

healthy, sound and picked; why shouldn't Canada take the bad with the good, say the Englishmen. We won't argue the point or try and please everybody, or, like the old man with the donkey, we may perhaps lose the animal and have to walk home.

One day on board ship is very much like another except for the first day or two, when for all except old travellers the hours seem days. We can find nothing pleasant to say about sea sickness, and we know nothing about it from personal experience, so will leave the subject at once.

We are not going to write an account of the incidents of the voyage, because we have got someone else to write it for us. We had a very interesting competition on board for a prize that was offered for the best narrative of the journey, and we will publish elsewhere in our columns the two best compositions. Our readers may amuse themselves by guessing which of the two was the lucky winner.

Shortly after four o'clock on Sunday morning, the tenth day from Liverpool, we were at Quebec and by six o'clock once more on *terra firma*. We had three or four hours to wait for a train and during the time we were honoured by a visit from the Governor-General, His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, accompanied by his gracious lady, the noble Countess. Most kindly and appropriate were the few words of welcome he addressed to our party, and most hearty was the reception we gave him. None have shown themselves more sincerely interested in our work or have proved warmer supporters of Dr. Barnardo than the distinguished nobleman who represents the Queen in the Dominion and his gifted and charming wife.

We found ourselves in Toronto on Monday morning all sound and well and everyone eager to be off to situations. The day passed in tubbing, medical examination and general preparations for the final distribution next morning. We find lots of applications on hand, many more than we have to supply. Many of those we now supply have waited since February and March to get boys, and we only wish we had double the number to fill the many vacancies. On Monday night at prayers we have our last little say. We don't boast of being much in the preaching line but we try and think of something that will "stick" and we leave the rest in His hands who can sometimes cause what seems very insignificant seed to blossom forth into fruit for everlasting life.

Tuesday morning we are off north and south, east and west—no light task getting off a party like this with the various tickets, baggage checks, cards of direction, letters to present on arrival, provision for the inner man when the journey lasts over dinner time, post cards to announce safe arrivals, etc. There are a hundred and one things to think about, but we take time by the forelock by getting a right good early start and we all go forth without a hitch.

Since then the post cards have been coming in. Nothing is more interesting than these first impressions and we are printing a few to show how Canada strikes our newcomers.

Piles of letters waiting for us on our arrival, that have been accumulating, and lots of matter to be read, marked, learned and inwardly digested. Happily most of it is pleasant news. Not a single conviction for crime during our absence and very few returns to the "Home." Mr. Davis has worked like a Trojan, keeping everything straight. There are not many Mr. Davis's in the world or it would be a better place.

And now we are beginning to think of the next party that will be on the wing at the end of

August or beginning of September. We have already a good many applications booked, but we can take more, and our readers can greatly help us if they make it known that we are expecting this party and that we are on the lookout for places for them.

As we write the British elections are in progress and everything points to a decisive victory for the Unionist party. Dr. Barnardo's work has many warm and influential friends among the leading men of both political parties and we are strictly non-partisan, so we mustn't say whether we are glad or sorry at this result, but we will content ourselves with hoping for the new Parliament, that, as the prayer book has it, all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavours upon the best and surest foundations, that, peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established amongst us throughout all generations.

The atmosphere in Canadian politics has likewise been highly charged of late and it seems likely that before long there will be an appeal to the country. Many of "our boys" are voters and we hope they will do their duty like men when the time comes. We say again we have no politics, but we are glad to express our sense of appreciation of what the present Government has done to support our own and other well regulated schemes for promoting the right kind of immigration. We have considerable dealings every year with the Department of the Interior, and under the present regime we have always been fairly, considerably, and courteously dealt with. Another party might do as well or better, but, in the meantime we speak of things as we find them.

