

affection for the Motherland. For our own part, we yield to no one in our love for England and our admiration for its institutions. We believe it to be the greatest, the freest, the most enlightened, the most honestly and wisely governed of the nations of the earth. The power of England is everywhere and always the bulwark of liberty, law and righteousness. Her statesmen are men of higher character, her laws are more justly administered, her political institutions are more free from taint than those of any country in the world. But in the Colonies—in Canada at any rate—there is a buoyancy in the air, a sense of opportunity, a relief from conventionality, that has an inevitable, although perhaps an unconscious, fascination, and which accounts for the often stated and constantly exemplified dictum that no one, after two years spent in the Colonies, can ever settle contentedly at home. A much shorter period than two years is sufficient to establish the preference of most of our own young colonists, and, in fact, we question if, at the end of two weeks, there could be found two in a hundred, of the boys at least, who have any hankerings after the land of their origin. Where, indeed, we find hankerings, longings and the most abject pleadings is amongst the unfortunates, who, in an evil hour, have landed themselves on the other side without the means of returning. We are glad to say that the number of those who have thus undone themselves is but small, but sufficient to make us vehemently discountenance and warn against trips on cattle ships, single passage tickets or anything else than straight and unequivocal return tickets, held, secured and paid for, such as our excursionists are provided with, and, in most cases, speedily make use of.



PROSPERITY, expansion
On the advancement seem
Boom. to be everywhere the
present note through-
out the Dominion. In every branch
of trade and industry the upward move-
ment has been one of leaps and bounds.
It would seem that Canada is at length

entering upon its natural heritage, and the wealth of its resources is no longer to lie dormant and undeveloped. From southward of the International boundary a steady stream of population has set in in such proportions as to create misgivings in some of our more conservative minds as to the possible political results of this alien influx and give rise to forebodings of an Outlander problem in our Western Provinces. At present, however, it has had no further effect than to create a land boom that is making many rich, and to stimulate the great railway enterprises that are so sorely needed to meet the present lack of transportation facilities and, indeed, the hopeless breakdown of the present system under the suddenly increased demands placed upon it. Canada is just now on the flood-tide of prosperity, and her one cry is for men—men to lay railroads, men to build engines, men to erect buildings, miners to dig coal, axemen to cut timber, above all, farmers and farmers' men to open up and till her wealth of agricultural lands. Men of skill and men of sinew, there is room and work and need for all. As things are at present, it would be hard for the keenest prophet of ill to detect a cloud on the horizon of commercial and industrial prosperity, or to see anything that can retard the growth and development of the country's wealth. Many colossal fortunes will be made within the next few years, and many of those who are poor to-day will be in affluence. Amongst the thirteen thousand now in Canada who can describe themselves as Barnardo boys and girls, we expect there will be not a few who will, in one way and another, make hay while the sun shines, and we are proud to think of the number that we have been instrumental in placing upon even the bottom rung of the ladder that is just now leading to such goodly heights of prosperity.



ONE or two hints that
Yielding to we have dropped in re-
the Inevitable cent numbers of Ups
AND DOWNS, by way of
putting ourselves down easy, will, we