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UPS AND DOWNS

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

VOL. II.—No. 11.

TORONTO, JUNE 1ST, 1897.

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KINDLY MENTION UPS AND DOWNS WHEN COMMUNICATING WITH ANY OF OUR ADVERTISERS—IT WILL HELP US

A Continuous Jubilee Service * Around the World.

Ever there was one subject which became practically the all-absorbing theme of conversation in every portion of the wide world, and which, to a greater or less extent, aroused and sustained the keen interest of the peoples of a score of countries, for weeks at a stretch, that subject surely is the Jubilee celebration, which will be fairly upon us by the time this reaches many of our readers. Not only in the British territory, which covers more than a fifth of the entire surface of the earth, but in other lands as well, are preparations being made to give expression to the deep regard, the admiration and esteem, ay, the devotion, loyalty and love in which our noble Empress Queen is held everywhere, and by none more sincerely than by our Boys and Girls.

The British people are pre-eminently a philanthropic people. No nation has done as much for the advancement of Christianity at home and abroad, and no people has expended lives, money and time so lavishly to ameliorate the condition of and upraise those whose circumstances have been less happy than their own. Moreover, they are a religious people, giving abundant evidence of Faith as well as Works, and in the matter of personal belief and individual observance of the rites of their churches, no people, be their particular sect what it may, can lay claim to greater devotion or more consistent devoutness.

This being so, what more appropriate than that special religious services should mark the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne, and particularly as that day falls on a Sunday—June 20th? Of course every church, every chapel, every meeting house, indeed, every family within the Empire will that day, around the altar, remember in prayer and thanksgiving the event that day commemorates, but these individual services will lack connection and continuity. Good and well adapted as they are for the immediate purpose for which they are intended, they need to be supplemented and rounded off by a universal service which would embrace all, a service which would be to those we have referred to as the cathedral service is to each individual worshipper, binding him with every other individual worshipper in the united tribute of adoration and devotion.

Desirable and appropriate as such a service might be, it would at first sight appear impossible to arrange for so gigantic an undertaking as a service which, starting at a given hour in the far away Southern Pacific, would follow the sun in his journey westward, until having crossed Asia, Africa, Europe and the turbulent Atlantic, it would reach our shores, sweep across the broad Dominion and finally be wafted over the waters of the trackless Pacific to the starting point. Truly a scheme to attract by its novelty and charm, by its uniqueness, but alas, to discourage by its apparent impracticability. Ah, but where there's a will there's a way, and the ingenuity and wit of an Englishman has devised the way. A plan has been suggested by Mr. Barlow Cumberland, Supreme Grand President of the Sons of England Benefit Society and by him elaborated with the assistance of the officials of the Meteorological Department of Canada, which will enable the subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty to join hearts and voices on the afternoon of Sunday, June 20th, in one continuous, unbroken melody, lasting for twenty-four hours,

and moving steadily westward during that whole period, until when it again arrives at the starting point it will have covered the girdle of the globe, a distance of very many thousands of miles. In scores of cities, towns and villages, church parades are being organized and will be so timed that at the hour of 4 o'clock (sun time) the National Anthem will be sung and the prayers for the Queen said from the Anglican accession service.

The scheme has been received throughout the Dominion with marked favour, and enquiries have been steadily coming in from all hands asking for copies of the official time table and other information in respect thereto. People everywhere are entering into the matter with enthusiasm, and arrangements for the parade and service are well advanced in a hundred different centres. The press has extensively noticed the project and lent its powerful influence to make it widely known—all the Toronto papers have referred to it, and both the *Mail-Empire* and *Globe* have published the official time table, the latter paper remarking that there was little doubt that millions of British subjects would join in this glorious circle of prayer and thanksgiving. Copies of the time table and other information have been sent to all the colonies and dependencies of the Empire and to the captains of all British vessels that will be at sea on Accession day. Mr. Cumberland communicated with Lord Aberdeen to ask that the scheme might be brought to the attention of Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales, and received the following reply:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 23rd April, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—I am desired by His Excellency the Governor General, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., with reference to a continuous service round the world on the 20th June.

His Excellency will have pleasure in taking the requisite steps in accordance with your suggestion towards bringing the scheme under the notice of Her Majesty the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID ERSKINE,
Governor-General's Secretary.

Barlow Cumberland, Esq.

Many Sunday Schools are intending to assemble the children at the close of the afternoon school, and sing the National Anthem and Hymns at the appointed time. Applications are coming in from Masonic, fraternal and other societies of all kinds for the order of service, that they may join in the celebration.

While the scheme originated in, and has been actively promulgated by, the Order of the Sons of England, they do not seek exclusive enjoyment thereof, but, on the contrary, most cordially invite the co-operation of all true Britishers, all loyal subjects of the Queen, all men everywhere whose hearts are stirred with kindly feeling to our beloved and revered Sovereign, to join in this magnificent paean of praise, and, as the *Globe* says, there will be millions participating therein. In all those millions—the subjects of the Empire alone numbering 402,514,000, more than a quarter of the earth's population—none are more enthusiastically loyal than our Boys and Girls. They are scattered far and wide throughout a large section of the Dominion, and hundreds would be glad to join this world-embracing circle. For the information

of these and all other of our readers who may be interested—and who is not?—we publish the official time-table prepared by the Government Meteorological Department. It will be seen that the service will start in the Fiji Islands at an hour which will be equivalent to our eleven o'clock on Saturday night in the city of Toronto. From that hour, minute by minute and hour by hour, the song and prayer will steadily approach us until, having crossed New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Straits Settlement, India, Mauritius, Arabia, Egypt, South Africa, West Africa and the Atlantic, it reaches Newfoundland just as the Girls in Central Ontario are washing up the dinner dishes and the Boys in Manitoba are coming out of church. On it will come until, at the hour given in the first column of the subjoined table, the circle will reach each locality mentioned and will there be taken up and passed on to the next point west.

We believe that every reader of UPS AND DOWNS will want to join in. If nothing is being done in your locality, take the matter in hand yourselves. Show this to your minister, to your Sunday school superintendent, and ask him to take hold of the service and join the sacred circle. If you will be far away from church or school, get your master and mistress and others in the household to join in singing "God Save Our Gracious Queen," and if these fail, then have a service by yourself, sing the glorious old hymn in your heart if you have no voice, and offer up a prayer to the King of kings that He will continue to watch over and protect our Empress Queen, and that He will guard, guide and govern her Empire in the future as He has done in the ages that are past.

Here is the time table. The first column gives the clock time when the anthem should be sung, and the last column will enable you to see just what time it is at Windsor Castle. A little calculation will tell just where the anthem is being sung at any hour during that memorable Sunday.

THE TIME TABLE.

DAY COMMENCES AT LONG: 180.	Local or Stan'd. Time, when the National Anthem is to be sung.	Time at the Heart of the Empire— Windsor Castle
	P.M., 20th.	A.M., 20th
FIJI ISLANDS	4.00	4.05
NEW ZEALAND.		
Auckland	4.00	4.21
AUSTRALIA.		
Sydney	3.55	5.55
Hobart	4.11	6.11
Melbourne	4.20	6.20
Adelaide	3.46	6.46
Perth	4.16	8.16
STRAITS SETTLEMENT.		
Singapore	4.00	9.05
INDIA.		
Calcutta	"	10.07
Madras	"	10.39
Colombo	"	10.41
Bombay	"	11.09
MAURITIUS.		P.M.
St. Louis	"	12.10
ARABIA.		
Aden	"	1.00
EGYPT.		
Cairo	"	1.55
SOUTH AFRICA.		
Durban (Port Natal)....	"	1.56
East London	"	2.08
King William's Town...	"	2.11
Graham's Town	"	2.14
Port Elizabeth	"	2.18
Uitenage	"	2.19
Cape Town	"	2.46
MEDITERRANEAN SEA.		
Malta	"	3.02
SPAIN.		
Gibraltar	"	4.21
WEST AFRICA.		
St. Helena	"	4.23
Sierra Leone	"	4.53
Ascension	"	4.58

(Continued on Page 3 of Cover.)

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TORONTO, JUNE 1ST, 1897.

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ECHOES OF THE MONTH.

"THE Queen, God bless her," is naturally the uppermost thought in everyone's mind, and almost the first word in everyone's mouth in every part of this great British Empire, of which we have the high privilege of citizenship, and readers of UPS AND DOWNS will, I am sure, bear their part in the great outburst of rejoicing and congratulations that the great historical occasion of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee is calling forth this month from her peoples all over the world. We would, I am sure, desire to join our tribute of thanksgiving to the King of kings and Ruler of princes that for the last sixty years He has vouchsafed to us to have at the head of the State one who has brought to the fulfilment of her onerous duties such rare intellectual gifts, such purity and loftiness of character and such unexampled devotion to the welfare of her people.

