

From Charles Brown comes a letter recording, the progress of himself and his brother:—

"I am very glad you wrote to me about the paper. I think it would be a very nice thing to hear about the Home. I will take the paper as long as I can if it lasts. I am getting along very well. I am getting \$120 a year. My brother is working for Mr. L——, he gets \$60 a year."

There will be no doubt about Charles being able to take the paper as long as he is able to command the fair wages which his industry and perseverance have already secured him.

That Herbert Gannon has not allowed his interest in his old friends to wane is shown by his letter, in which he says:—

"I was glad to hear from you, and think the idea you have about the paper is a good one. I willingly send my subscription for it, and hope many will do the same, as I think it will be just the thing, and then we shall know what is going on at the Homes, and how the boys in Canada are getting along. I am hired at this place for seven months for \$80. I am thinking of saving for five years and then going to college, as I would like to try at something else."

Herbert evidently possesses a proper conception of the value of knowledge, but it is well to remember that college is not the only place at which knowledge is to be attained. Self-culture, is to a certain extent within the power of every persevering boy or man, and the five years during which our friend intends to save should not be unprofitably spent. A portion of the spare hours when work is over can well be devoted to studies which will prove of inestimable value, whether the ultimate decision of the student be to continue at farming or to seek a means of livelihood in other walks of life.

Henry Farrow sums up the question of a journal in approved business style. He writes:—

"I received your letter and was glad to hear from you. Please deduct twenty-five cents for paper UPS AND DOWNS for one year from my deposit. I think that it will be a grand thing to have a paper of our own, and I don't see why I should not subscribe. I am doing very well, and have started to lay by a little money for myself."



RICHARD WRIGHT.

From Richard N. Wright comes a letter, the reading of which is full of pleasure. Here it is:—

"Your letter of the 6th inst. to hand and contents noted. I am greatly in favor of your idea of getting a monthly paper, for I think it will be a good idea to keep the boys together. I would like to see it flourishing myself, and if there is anything that I can do towards pushing the paper I would only be too glad, for I have great faith in the people of the Homes and their workings, for I know it has made a man of me. I have been in my place now going on eight years, and that speaks well for a boy, and I am doing first rate, my bank account is splendid."

We have the greatest respect for Richard, who has done all he says and more too, having, during these eight years, raised himself to a position of trust and responsibility. We are proud of Richard's record and expect to be still more so in the future, as we regard him as one of those who are sure to rise in the world.

George Max Williams, who has now been in Canada five years, sends a letter which intimates that George's future is full of promise for "mind, body and estate." He says:—

"I write to let you know I have hired with Mr. N—— for another year. He is giving me this year \$90, and I enclose \$50 to deposit in the bank; you will find the

"bank book in with the money. I am getting to like Canada better every year. I hope that Mr. Owen will have a safe voyage to the old country and back with the boys. I thank him and Dr. Barnardo for bringing me out of poverty and planting me in a fine country where there's lots to do, and I intend to do my utmost, to strive to do what is right, and earn my bread by the sweat of my brow, and to be honest in the sight of all men and trustworthy. This will be my third year with Mr. N——, and he says I am a very good boy, and that I do my best to learn to do the work. I am in good health and the people say that I look fat and strong."

Yes, George, there's "lots to do" in Canada, and we are glad to know you are ready to do your share, and do it in a proper spirit. To have \$50 at the end of a year to deposit in the bank is a good thing and speaks eloquently of George's determination to do well, but of inestimably greater value are his resolutions to do right. There is a Banker for these too. Kept entirely in the "safe" keeping of one's self, good resolutions are, like money, very apt to diminish almost imperceptibly; but, confided to the care of the Unerring Custodian, they will rapidly rise in value, and as years roll on, the ledger of life will show an ever increasing balance to the credit of the depositor.



CHAS. WARREN.

Charles Warren, writing from Thornhill, Manitoba, adds his tribute to the many which have been bestowed upon the crops and prospects of that province. He says:—

"I write you a letter hoping it will find you enjoying good health as I am myself. I think a lot more of Manitoba now than I did at first. I mean to say that it is a nicer country than Ontario, and a better money making country as well. I like Manitoba anyway, and I am going to try and stop here and make a home here, which I think I can make as well as the next one. I like the looks of the country well and I like the way the crops are doing; the crops I must say are doing splendidly. We had about eight or nine nights of frost in the middle of seeding which cut the crops down very bad, and those that had flax in at the time of the frost have lost it; we had not ours in, and it is doing well now, and so are all the crops around here. This spring was the biggest crop ever I put in Ontario. . . . There is a quarter section for sale here, the man that owns it is gone to Ontario and has left it to Mr. Warren to sell or rent; he wants \$800. It is rented now for two years and will be for sale in a year from fall. I don't know whether I would be doing a good thing or not for I was thinking of buying it. I don't think it is too dear, there are 160 acres in it and forty-five acres broken, and there is a good house and stabling on it too. Well, if I bought it I will tell you how I was going to pay for it. Next fall I was going to pay \$200 down, and I think I may be able to pay \$300 down on it, and hire out and pay \$100 a year on it as well, and rent the place for about \$60 a year, and the rent would cover the interest of the money every year, and it would be getting smaller all the time. I would not be one bit afraid that I could not pay for it; there is eight per cent. on the money. It may be as cheap a place as I'll get."

