by Mr., Mrs. and Miss Emerson. A few months ago John commenced to be troubled with rheumatic pains, acute inflammatory rheumatism rapidly developing; later dropsy supervened, and for two months the little sufferer was perfectly helpless; but had his own mother and sister been his nurses he could not have received more careful, tender nursing than that bestowed upon him by Mrs. and Miss Emerson. When in the opinion of the local medical man he had recovered sufficiently to stand the journey, John was sent to Toronto in the hope that the change would benefit him. He arrived at the Home in the afternoon of June 9, bearing in his pale face and shrunken form evidence of the severity of his illness. He was withal bright and cheerful, looking eagerly forward to an early return to his kind friends at Bervie. Every effort was at once made to build up the invalid's strength and he appeared to make progress until the evening of the 12th ult., when he suffered a relapse, and in spite of skilled medical attendance he gradually sank, and on the 15th he passed away. The remains of our deceased friend were laid to rest at Humbervale Cemetery, an impressive funeral service being held at the Home, the Rev. C. H. C. Owen, Rector of Creemore, officiating. While our hearts are full of sympathy for the poor mother in England, to whom the sad news of the death of her boy was at once conveyed, we are sure that she will share our feeling of intense gratitude to Providence for having raised up for her lad such true Christian friends as Mr. and Mrs. Emerson and their daughter.