No one can estimate what England owes to the character of her Queen and what has been the influence of her example in the great movement that has signalized her reign, for the uplifting of the degraded, the moral improvement of all classes of society and the ever increasing recognition and wider application of the principles of liberty, piety and justice. Let the contrast between the condition of England, and especially the working classes of England, as it was 60 years ago and as it is to-day speak for itself, and bear witness to what can be accomplished for a nation by the example before it of those in its highest places showing themselves zealous for what is right and pure and conformable to God's law, and wielding the sceptre of righteousness over the people.

For ourselves, we think that Dr. Barnardo's work may well be regarded as a great Jubilee monument, as exemplifying that which has been best and greatest in Her Majesty's reign. It testifies to the princely munificence of the English people in caring for those who have been forced to become dependent, for those who have fallen by the way in the march of the nation's progress. It shows the sensible, practical character of her national philanthropy, and it demonstrates the true democratic spirit that exists amongst us in the fact that Dr. Barnardo's work is supported alike by the highest and the lowest in the land, so that our receipts include the cheque of the Prince of Wales and the half-pence and farthings dropped into col-

lecting boxes by the poorest of the poor in the East End of London. Furthermore it testifies eloquently to the capacities and resources of the British Empire in the fact that our boys and girls, when they have received the education and training necessary to equip them for their future life, can find under our own flag countries where there is room unlimited to receive them and furnish them employment, and where they can

the minds of some of our readers that working away as they are on farms in Canada they have very little interest in the Queen sitting on her throne at Windsor Castle, and that the Jubilee is not much more than an occasion for holiday making or perhaps a little extra eating and drinking and cheering, but on the other hand there are a good many who have brains and know how to use them, and who can realize

how immensely our daily life in almost every transaction is affected by the fact that we belong to a nation, and are citizens of an empire where the people are free, enlightened and progressive, and where, under those in authority, we are honestly and quietly governed. And unquestionably much of this enlightenment and progress and the development of the principles of liberty and good citizenship amongst us is due to the gracious influence and example of her who for sixty years has been the chief Magistrate of the Realm, and has had the leading voice in the councils of the nation, and there is not an individual in the empire, from the highest to the most obscure, who does not owe a debt of gratitude to the illustrious lady whom all are delighting to honour on this great occasion.



SIXTY YEARS OUR SOVEREIGN.

make for themselves useful and honourable careers under the same wholesome and beneficent system of government, in which freedom and liberty are realities and not titles to mask lawlessness and the hideous tyranny of mob rule.

We can fancy the thought passing through

In our immediate history we shall probably celebrate Jubilee Day in the most appropriate manner by the arrival of a party from England. Our next sailing date is fixed for June 10th, so that the 21st will most likely witness our arrival in Toronto. Our detachment will number about 150 strong, and, as usual, the work of distribution will commence immediately on the arrival of the party and continue till all are gone. We have a good many applications on hand here, and at the Winnipeg Home they are positively clamouring for boys, so that we do not expect to have any on hand for long, and the lads will be on the wing almost directly they arrive.

As we go to press we are able to record a most satisfactory state of affairs at the Toronto Home. Despite the fact that it is the hospital, reformatory and place of refuge for over seven thousand, we have actually three inmates only, representing "the sick, lame and lazy" out of our entire number. We have one solitary sufferer in the hospital and but three unfortunates "behind bars," so that, exclusive of the little boys boarded out, our entire 7,000, equal to the population of a large town, are supporting themselves by their labour and earning an honest, respectable livelihood. It is just fifteen years ago that Dr.

Barnardo commenced his personally conducted emigration work and dispatched his first party from England, and that at the end of all these years we can make such a statement as this is enough, in our opinion, to demonstrate that his work has been one of the most brilliant successes in the record of Christian philanthropy.

**

A great many letters have come to us on the subject of the Act of Parliament, specially dealing with the immigration of children, that was passed by the Ontario Legislature at its last session, and we have been frequently called upon to express our opinion as to its provisions. Some of our friends seem to think that it is intended to put an entire stop to Dr. Barnardo's work in Canada, and that it has placed a sort of ban of exclusion upon our young people. We have commented upon the Bill at considerable length in previous issues, but I am glad once again to be able to reassure all who are interested in its results upon our work, and to repeat my conviction that if administered as I believe it will be the Act will be in many ways more a help to us than otherwise, and that there is not a clause in it that will place any serious or vexatious obstacle in our path. In the first place, all those engaged in the work of child immigration are required to obtain a charter issued by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, authorizing them to carry on their operations, and this charter will confer upon us all the powers and privileges of incorporation. Hitherto our position as an Institution has been a somewhat vague and unsatisfactory one, but we shall now be recognized as a corporate body, having extensive rights of guardianship over the young people under our charge, and having important responsibilities to fulfil in looking after and providing for them. We shall be subjected to periodical inspection so that the Government may be assured that we are living up to our responsibilities and fulfilling the conditions on which the charter is issued to us, but in regard to this we shall be quite prepared to welcome the fullest inspection, inasmuch as we are already undertaking considerably more than the Act requires of us, and we are assured that there is not a detail in the work that the keenest inspector could take exception to. The conditions required are the maintenance of a Home or Shelter for the reception of the young immigrants arriving, and which shall be open to them afterwards in the event of their being returned from their places, or becoming homeless, the maintenance of records at the office of the Home, of the children placed out; the regular visitation of the children in their situations in the country; and the return to England of boys or girls who have physically or morally proved themselves to be failures, and who are likely to become chargeable to the community. Other clauses prohibit, under heavy penalties, the importation of children who are of criminal tendencies, mentally unsound or diseased in body, and provide for an inspection of parties at the port of embarkation by an authorized agent of the Dominion and Provincial Governments. This is a feature of the Act that has our fullest concurrence, as we can conceive no greater act of criminal folly than to unburden upon a young country, the idle, vicious or diseased, to be a source of misery to themselves, and a pest and injury to the community. Persons who take children into their employ are required by the Act to furnish information regarding their welfare and progress to the Society or individual from whom they obtained them, when required to do so, and in the event of an employer not keeping a child, he is required to return the child to the Home at his own expense, and is subject to a heavy penalty if he fails to restore him to the guardianship of the Society or

Agent. Any person enticing a child to leave its home or situation, or in any way interfering with it is liable to prosecution, and on conviction may be fined \$25, or imprisoned for any period not exceeding three months. This provision we hail with the liveliest satisfaction. We have had much to contend with in the past from the unprincipled conduct of men who, "coveting their neighbour's servant," will often, by the most underhand methods, induce boys to run away from their places just as they are becoming useful, and when their employers are most depending upon them. Doubtless, this is to be expected in a country where labour is scarce, and often difficult to obtain, but none the less, the clause in the Bill by which this interference is made a criminal offence will very materially help us. Last, but not least, our difficulties with School trustees, that have been such a "thorn in the flesh" to us in the past, and have cost us so much in litigation for the sake of establishing the rights of our boys, are removed, as it were, by a stroke in the clause that gives to every person having the custody of any of our children the right to send them to the public schools of the municipality in which they reside, "in the same manner as the child of any ratepayer in the municipality or school section."

It will be seen, therefore, that our friends need have no misgivings as to any weakening of our position, or destruction of our usefulness from the new Act. We do not in the least flatter ourselves that it was conceived in the most friendly spirit towards us, and we are aware that the Government had to propitiate interests that were avowedly and implacably hostile, but in the end Mr. Hardy and his colleagues in the ministry have placed on the Provincial Statute book a measure that we, as the people most affected by it, consider is a credit to their honesty of purpose; and even if we take the view that, apart from the unreasonable prejudice against the work there was no real necessity for any legislation at all, yet we must admit that having taken up the subject and pledged themselves to deal with it, that they fulfilled their pledges in a manner least likely to give rise to friction and cause trouble to those concerned, while giving the most effectual satisfaction to those who professed to see a grievance and cause of alarm in the work that the Bill has regulated.

**

Our Western migration continues in active progress, and the past month has witnessed the departure of two very nice little parties for the Winnipeg Home. The boys have been placed out immediately on their arrival, and the cry is still for more. Mr. Davis has been visiting the little lads placed out in Manitoba at the beginning of the year, and reports having found almost all doing well and settled in comfortable homes. As I write he is on his way back to Toronto to take my place as usual, during my absence of three weeks in bringing over the next party, and will be "on deck" to deal with any pressing business that may arise. Mr. Griffith has been at work in the County of Simcoe, where we have nearly 200 boys in the various townships. He has now finished up the County, and his next tour will be cast to the County of Durham, where, in the townships of Clarke, Cavan and Darlington, our boys are also very thick on the ground, and where we are glad to say the great majority are doing admirably well. Mr. Gaunt has been busy in the North among the little "boarders," beating up recruits for placing out in the North-West. His success has been very satisfactory, only marred by the grief and distress caused by the partings between the little lads and their foster parents. It is the saddest, but an inevitable feature of

the boarding out work, but I desire to place on record our warm and grateful appreciation of the kindness and affection shown to these wee lads by those who have had the charge of them. "It is like parting with one of my own" is the remark we hear over and over again, and we can well believe it. We cannot spare these dear people the necessity for these separations, but we beg them to accept our heartfelt thanks for their goodness to the little lads and for the way they have devoted themselves to them.

Alfred B. Owen.

**

AT REST.