Whatever decision Charles may eventually come to in regard to the proposed purchase we most heartily wish him every success in the new land to which he has gone. He at least does not intend to be deterred by difficulties of anything but a slight character. The matter of fact manner in which he disposes of those which surround the raising of the sum required to pay for the 160 acres is proof positive that, if not this particular farm, then some other will before very long be the unencumbered property of Charles.

THE FACTS.

THE following letter from the pen of Mr. Alfred Owen, Dr. Barnardo's representative in Canada, was recently sent to the Deputy Minister of the Interior:—

A. M. BURGESS, ESQ.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—Conceiving that the subject of Juvenile Immigration is not unlikely to occupy some little attention from yourself, and possible the Committee on Immigration, during the forthcoming Parliamentary session, I venture to submit for your consideration a few remarks upon that subject, as it appears to me from the result of my experience of the past eleven years, during which time I have been the representative in the Dominion of Dr. Barnardo and his institutions.

I write under the assumption that in the view of the Government, immigration to the Dominion from Great Britain and the older countries is to be promoted and encouraged as a matter of general policy, and that therefore in dealing with the subject of child immigration the object of the Government would be, first, to satisfy themselves that the class of persons added by means of this movement to the population of the Dominion is a desirable class; second, having so satisfied themselves, to be in a position to meet and answer the objections or prejudices of persons opposed to the movement, and thirdly, to determine what measures, if any, it is incumbent upon them to take to guard against abuses connected with child immigration, and to promote or direct its developments to such an extent as shall be beneficial and acceptable to the country.

Before going further it is necessary to say that I speak only of Dr. Barnardo's work, and have no intimate knowledge of any other, but inasmuch as Dr. Barnardo has for several years past brought out to the Dominion almost as large a number of children as all the other individuals and institutions put together, I presume that a satisfactory defence of Dr. Barnardo's work would constitute at any rate a very strong plea for the whole movement as far as it is conducted on similar lines and governed by the same principles.

As to the class of children brought out, there is a not uncommon impression among those who have taken no pains to inform themselves upon the subject, that they are sent from England untaught and untrained; that they are often morally corrupt and physically unsound, and the work of the persons engaged in child immigration, who are generally described as "professional philanthropists," is supposed to consist in huddling together a lot of these unfortunates in some receiving depot in London or Liverpool, covering them with a few decent clothes, and forthwith transporting them to the Dominion to fill the goals, penitentiaries, lunatic asylums, etc., and make themselves a burden and pest to the community. Against this let it be said that "Dr. Barnardo's Homes" and his work of child rescue and training had been many years in operation before he turned his energies to emigration in any shape or form. It was only when the necessity presented itself for finding an outlet for boys and youths who had been trained and educated in the Homes, and were thus equipped to go forth into life that he began to seek some wider field than was afforded in England with its overcrowded labour market, in which each trained boy entered only to be another competitor in the industrial struggle whose presence might too often be the means of driving some other to want and privation. Not a boy or girl is, or ever has been sent to the Dominion until he or she have passed through a period of careful, practical training and education in the English Homes, and have during that period satisfied those who have charge of them that they are physically healthy, mentally sound, and that in character and in morals they are at least honest, decent, and inclined to be industrious. In the various Homes where boys of different ages are under training no less than seventeen trades and handicrafts are in operation, besides the various schools which are attended by all boys under "schooling age." It is not supposed that the boys when immigrated will follow the trades at which they have been employed in the Homes, but the object is attained in their having acquired habits of industry and application, and having been brought under firm but kindly discipline.

The institution for girls is a Village Home, where, in the fifty-two villas seven hundred young maidens are being brought up and trained on the family system, each cottage containing from twelve to eighteen girls under the care of a matron known to them as "mother," from whom they learn the rudiments of house work and household usefulness, supplementing the excellent education they receive at the schools of the Village Homes.

The various institutions accommodate in all over four thousand children, and when each year from seven hundred to eight hundred are selected from this number to be sent to Canada, it is a gross misrepresentation to describe them as mere "street arabs" gathered in from the slums and gutters. Of course, inasmuch as human judgment is fallible, grave mistakes have occurred, and we have had to lament over a small percentage, happily a very small one, whose being sent out has been unquestionably a mistake, but the mistake has been in judgment not in intention, and it has been the honest aim and effort of Dr. Barnardo and those associated with him to send out those, and those only, whom we have good and reasonable grounds to expect will turn out to be useful and respectable citizens of the Dominion. Nor are any large number of the children originally what may be styled "gutter children." All have been poor, and indeed must have been