A series of articles on Dr. Barnardo's work and other kindred enterprises has lately appeared in the Toronto Week from the pen of a very able Canadian writer. He deals with the question in a spirit of the strictest impartiality, setting forth the case for and against Juvenile Immigration. His conclusions are highly favourable to us, as we believe the conclusions of anyone must be who approaches the subject with any kind of fairness and gathers the actual facts instead of relying upon the haphazard statements of prejudiced persons. How many newspaper writers, for example, who so glibly attack and insult the character of our boys and girls have any personal knowledge of one of them, still less of half a dozen, or have ever made the smallest effort to inform themselves as to the records of our young people? Let but one boy, perhaps under the influence of strong temptation, commit a crime or breach of the law and it is enough to furnish matter for attack upon thousands of perfectly innocent, respectable, law abiding young citizens. As a matter of fact not one per cent. of our boys have been committed for any species of crime, and certainly a figure representing two per cent. would cover all our serious failures, moral and physical. Our records compare favourably with any other class in the community, but, unfortunately, we form a large and convenient object for attack, and yet we are, or have been hitherto, without the means for defence. If half the villainously false statements respecting our character and reputation as a whole had been made upon an individual, the law of criminal libel could soon have been set in motion, but it has been quite safe to attack "Dr. Barnardo's boys." We look forward to our paper enabling us to be occasionally heard from in reply, and once more we urge each and all to rally round us and give us all the support they can.

In this connection we are reproducing the principal part of a letter dealing with the whole subject of Child Immigration, which we addressed some time ago to the Deputy Minister of the Interior. We are glad to know that the letter was favourably received and has, we believe, exercised a beneficial influence on the opinions of some of the

members of the Immigration Committee. This Parliamentary Committee is a very important body and their conclusions very immediately affect us, so that it is highly satisfactory to us to have done something to remove prejudice and to answer what appear to us the utterly unreasonable objections that are raised against us.

In next month's and in each following month's issue we shall hope to have a great many items of personal news about our boys, recording what has been happening among them during the month. We rely on our correspondents for these items and we again invite all and sundry to pile in to us anything of interest or concern to our readers.

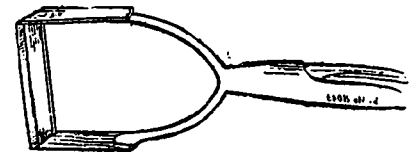
We call special attention to our Exchange and Mart column. We shall be glad to give free insertion to descriptions of articles for sale or exchange and to conduct these transactions subject to the regulations that we print elsewhere.

ALFRED B. OWEN.

On and Around the Farm.

ONE of the most valuable flocks of Southdown sheep in the United States is the property of Mr. Manson Migg, the beetroot sugar magnate. A peculiar fact in connection with the flock is that it is looked after, not by sheep dogs, but by six trained Spanish game cocks. They are armed each morning with spurs, and have so fierce a way of attacking any sheep that tries to run away or will not be driven, that the animals are now thoroughly afraid of the birds, and obey their directions perfectly. Mr. Migg's daughter brought the birds from the Canary Islands.

A patent has recently been granted in England for an improved kind of the Dutch hoe, the peculiar shape and construction of which give it advantages hitherto unknown, as while with the ordinary old-fashioned hoe only one edge or side of the blade can be used, the blade of this can be used from both sides, either push or pull.



The extra amount of work gained by using this hoe is, we are told, astonishing, and a cutting edge being in the front, the trampling of the newly-hoed ground is entirely obviated. For cleaning and hoeing small seed beds, which are sown in drills, this hoe is very useful, and well adapted for this important and troublesome work.

It will be found a most excellent tool for cleaning under low fruit bushes.

The new hoe is being manufactured by a well-known English firm and is sold from \$4.50 a dozen.

At the Royal Agricultural Show held recently in England the novelty which attracted the greatest attention was the English Dairy men and Milk-ling by Machinery. This mechanical milking machine, which milks ten cows at a time, is that of suction by means of air exhaustion, as in other machines of its kind; but a pulsating action has been introduced, and other improvements, making the use of the milker pleasant to the cow. The power is supplied by a two and a half horse-power engine. There is also a milker for four cows, driven by hand. On the score of cleanliness, the use of an effective milking machine is greatly to be desired, and in many parts of the country it is needed to meet the scarcity of hand-milkers. But many dairy farmers dread the general use of this invention, because it will remove one of the chief hindrances to the extensive keeping of cows in some parts of this country and in the colonies and other parts of the world where labor is dear.

Not a little of the sickness with which the farmer's home is sometimes visited is due to the "water from a well." In these days the average Canadian farmer is alive to the importance of maintaining the purity of his water supply, but there are still many causes at work making the wholesomeness of his well at times a very doubtful quantity. Heavy rains are a fruitful source of contamination to his well and are accountable for much of the disease that is caused by impure water.

A leading German scientist has been giving the question considerable attention, and as a result has brought before