It is our painful duty to chronicle the death of Herbert Rose, of the first party of '86, which took place on May 1st. There are few young men whose prospects are brighter than were those of Herbert a year ago, when, being only 22 years of age, he was in a position to buy a small farm of 25 acres, in the neighborhood of Iroquois, and take unto himself a wife. His career in Canada has been most eminently successful in every respect. Writing to inform us of the sad event William Curneek (June '96), says: "Herbert was well liked throughout the country for miles around. . . . his farm was next to ours and he was doing very well." Unfortunately, our friend, in his desire to do his best, did too much, and over straining brought on hemorrhage of the lungs. Three months ago consumption set in, and on May 1st Herbert passed away, happily and contentedly, as he had lived. While we rejoice to think of our friend dying thus full of faith and hope in the future life beyond, our hearts go out in tender sympathy to the young wife left with one wee babe, to mourn the husband to whom she went only a year ago, trusting and believing that for many years they would tread life's path together, and each lighten life's burden for the other. We can but commend the bereaved widow and the fatherless babe to the care of the all-loving Father, in Whose hand all things work together for good, even the sore afflictions with which at times He tries His children.

**

BOYS THAT ARE WANTED.

The boys that are wanted are good boys,
That are noble in mind and heart,
Who would scorn to oppress the weak ones,
But would bravely take their part.

The boys who are wanted are true boys,
Who have taken Christ for their Lord;
Who have given their lives to His service
And who strive to obey His word.

The boys that are wanted are pure boys,
Whose goings are kept by the Lord;
Who at home, at school, and in playtime
Shed their influence aboard.

An influence gentle but mighty,
That all those around them can tell,
They are noble and pure, and Christ-like,
And copy their Master well.

(Copied.) E. G. O.

**

A RHYME ABOUT BIRTHDAYS.

"Monday's bairn is fair o'face,
Tuesday's bairn is full o'grace,
Wednesday's bairn has far to go,
Thursday's bairn is full o'woe,
Friday's bairn is loving in giving,
Saturday's bairn works hard for its living,
But the child that is born on the Sabbath day
Is merry and lucky, and wise and gay."

SEL.

MANITOBA FARM NOTES.

EVER has the Manitoba farmer, who, above all, is blessed at most seasons of the year with admirable weather for his general operations, experienced a finer spring than this of 1897. The exceedingly heavy snow-fall, although it could not be considered as other than of benefit to the soil in the long run, was prophesied to change into such an accumulation of water that many farmers would find their fields too wet for early seeding, and thus be debarred from placing in the ground the much desired crop of wheat. However, the chronic grumblers were in this instance out in their calculations, and everyone is now asking—"Where has the snow gone?" The explanation is simple; last fall the snow came at an unusually early date, little frost was in the ground, consequently, as fast as the snow melted, it was absorbed by the thirsty soil, and if Manitoba does not, this year, produce in the neighborhood of sixteen million bushels of No. 1 hard wheat, the writer, with many others, will be greatly disappointed.

Sixteen millions of bushels—young mathematicians, how many car loads for the railways to draw away for the ultimate consumption of our relatives in the United Kingdom, at an average of six hundred bushels to the car load? Quick now!

Well, our lightning calculator, Burke, says—1,333 cars—which, with twenty cars to a train, would extend if placed in a continuous line, from Winnipeg to the western boundary of Manitoba, over two hundred miles, and if ground would produce approximately seven million sacks of first quality flour, besides car loads of bran and shorts, quite two years' bread for the city of London.

In the above estimate, no account has been taken of the yield likely to come from oats, barley and rye, which should, based upon the experience of past years, bring up the total to some seventy-five million bushels of grain. Figures such as the above are really astonishing to those people who have not kept track of the rapid agricultural advancement in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and coming before the public men of the United Kingdom as they do, year after year, and always on the increase, must sooner or later satisfy even the most sceptical that the true policy is closer union with the loyal Dominion, which, in time of war with any European nation, could, and would be prepared to feed Britain's armies, should all other countries prove hostile and shut off supplies.

* *

Trade restrictions appear to make up the basis for popular legislation in the great republic to the South, which has for so many years looked to the British Isles for a market for its surplus produce, and it is pleasing to note, in contrast, that the Canadian people, through their representatives at Ottawa, are showing an earnest desire, irrespective of party, to let down the barrier between the family estates and cater in an intelligent manner for the supply of a part of the food required by the great mother. Readers of the Canadian journals will have noticed that in the examination of the expert Agricultural Commissioner, Professor Robertson, before a Parliamentary Commission a few days ago, this gentleman stated that the Government has arranged for the fitting of no less than seventeen large steamers sailing from Canadian ports, with the most improved cold storage facilities; the railway companies alive to the importance of the movement, are preparing a full equipment of refrigerator cars, and the writer hopes before many years, to see such sights near the city of Montreal, as can now be seen daily, and many times per day, on the

lines running into Chicago and New York, to see full trains of perfectly insulated cars controlled by automatic brakes running at express speed from the prairies of Manitoba and the North-West, loaded to their full capacity with our excellent beef, butter and mutton, ready for transfer to the steamers above mentioned, produced in part by the dozens of our old boys from Dr. Barnado's Homes, locating week after week on the fertile prairies of the West.

* *

The herds and flocks on the Barnado farms at Russell are indeed flourishing this spring, and the sprightly lambs to be counted by the dozens in the yards at headquarters are a sight to warm the heart of the most cold-blooded and indifferent lad who ever registered at the office of our Western Institution.

Numbers of young men and lads have had their few weeks training among the flock, but we would like to mention specially, as one who has shown a deep interest in the welfare of the innocent little strangers, the sharp young man, Sullivan, who, although he may have a thousand faults like the balance of mankind, is not wanting in that estimable quality for a good man's equipment, a warm heart.

* *

By the time these hurriedly prepared notes are before our readers, the writer hopes to have landed safely in Liverpool, from our favorite steamer, Scotsman, and handed over to kind English friends, four young men, who, coming out as lads some eight years ago, have failed physically, and to prevent their becoming a permanent charge upon the people of Manitoba, are being returned, at the expense and upon the instructions of Dr. Barnardo, the Director, to England.

It may be of interest to old Russell lads, though they cannot fail to painfully regret the misfortunes of their companions, to know that Frederick Faulkner, William A. Mason, Benjamin Bird, April, 1888, and Henry Bates, 1895, make up the complement for this sad expedition. Benjamin Bird's case is particularly sad, as the young man some time ago, secured a homestead, and had bright expectations for the future, and in relation to ultimate success as a farmer in North-Western Manitoba. However, after quite a sojourn in our hospital, and upon Dr. Wright's orders, after his coming to the conclusion that the stealthy and fatal disease, consumption, has taken a strong hold on the poor fellow, we are sending him to his mother at Watford. This action by Dr. Barnardo, in relation to the young men above mentioned, brings no light expense upon the Institutions, and should be noted by those who are always harping upon their unsupported statements that our Director is constantly landing in Canada, scores of diseased and otherwise undesirable immigrants, who ultimately become a charge upon the communities in which they locate, and while even some of the Government officials expressed surprise at the offer of the writer as agent for the Homes, to relieve the hospitals of these cases which positively originated in the country, long after the young men had attained their majority. The Doctor in this procedure is simply making good his voluntary pledge to safeguard Canada in his work.

* *

The Annual Picnic of the Farm Home is this year to take place on June 22nd, and old boys who wish to assist the Farm staff in celebrating the Great Jubilee Day, will receive a welcome from the representatives of your Manitoba correspondent.



IN MEMORIAM.

IN REMEMBRANCE

OF

MR. ARTHUR JOLLEY,

FORMERLY ASSISTANT SECRETARY AT

HAZEL BRAE.

The news has lately reached us of the sudden and early removal by death of Mr. Alfred Jolley, formerly our valued helper in secretarial work and book-keeping at Hazel Brae. Some of the girls may still see his beautiful, almost copperplate, handwriting in their bank books. We felt we should like to share with our readers the following extract from a Peterboro paper:

THE LATE ARTHUR JOLLEY.

HIS FUNERAL AT GALT—MR. R. J. COLVILLE REFERS TO THE YOUNG MAN'S DEATH.

The funeral of the late Arthur Jolley, who died in Toronto General Hospital, took place at Galt on Monday. He was for three years secretary of the Y.M.C.A. there and members of that organization and the pupils and teachers of the Collegiate Institute attended in a body. The grave was entirely submerged in flowers. Secretaries Frank M. Pratt and R. J. Colville accompanied the body to Galt, and in the evening addressed a very large memorial meeting in the Foresters' hall. Deceased was 26 years of age. His father is a prominent shoe manufacturer in Higham, Northamptonshire, England, and a brother is organist in St George's Church, London, England, the fashionable Episcopalian church in that city. Deceased was a fine musician, and was to have relieved the organist of the English church at Galt this month.

Mr. R. J. Colville, Secretary of the West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto, in a letter of May 4th to a Peterborough friend, refers to the death of Mr. Jolley, as follows:

"Arthur was taken ill last Tuesday. On Wednesday his right side was paralyzed, and he lost his speech. After a consultation by the doctors it was decided to take him to the hospital where he went on Wednesday evening. I was with him on Wednesday and Thursday. He was resigned and ready for whatever the Father had in store for him; he was resting on Romans 8, 28. Prof. Body and I had a talk with him on Thursday, he could hear us and would write his reply with left hand. Poor boy—it was so sad. On Friday evening he lost consciousness and got rapidly worse. We went to the hospital Saturday morning and was with him until his spirit took its flight. At 3.30 he passed peacefully away, never regaining consciousness. His death was caused by a clot of blood on the brain. The doctors had hopes at first but after a thorough examination found his heart was not good and if he had lived and recovered he would always be paralyzed on the right side and unable to speak. So God was merciful to him and took him home. His death caused a great sensation in Galt, here, and everywhere where he was known. The friends in Galt were very anxious to have him buried there, and we are glad we did so. We had a service at his late home here at 1 p.m., which was largely attended by students and friends, and afterwards Mr. Pratt and I accompanied his body to Galt. We reached there at 6 p.m. The station platform was crowded with sorrowing friends, and over 200 young men marched from the station to the church where a service was held, and then to the cemetery. The whole town seemed to mourn him. In the evening a memorial service was held when testimony was borne to Arthur's worth as a Christian gentleman by the pastor and Association workers. The place was crowded and many were unable to obtain admission. I have no doubt God will own and bless our sorrow in bringing many to consecrate themselves and many more to accept Christ whom Arthur loved.

"We cabled his brother in London on Friday and got a reply which came about an hour before Arthur died, and we then cabled the sad news of his death. As you say, it will be a hard blow to his father and brothers. May the dear Lord sustain them and enable them and us to follow as he followed Christ Jesus. I loved him as a son. He seemed to live out the 'beatitudes.' I have never known a more perfect young man, but we do not sorrow as those who have no hope, for he has fallen asleep, and will awake when Jesus comes, and our prayer is 'Even so come, Lord Jesus.'"

Ups and Downs

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We shall be obliged if subscribers will notify us at once in the event of delay or irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

TORONTO, JUNE 1ST, 1897.

A JUBILEE OF JUBILEES.

SIXTY years! How few of us realize what that term means in the span of a man's life. The days of our years, the Psalmist tells us, are three score years and ten, and we know that the average length of life the world over is many years less than that. Probably not three per cent. of the readers of Ups and Downs have reached that patriarchal age, and we doubt if more than 20 per cent. have parents that age. What does all this mean in connection with the great celebration which will make the month of June, 1897, memorable so long as the British Empire stands? It means that we are to-day honouring the life work of a woman who since long before the time most of our parents were born has presided over the destinies of the grandest, noblest empire the world has ever seen, and has presided over that empire, not as a figure head, a pretty, ornamental finish to the structure, not as an automaton, with pen in hand to affix her name to so many state documents as her ministers may request, but as a very real, live influence, guarding, guiding, governing her peoples, closely studying the great questions of the day, bringing to bear upon them an intellect originally remarkably keen and penetrating, but immensely strengthened by three score years of diplomatic experiences, drawing her own conclusions and taking her stand and decision according to those conclusions, even when such a position has brought her into conflict with the purposes and policy of her government.

And what marvellous changes have been wrought in the material conditions of the peoples, what progress, what advancement along every line. Volumes have been already written upon the subject, very much more will yet be penned, but at the risk of repeating somewhat, let us very briefly glance at some of the more striking characteristics of that progress.

First, as to population. In 1837 the United Kingdom contained 26,000,000, while to-day there are 39,000,000, and the total number of those who lovingly swear allegiance to our noble sovereign lady is represented by the stupendous figure of 402,514,000, considerably more than a quarter of the entire population of the globe, and the territory within the confines of her empire covers 11,399,316 square miles, or more than a fifth of the land of the world. Other countries have grown and prospered, but no nation in this or any former age has made the same advancement, taken the same foremost position, and held, as Britain holds to-day,

undisputed leadership and supremacy over all her contemporaries. In the same period no less than seventeen Presidents have ruled over the United States, and fifteen times has that Republic been torn and tossed in the turmoil of a campaign such as that which paralyzed business last year, a disturbance far greater than the worst experienced in the most exciting periods of political elections here or at home. Of those seventeen Presidents only three are now living, while the thrones of Europe have seen very many changes. Victoria has been contemporary to twenty-eight kings, six emperors, four czars, three queens, thirteen presidents, ten princes, five sultans, and a host of petty rulers of smaller states of Europe and Asia.

We scarce dare venture to try to narrate the marvellous developments in every line of

Electricity was in its infancy; the first experimental application of telegraphy was made on the Liverpool and Manchester railway early in the year of the accession, not a mile of submarine cable had been laid, the telephone was not to be discovered for another 40 years, and electric lighting was little dreamed of. In every other direction discovery and inventive science has made the most marvellous leaps and bounds, while the general educational condition of the people has immeasurably improved.

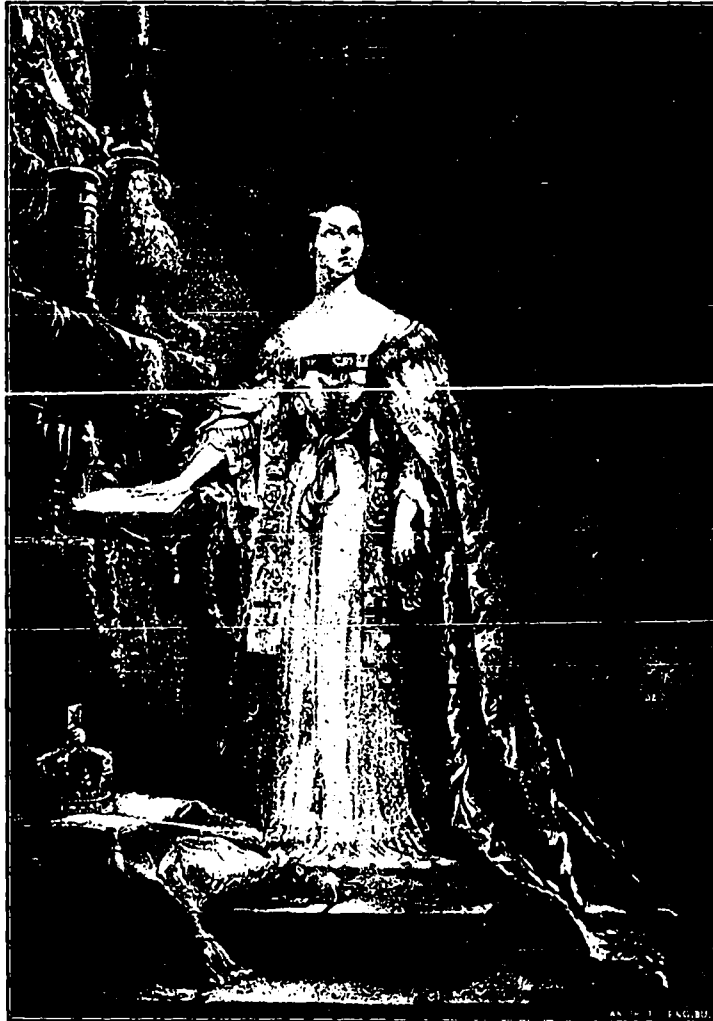
Great social reforms belong to Queen Victoria's reign. Children are no longer permitted to work in the mines of the old land, and especially during the past decade has most beneficial improvement taken place in the condition and surroundings of the children of the poor. In fact, with all its marvellous records, which at times read more like romance or fairy fable than the sober history of accomplished fact—in all this marvellous record nothing is more striking than the labours of Christian Britain for its helpless little ones. It needs no words of ours to cause this truth to be appreciated by the readers of Ups and Downs—few will dispute the accuracy of our assertion that in no other country and in no other age could the work that Dr. Barnardo so nobly conceived and so wisely and energetically developed and prosecuted have been carried forward with such a marked measure of success.

The jubilee then has a personal interest to every Barnardo girl or boy, for they all have a personal knowledge of, and concern for, one of the most worthy achievements of that reign. That practical expression may be given to their appreciation our Boys' Diamond Jubilee Gift scheme has been inaugurated and has received good support. We have not yet received all we hope or expect to, and to give every possible opportunity we have decided to extend the time for receiving donations another ten days. Saturday June 19th, however, will positively be as late as contributions can be received at the office.

Up to the time of going to press we have received the following sums for the

DIAMOND JUBILEE FUND.

Previously acknowledged.....	\$14.25
Theobald, C. J.	1.00
Robinson, William	2.50
Downs, Wm. Henry	10.00
Springford, George	5.00
Stargratt, Samuel G.50
Barrett, E. A.	5.00
Roach, J. E.	1.00
Feeney, Edward.	1.00
Thomas, Edward G.	5.00
Lancaster	1.75
Hodgins, F. E.	10.00
Taylor, A.	1.75
Thomas, William	1.75
Sturgeon, Joseph.	1.00
Colborne, Frank.	3.00
Jolley, Alfred	2.00
Dalton, Mrs.	1.00
Gater, Joseph.	1.00
Webb, Alice	5.00
Luff, William	1.00
Watts, Henry.	1.00
McLachlan, Charles A.	2.50
Leigh, Harry	4.00
Total.....	\$ 82.00



THE YOUNG QUEEN TAKING THE OATH SIXTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

science, art, and literature; the bare enumeration of the triumphs in these directions would fill this page. Steam had scarcely come into practical use in 1837, and in the whole world there were only 1,600 miles of railway, now there are 420,000 miles, then twenty miles an hour was good time for a train to make, now the regular daily express between Aberdeen and Carlisle covers part of the distance, at a speed of over eighty-one miles schedule time, and fifty miles an hour is so usual that we think nothing of it. Transatlantic steamers were very primitive affairs, and if the trip from London or Liverpool to Halifax or Quebec was made in fourteen or sixteen days it was a very good trip, now five days is sufficient. Emigrants crossed the Atlantic in sailing vessels and had to provide their own food, as the ship only supplied water. The trip usually took thirty days. Sometimes storm and contrary winds would extend the voyage to two or three months. Sickness, suffering and starvation often resulted from lack of adequate food among the passengers.



IN SIMCOE COUNTY.

DURING the past month Mr. Griffith has been making his annual tour of inspection among our boys in the county of Simcoe. This county is one of the finest agricultural sections in Ontario. It comprises many "old settlements," and the "finished" appearance of most of the farm houses proclaims the care and labour of more than one generation. The lad whose lot upon arrival in Canada is cast in Simcoe has many advantages unobtainable in many of the newer sections "further back." Consequently we naturally expect our "Simcoe lads" to make an exceptionally good showing in "continuity of service," and to maintain in all respects the good name of the Home. From the pile of very recent reports before us it is evident the boys into whose welfare and progress Mr. Griffith has been enquiring are not blind to the opportunities which are theirs, and that with very few exceptions our expectations are being realized.

The first report relates to James Hy. McLachlan (Mar. '93), Primrose P.O., "Has just completed his term of service under our agreement, and has given perfect satisfaction: is now a good farm hand."

James is 17, and we very heartily congratulate him on what he has already accomplished.

Of the same party was Walter Broister, now nearly fifteen years of age. This is a summary of his employer's expression of opinion after four years' experience of our friend:

"Walter ploughs and is handy with horses; truthful, and careful in performing his duties; well beloved generally."

Walter's postal address is also that of Alfred Hodges—second party of '94—who Mr. Griffith says is treated by his employer and the latter's sister "as if a younger brother." We also learn that Alfred is "doing very well; is able to do most odd farm work with horses."

Frederick Patterson, 16, Melancthon P.O., is reported to be "in the best of health, big, stout, and rosy, very comfortably clothed." So much for Frederick physically; eminently satisfactory; and his moral attributes are not less so. "Is truthful and honest; takes an interest in his work."

Heartly congratulations to Frederick Elliott are very much in order. Fred came out in '85 and has just completed a long engagement whereby he is now entitled to the neat little sum of \$200. Besides accumulating these worldly riches, Frederick has, during his twelve years in Canada, earned for himself a name which stands for honesty and perseverance throughout the neighbourhood of the post office town of Egbert.

We hardly dare to say what are our hopes of Edward Sparrow after reading the report that lies before us. The Edward who came out in '92 was a very little Sparrow. The Edward of

to-day suggests the eagle, for not only has he grown immensely and is the picture of health and strength, but he soars in flights of considerable altitude. "Has had a first-class education; passed the entrance examination to the High School last summer." Convincing evidence that Edward, who is nearly 18, is a lad of sound common sense! And while he has thus wisely advanced himself educationally he has in no way neglected the regular duties of daily life. "No better lad near" is the brief but emphatic observance of Mr. Alex Spiers—Edward's employer, the other members of the family heartily concurring. "He can do all farm work; is truthful; kind to stock; takes an interest in his master's welfare." We think we need quote no further from the "report" to show that our high hopes of Edward have a very solid foundation.

Having had five years' experience of each other, Albert Sprengall and Mr. Jas. Jordan (Egbert P.O.), have just decided that their mutual interests will be best served by continuance of the connection for another year at least, consequently an engagement has been entered into between them whereby Albert, who is nearly 18, will receive for the next year's efforts \$60 and everything found. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jordan spoke in the highest terms of Albert, who, by the bye, we hope to see at the Home in Exhibition week.

Another expected visitor is Albert A. Tovey, whose postal address is also Egbert. He, too, has not allowed completion of his first engagement extending over four years to terminate his connection with his employer. He has now and for the second time made a year's engagement of a satisfactory character. Albert enjoys the advantage of a home which for comfort and good Christian influence is second to none.

We published a letter two months ago from Samuel J. Myce, in which Samuel told us how comfortable he was. Owing to a printer's error the letter was credited to Samuel Noyce. Since then Mr. Griffith visited Samuel, who is a Simcoe farmer, his post office being Midhurst. We thus have an opportunity of learning the "other side of the story," and this we are glad to say is as full of encouragement to Samuel. Mr. Griffith found our friend, who is not 14, in charge of the place in his employer's absence, sure evidence that considerable confidence is reposed in him. Mr. Griffith also states that Samuel can milk, drive horses, and takes a great interest in his work.

Benjamin Feurs, 16½, has completed his engagement with Mrs. A. A. Flaherty in very satisfactory manner; "he can do all farm labourer's work in good style; is cheerful and nice in manner." At present Benjamin has not a permanent situation, working by the day for different farmers. He still makes his home with his first employer however, and is highly respected in the neighbourhood.

At the same age is Walter Johnson, who came out with the second party of last year, and who in his year's trial has succeeded in establishing a reputation as "a willing and capable worker; well behaved, and truthful and trustworthy." He has a very comfortable home with Mr. Bonney, of Crown Hill, and is treated by Mr. and Mrs. Bonney as one of their own children.

Another of last year's arrivals, striving hard to do well and what is right, is George F. An-

derson, 13, who is a member of the household of Mr Wm. Drury, Midhurst. The report says:

"A nicely clothed, happy, healthy little fellow, small for age, well liked and trying his best to please and get on. At present does only the lightest chores; is well behaved. I found George and a daughter of the house preparing a garden on the site of an old church shed on the corner of the farm, where they expect to do wonders eventually."

The report of William J. Poole (12½) tells of a nasty accident which befell our young friend a few hours prior to Mr. Griffith's arrival. It appears William, who is very anxious to make headway, was entrusted with a quiet team of horses to harrow, the harrows struck a stone and turning evidently upwards struck him on the bridge of the nose, which was broken. Surgical aid was at once procured and when Mr. Griffith arrived William was lying on a couch, apparently cheerful and free from pain. We are assured that Willie will have every attention from Mr. and Mrs. Weldrick, and we trust that the nose of our little friend will soon resume its normal condition and be none the worse for its unfortunate mishap.

"We like him splendidly" is the tribute of Mr. Daniel Housen, Redwing P. O., to Arthur Appling, 14, of the second party of '95. Mr. Griffith states:

"I found him all alone among the stock; he tells me there are 19 head of cattle, 21 sheep, 28 lambs, 30 pigs and 2 teams of horses, and except the last he tends the lot; evidently taking a great interest in his surroundings."

Redwing is also the post office of the boys referred to in the next four reports. William H. Lake, 15½, who has been in Canada four years. Physically he appears to be a combination of Adonis and Hercules and equally complimentary are the references to his steadiness of character and capacity for work. He has a host of friends and feels that Canada is indeed his home.

Arthur Mayes, 16½, is "in best of health; doing well; merry and cheerful in manner."

Frank A. Mead, 14½, came out this year, and judged by his efforts so far he promises to become an industrious and highly respected member of the community. He has an excellent home with Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who appear to be very kindly disposed towards Frank. An agreement has been closed whereby Frank will work for Mr. Brown for four years, at the end of that time receiving \$100, and being provided in the meantime with board, clothing and all necessaries.

Of Arthur J. Anderson, 14, the report says: "If small he is evidently smart and active at his duties."

Mr. Griffith's impressions were confirmed by Arthur's mistress

What a number of "fourteen year olds" there appear to be in Simcoe, and what manly, capable fellows they are too. Thos. Hotham is another of them. He is in the employ of Mr. A. Spaul (Clarksburg, P.O.), one of the best instructors a boy could have. The report says:

"Found him seeding with a drill, doing it well; can plough and do most farm work; the work the lad is doing to-day is a great undertaking for one of his age."

We have dealt with but a few of the large number of boys living in Simcoe. Mr. Griffith is still visiting there, and we have taken his reports in the order they have reached us.

There has been no "selection" in our reference to lads. In only one case have we passed over a report, and in this instance the worst that can be said of the lad's referred to is that his employer found fault with him generally but specifies no special ground for complaint, and after watching, the lad at work for some time, and questioning him closely, the visitor is constrained to add, "There appears to be little real cause for complaint." For obvious reasons we cannot refer to the boy in question or to his employer by name. The boy certainly is by no means a black sheep, and we think our readers will agree with us that County Simcoe is to be congratulated upon having within its borders scores of hard-working, industrious, right living youths and young men, of whom the twenty we have dealt with are fair specimens.

* *
IN OTHER PARTS.

We publish the following letter and the accompanying portrait with much pleasure. The writer is decidedly enthusiastic in predicting such a promising future for our friends in the North-West; and there are special reasons why we welcome him among our correspondents:

"TO THE EDITOR OF UPS AND DOWNS:—

"DEAR SIR,—In compliance with my promise a short time ago, I will now endeavour to pen a few lines for your bright and spicy magazine. In the first place I desire to thank the kind friend who sent me a copy of the March number of UPS AND DOWNS. I read with great interest the short letters from Dr. Barnardo's boys. It must, indeed, have been very gratifying to the Doctor, as well as to Mr. Owen, the Canadian representative, to hear such encouraging reports from the boys in the North-West Territory. It is quite apparent to the casual observer that the army of Dr. Barnardo's bright boys in our great North-West will make their presence felt among the settlers of that country. Many of them will be shining lights in the agricultural world, and many of them will be elected to fill offices of honour and trust. There is no place like the North-West for the young and ambitious to go to rise in the ranks of public life, and it would not be surprising to hear of some of them, in a few years hence, being elected as members of the Legislature, Dominion Parliament, etc.



MR. CHARLES CLARK.

"What a glorious life-work! Such a work as Dr. Barnardo has been engaged in is worthy of emulation. A man imbued with philanthropic principles journeying through life, sowing seeds of sunshine and kindness among the poor, neglected orphan children of a great city. There is nothing more ennobling, nothing more grander. Commencing in a small and humble way, his work has grown, and I am pleased to hear that from present appearances, many years of usefulness are still before him. His earnest, benevolent and Christian work demands the sympathy and co-operation of all. Many of the bright young men of Canada have Dr. Barnardo to thank for the position they hold in the world and in society to-day. They have reasons to be thankful for

being brought out of a thickly populated country to a country where they are placed on equal footing with Canadians, and by being industrious and painstaking they can make a mark in life and in the world; something they could never expect to accomplish among the masses of the old world.

"I have watched with pride the course of Dr. Barnardo for many years past, and I have nothing but kind words to say; and I am sure I am re-echoing the sentiments of many hundreds of others in Canada when I make the statement that he has done as much (if not more) than any other man in his day and generation for the good of society.

"Referring to the press of our country, I have read some very unfair and unjust criticisms of the Doctor's work. The Toronto dailies have been severe, and many of the statements made were uncalled for. In some cases the writers displayed lamentable ignorance on the subject they tried to write about. I now have reference to the percentage of boys who made useful citizens after being brought to this country under the supervision of Dr. Barnardo. I do not care to enter into this part of the work just now, because, I fear, I have taken up too much of your space now. In a future issue I trust the Editor will give me a little space to return to this matter, as I am extremely anxious to vindicate the glorious work of Dr. Barnardo and those associated with him.

"By way of encouragement, I would request that all of Dr. Barnardo's boys work faithfully for those to whom they have been assigned. Remember the years go fleeting by, and soon you will reach man's estate; and I trust when you reach that age in life you will be found a useful and honourable citizen, a credit alike to yourself, your guardians and Dr. Barnardo. Write often to UPS AND DOWNS. I am sure the Editor, like the rest of us, will be pleased to hear from you all

"Yours very truly,

"CHAS. CLARK.

"Cumber, April 9th, 1897."

A bright and particularly well-written letter reaches us from Charles Potter, 14, who came out in June, '93. Charlie informs us that he is getting on very well and is very happy in his home. He attends church and Sunday school regularly, and during the winter he goes to the public school. His letter is evidence that he makes the most of his time while there.

While our last number was on the press we received a letter from Charlie Morletair, 18, Bailliebow P.O., in which many nice things were said of UPS AND DOWNS, but there was also a grievance.

"The only fault I can see that it has is that it does not say enough about Leopold House. That is the Home I always lived at and I used to think it was the best Home the Doctor had."

Would not Charlie "feel sorry he spoke" when he received the copy of last month's UPS AND DOWNS, with its four pages devoted to Leopold House and Leopold House boys. The reason we did not refer to Charlie in that article as an excellent type of the Leopold lads of '89 was that we had mentioned his steady progress in the account of a trip around Peterborough in the March issue.

Our Leopold House article will probably have called to memory many little amusing and interesting incidents that transpired during the residence of our Leopold lads in that Institution. We suggest that they rub up their memories and send us some of their reminiscences; a short account of some little incident that may have occurred in the dormitory, in the play-ground, in the swimming bath.

We feel sure that if our lads will look back they can recall many little occurrences not void of humour or interest; perhaps it may be a little piece of mischief in which a lad participated, or some contest in the gymnasium characterized by some unusual feature. Let us have a number of "confessions" for our next and subsequent

numbers, and not only from Leopold lads but from lads who were in other Homes. These would be full of interest to all, and would probably be the means of reminding many old chums that they are not forgotten. Whenever possible give the names of those who are referred to.

We recently had the pleasure of a visit from Emille Collard, whose portrait we present to our readers with considerable satisfaction. Emille is one of the good, old, steady kind of fellows, who, without making much noise, still achieve more success than the average. The



EMILLE COLLARD.

primary object of Emille's visit was to add a further sum to his already very substantial bank account. He also left generous donations to the Home and to the Jubilee Fund.

In a letter just to hand Henry Jervis expresses much pleasure that we "have taken up music." In days gone by Henry "knew a good bit about it;" but he "forgot a lot." His ambition is now fired anew, and he asks us to order on his account a cornet that he may take advantage of the instruction given in "our musical society" to once more master the difficulties of "my old instrument." We are very glad to receive this testimony that our new feature is proving a source of pleasure and profit to some of our friends, and we sincerely trust Henry will derive much enjoyment from his cornet. To what extent the nearest neighbours will share his enjoyment during the first few weeks of practice is a matter on which we dare not venture an opinion.

Sending \$25 to the Home to be deposited and to be added to the bank account of Edward Millar (July '94), Mr. John Wright, of Mohawk, says:

"I am very well suited with him; he is a boy I can trust anywhere."

We congratulate Edward upon the good use he has made of his time. He is now 18, and by the time he is 21 he will be in a very comfortable position.

We have recently received news of our old friend, Thomas Harper, of the second party of '85. Thomas is now a young man of 23, and is, we are informed by a member of the family of his old employer, "working land" on his own account in Manitoba. The letter is full of praise of our friend, who is described as a "boy," who

could not bear to be idle, who was always "up and at it," steady in habits, "a good Christian lad."

Another letter which arrived a few days later from Mr. Wright, of Hainesville, with whom Thomas made his home for some time, is in very similar strain, but contains the sad news that our friend has been seriously ill. We sincerely trust that by the time a copy of this issue reaches Thomas in his Manitoba home he will be fully restored to health.

* *

After giving us an encouraging account of George Davis (Sept. '94), who is in the employ of Mr. Amelius McCrea, of Merrickville, Mr. McCrea refers to George's brother James, who has "Engaged with my brother for another year. He is one of the most trusty boys you ever brought out to this country. He and my brother think as much of each other as if they were brothers."

This is splendid testimony of the good reputation associated with the name of James Davis, to whom we tender our heartiest congratulations, and bid all others of the numerous "clan Davis" in our ranks go and do likewise.

* *

Alfred Jolley has been one of the steadiest contributors to our Mutual Improvement Society, taking one of the three prizes offered during the first session. If he does not excel all previous efforts in the contribution which we expect from his pen this issue we shall be much disappointed, for just after we had settled and sent to press our topics for publication in the last issue a letter arrived from Alfred telling us that the change of employment he had made was to that of florist. We had not the slightest knowledge of this when we chose as topic for June,

"My favourite flowers; and how I would lay out a flower garden, 50 ft x 30 ft., without spending more than \$2.00 on seeds and bulbs"

But we shall now expect a very interesting and authoritative essay on floriculture and gardening from Alfred. He is located at Guelph, and has wisely made an engagement in which wages for the first year are a secondary consideration to being taught the business. He will have \$10 a month and board, however, for the summer, so that he will still be able to add to his bank account. Alfred is a member of the Methodist Church and is, we know, striving to be "faithful in that which is least."

* *

Richard H. Hallam, 19 (March, '92), writes that he has received his bank book, "of which I am very proud." We also learn that Richard is now working for Mr. Chas. Hill, Epping, and hopes in the fall to add another fifty dollars to his bank account. A good resolution which, knowing Richard as we do, we do not doubt he will carry out.

Also a member of Mr. Hill's household is our little friend William Grandison, 12, who came out eighteen months ago, and over whom Richard exercises a kind, brotherly watchfulness. He tells us that Willie is well cared for and is happy and healthy. Both of our lads have our heartiest wishes for their continued prosperity and happiness.

* *

We have an interesting letter from Harry Neve, of the third party of '93, in which Harry indulges in quite a little "looking backward," referring to the circumstances which led to his entering Dr. Barnardo's Home, and this subsequent decision to make one of the parties going out to Canada; both of which circumstances Harry regards with greatest satisfaction. Our friend, who is 18, has a good situation with Mr. Samuel Johnston, of Moore, and he assures us "I am doing all I can for them and I think I

please them." Harry also adds a word of warning for those who at times feel inclined to make a change. He feels that he has been a looser in many respects by having been somewhat of a rolling stone. We should not mention this past weakness of our friend did he not ask us to do so that others may profit by his experience. One of the healthiest signs for the future is recognition of regret for faults of the past, and we have not the slightest doubt that by the time he is 21, Harry will have made up what he may have lost by being too changeable during his earlier years in Canada.

* *

A letter to hand from Robert C. Prattle, of the first party of '87, tells of an engagement recently entered into, which promises to prove satisfactory alike to Robert and his employer. As evidence of Robert's steady, persevering character, it may be mentioned that his letter contained \$120, "my two last years' wages," to be deposited in the bank. There is also a donation for the Home, for which we tender Robert our sincere thanks.

* *

The already respectable bank balance of Charles Hill (June, '89) is also increased by the



EDWARD F. BAYLIS

"Now a young man of 25, steady, agreeable and well liked."

sum of \$20, with which Charles sends a letter telling us that he is still at Mongolia, and that he has just made another engagement for eight months with Mr. William J. Ramsay, in whose employ he has now been since June, 1889.

"The longer I am here the better I like both the country and the people."

* *

We hear through Mr. Griffith that William Gibbs (Aug. '87) is "in the best of health, and doing very well; still with Mr. J. K. Bradley, of Dunnville."

* *

Joseph Gater has recently completed a five years' engagement with Mr. Baggs, Thistle-town. This gentleman speaks in the highest praise of Joseph, who is now sixteen and the fortunate owner of the sum of \$150, \$100 of which he has deposited in the bank. The remaining fifty dollars are owing by different "clients," and represent the "extras" which Mr. Baggs kindly placed in Joseph's way. Our friend is certainly to be congratulated, and not the least so, that he has such a considerate

employer, with whom we are pleased to learn he has made a further engagement covering the present year.

* *

Recent word of Frank Cambray (April, '90) tells of still another very substantial bank balance accumulated in a few years. Frank, who is with Mr. F. Hammond, Cayuga, P.O., has over \$200 in the local bank and is spoken of as a steady, persevering lad. There cannot be much doubt about that.

* *

Richard Blake's (June '90) employer having given up farming, Richard engaged for a year with Mr. J. Taylor, Cherrywood P.O., and in December next there will be another \$100 to add to Richard's account in the bank. He left \$20 for that purpose when he called at the Home recently to give us the foregoing information.

* *

John E. Sanders went first to Luther Township, but in the fall of 1894 he entered the employ of Mr. Jas. Fisher of Branchton, from whom only a few weeks since spoke most highly of our friend who, he declared, was doing as well as could possibly be expected. John is 17, and by the time he is 21 we shall expect "great things" of him.

* *

In the two years that have elapsed since he left Leopold House, John Lloyd Price has well maintained the good character with which he came to Canada. He is now in his fourteenth year and is working at Winfield. When visited recently there was not a word of complaint; on the other hand, John was referred to as a well-behaved, capable boy, truthful and honest. We do not wish to make our young friend vain, but, as it is our aim to tell not only the truth, but the whole truth, we must add that the report declares John to be stout and strong and "nice looking." If we had a portrait of John we would let our readers judge for themselves whether they agree with the visitor's report on that point.

* *

Walter Galey is a lad of 14 who since 1893 has been boarding out at Emsdale. He has recently been placed in a good situation in Manitoba. When he returned to us from Emsdale, he bore with him the following letter from his foster parent:

"I think it only due to yourself and also to the little boy, Walter Galey, that you should hear from us as to what kind of boy he is.

"In the first place, I can assure you we are all sorry to part with him, as during his stay with us he has endeared himself to all.

"He is a very smart, intelligent little fellow, and although very small for his years, he is very healthy, not having had any kind of sickness during his stay of two years with us.

"He is also very useful and capable of doing an immense amount of work around a farm for one so small.

"His moral character is very good on the whole, and providing he is placed in a Christian home, I have no fear for his future. I can assure you we all feel sorry at his departure, and at his request have kept him with us as long as possible. Yours truly,

"ROBERT BONNEY."

* *

The following interesting letter from Frank G. Townson, of the first party of April, '95, tells better than anything we could say that our friend is a warm-hearted, faithful lad, striving to do his duty in all things:—

"I write these few lines to tell you how I am getting along. I have done a lot of work during the past winter months, which have made me feel strong and well, so that I stand 5 ft. 5 ins. in height, and weigh 125 pounds.

My 'boss' works 225 acres of arable land, and has 40 acres of fall wheat in, which is looking very well this spring, and we have hopes of an abundant harvest. I read in the last issue of UPS AND DOWNS of how A. Acland has started a special fund for the old Home, called the 'Diamond Jubilee Fund,' which, I hope, that every Barnardo boy will give something, more or less, towards the support of 'our brothers and sisters,' and to help the 'father' to carry on the God-like work in which he is now engaged. I, myself, will send \$2 for the Diamond Jubilee Gift, and also 25 cents for next year's UPS AND DOWNS; and I would like you to send me six numbers of Penny Popular Fictions, which I will name below. You will find enclosed my bank-book, so that you can take it out of my account, which, I hope by next April to greatly add to—my three years' wages."

* *

FROM THE OLD HOME.

SCHOOL, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY,
23rd April, 1897.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

Your usual batch of UPS AND DOWNS to hand.

We are just settling down after the Easter holidays. Several of the boys have been in the country for a few days, visiting their foster parents, with whom they used to live as boarders. Many of the boys keep up these pleasant relationships by correspondence. You have some in Canada now, who, no doubt, look back affectionately on the time when they were "boarded out" here in England.

Our cricket teams are pulling themselves together for the summer. The footballs that have survived their winter kicks are stowed away, and the play-yard will soon become lively with flying practice balls—made of cork and rags for safety. Most of the members of the chief teams of last season have left the Home for situations.

Murray, Cheesman, and Reed from the bootmakers; Seal, Barnes, Crampton, Wigg, Robertson, Peters, carpenters; Wadup, Cousins, Wells, tailors; Scanes, Hurd, tinsmiths; Dash, matmakers; Bush, Harvey, wheelwrights; Court, blacksmiths; Williams, harnessmakers; Sanderson and Pudney Clark, brushmakers; Huxter, photographers. So you see that vacancies will have to be filled.

I have received several letters lately from your Canadian readers, some making kind references to our evening school here. We shall wind up our winter session next Friday, with the usual nut scramble.

Our last concert was a "farewell" to the Canada party. Dr. Barnardo presided, and gave a most pleasant filip to the proceedings.

The String Band did well as usual, and the Doctor cheered their hearts by praising the effective way in which they did their work.

Two of the principal soloists in the choir suffered from colds, and they lacked the wisdom that Mr. Sims Reeves used to show. They came on in spite of it, with more pluck than discretion. They had heard that the late Mr. Spurgeon used to drink a highly seasoned broth when his voice threatened to collapse; so they dosed themselves with a hot decoction of cayenne, and rubbed their throats with a pungently odorous lotion, and turned up on the singing platform in a highly ineffectual condition; and sang as flat as pancakes. But the meeting, on the whole, was entertaining. The boys were jolly and gave the Canada party a most hearty "send off."

Your readers who hail from Leopold House will be sorry to hear that Mr. and Miss Armitage are leaving the Old Home. They felt it their duty to offer themselves as helpers in the anti-slavery work at Zanzibar, East Africa. Those who know Mr. and Miss Armitage best feel that the work here will lose by their departure.

I saw a photograph of the Leopold House staff a day or two ago, and was told that it was taken for reproduction in UPS AND DOWNS. Your readers will possibly have a chance of seeing the faces of old friends.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

I. P. MANUELL.

A TALE OF HER "MAJESTY'S HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN" STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON.

From The Young Helpers' League Magazine.

LITTLE MARY'S COT.

Everybody knows, it is one of the aspirations of the Y. H. L. that each of its Habitations and Lodges should supply the annual sum necessary to support one of the Cots in Her Majesty's Hospital. Already seventeen of these Cots are thus supported, and more are ready for our Companions to think of. But there are *some* of these Cots that the Y. H. L. cannot have the opportunity of working for! *Love has already appropriated them.* One of these has an interesting little story attached to it.

For many years before the Y. H. L. was established, we received regularly from a little girl in South America gifts sent for the benefit of our Girls' Homes, and which were always accompanied with the very kindest and most affectionate of messages. You know that Christian people from all over the world send us gifts continually for our Waifs; but this little donor lived so far away, she sent so regularly, and she sent such pleasant messages, that we became quite interested in her letters. Well, these letters continued to come, until one day we received news that our little friend was looking forward with great delight to the prospect of seeing Ilford with her own eyes, for her father and mother were on the eve of bringing her to England. It was a long journey, and for many weeks we heard nothing further.

Meanwhile, the day of our Annual Meeting came round, and shortly after that great event was over, we learned that among the large crowd of friends who had been present at the Meeting were two whose eyes were dimmed with tears during most of the proceedings. Alas! Little Mary had taken a longer journey than from South America to England! Her father and mother had duly reached London; but *they came alone.* Little Mary had left them for "the land that is very far off" a few days before the vessel sailed. For her sake the sorrowing parents attended our Meeting, and at the thought of her, the tears rushed unbidden as they saw the Village girls of whom their little daughter had so often talked.

Later on they visited Ilford, and in memory of their loved one they sought out every *Mary* in all the cottages, and spoke to them lovingly, and gave each of them a bright memorial shilling. Was not that nice? And so the memory of *Mary* wove closer and ever closer the ties of sympathy which bound the bereaved father and mother to our work. They visited our Village Home again, then the Stepney Home, and of course the Hospital. The little patients awoke their deepest interest, and finally a plan began to develop itself which we at last learned of with unspeakable thankfulness. What do you think it was? Why, that one of our Cots should be called THE LITTLE MARY COT, and that in memory of the Young Helper whom we had never seen some poor invalid or little ailing cripple should, year in and year out, receive in this Cot all the loving care and tendance which we could render. So one day we were made glad by a gift of £40 for the purchase and first year's maintainance of a cot in the name of seven members of Little Mary's family. Every year since then the Hospital has never been allowed to forget Little Mary, quite apart from the inscription over the Cot which bears her name: for on the day that would have been her birthday a beautiful Christmas treat is provided for all the inmates of the Hospital. If you want to know something about the last treat so provided, please turn to "Grandfather's Tales" in this

number, and read what our aged friend has written about Mrs. Miller's Christmas doings among our patients.

And that is why the Young Helpers' League cannot hope to support every one of the Cots in our infirmary. The dear child who loved our work because she loved her Lord, and who was called in her early youth to be with Him for ever, has left behind her this great love-gift for the sick and ailing little waifs.

* *

"BE CONTENT."

One of our girls in a letter sent such sensible words, on contentment, that we are reproducing them for the benefit of the others, for "as in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man,"—and we venture to say of girl to girl. This is what she says:

"I made up my mind that I would consecrate my life to the Master, humble though it be, but I think by performing my duties not with eye-service as men-pleasers, but doing the will of God from the heart, I say, I think I honour Him just as much as those in higher positions in life. I have come to the conclusion that life is too short to be giving way to discontented feelings, wishing I was this and that. I have decided to do my best where I am. I think it is all the more to a person's credit if they do the thing well, they like the least.

* *

The following is extracted from a letter recently to hand from Mrs. Mason, Port



Sydney, guardian of Edward Gray, one of the party of very little men who came out in 1895:

"I can't speak too highly of my little boy, Ted. With proper training he is the making of a very good man, and will be an honour to the country of his adoption. He is bright and intelligent, and very obedient of everything. As regards his studies he is getting along very well."

This is warm praise for a little man only six years old. How Edward is physically we will let his portrait tell.

* *

The following cheerful, well written letter tells how it fares with our young friend Henry V. Walker, 13, who came out with the first party of last year:

"I like to write you a few words once in a while. I went to school last winter every day when the weather was favourable and I liked it first rate, but I see that school teaching is done quite another way than in England. . . . We had very cold weather sometimes, and plenty of snow, but now spring work has commenced in the vineyards and fields and my master says I have to help on the farm. I like farming better than anything else; we go and put in the wheat; and work in the vineyard; and we have to work lots of barley and oats and corn and to plant 12 acres of potatoes."



JUNE.

"June, lovely June, now beautifies the ground!"

LAST month we were welcoming the early summer in old England, and enjoying her richly wooded scenery, and soft, green fields and hedges, and now it is coming on here in Canada, or will have come by the time our paper is issued. The grass is looking brilliantly green in its soft and yet vivid colouring, the trees seem redolent with life, bursting out in the richness of their early foliage. The frogs are singing their songs, and the birds, the happy, happy, bright plumaged birds, how busy they are to be sure; what a setting up of house-keeping is going on! Everywhere is the bright red-breasted robin to be seen, and then comes a less common oriole, with its orange, gold colour, showing out so radiantly, or a pretty little yellow bird, varies the scene. And who is this consequential looking gentleman strutting along, with handsome, deep blue head? They call it a black-bird, we believe, though it is a good deal different from the bird that goes by that name in England.

Then about the flowers, out in the country, the pure white lily, and yellow marsh-marigold, and pale mauve May flowers have been growing, but we must not go on ruralizing—though it is rather a pleasant—if at the same time, tantalizing—diversion from our secretarial work.

And yet in the midst of the beauty and freshness outside we are sorry to think of some who are sick and suffering. For instance, Marie Garbe has now been ill for some time, and is still lying in Nicholl's Hospital, Peterborough, suffering from paralysis. We hope Marie has learned that He Who brings the seasons round in their due course and time, also appoints our "times," and that she has the comfort and rest of knowing:

"My times are in Thy hands."

Emma Davies also has been laid up in the hospital, but is better now, and Florence Horton is another who has been there, but has recovered.

Daisy Baker has had a bad attack of rheumatism in her place at Port Dover, and is now at Hazel Brae till she gets stronger. The first day after her arrival Daisy already seemed to feel the better for the change of air.

Julia White has become quite convalescent, and after spending a short time at Hazel Brae returned to her place, which she feels to be just like home.

We have received visits lately from old friends with new names; both Ellen Snell and Alice Ball are now married and gave us the pleasure of a call. We also hear of the marriage of Alice Aarfoot.

Lately we had a visit from Lily Ball, who lives at a little distance from Peterborough. It was pleasant to see her. We think Lily is taking to Canadian life very well.

Perhaps some of the girls would like to know who we have helping in the housework at Hazel Brae, so we will give their names. Here they are:

Alice Lawrence, Margaret Bowen, Julia Richardson, Thirza Tozer and Agnes Lee.

And now there is plenty of work waiting to be done, so we will finish our little gossip for the present.

COME AND HELP US.

What are our girls doing that they are not more zealous in giving a push to our old boat, UPS AND DOWNS? Perhaps it is "house-cleaning," for different letters testify that the season for this as usual has been in full swing, only we

NEWS OF SOME LITTLE ONES.

We are giving here some communications received from some little girls who have lately gone into their new homes, or from those with whom they have gone to live.

FROM ALICE WOODCOCK, age 10.—"I arrived safe, and Mrs. Kelly met me at the station. I like my place very much, and Mrs. Kelly is very kind to me. I am keeping very well. I am studying my lesson every day."
"With much love to all,
"ALICE WOODCOCK."

FROM HER MISTRESS.—"Alice arrived safe last night. She is very well and seems quite contented. I like her very much, and think she will make a bright little girl."
"Thanking you very much,
"Yours sincerely,
"M. K."

Little Violet Wilson, age 8, has gone to Mrs. Strachan's, of Brussels, who also has given a home to little Winnie Parker, and we believe, taken her in the spirit of "whosoever shall receive one such little child in My name receiveth me."



CURLING COTTAGE.

think it has not been house-cleaning all the time! By the way, as regards house-cleaning, we have just had a letter from Alice Walder, who was seeing the bright side of it. "In all labour there is profit."

"Spring is here once more, and glad everything seems, the lambs are skipping about, and seem so pleased to think all the cold weather is gone. I suppose there is a change at the Home now. All the flowers are coming out, and the birds are building their nests, and the house-cleaning is getting done, and everything seems fresh and clean."

But really, girls, *someone* has to keep our paper up, and "someone" is sometimes so busy that UPS AND DOWNS seems almost like "the last straw, etc., etc.," you know the rest and it would be such a help if more girls wrote nice papers or even letters, or just sent in a few puzzles. Will you try to do a little more to help to keep our paper going?

This lady writes:

"Violet reached here safely, she is quite at home; is sound asleep in bed with Winnie. She says she wants to stay here always."

We have also heard from Winifred Damon, and might here mention that Winifred has lately been called in from her boarding-out home in Muskoka, with Mrs. Dalbon, as well as Annie Cogley, in order now to go out, and be—shall we call it—self-supporting? We were much impressed by the nice appearance and manners of both little girls, bearing evident marks of having been in a home where they were well cared for, their clothing also bearing testimony to the same fact.

FROM WINIFRED DAMON, age 11.—"I write these few lines to tell you I arrived safely. Mr. Craig met me at the station. It is about two miles and a half from Dixie station. Mr. Craig had a nice little carriage in which we drove home.

"I like my place very well, the people are very good and kind to me. I am going to Sunday school on Sunday for my first time, Mr. Craig belongs to it. It is about one mile and a quarter, and the same to week-day school. I am going to write to Annie, so good-bye.

"From yours very truly,
"W. DAMON."

P. Coder

FROM HER MISTRESS.—"Our little girl arrived at Dixie safely this evening. We think her a very nice child. I am sure she will be bright.

We will do all we can to make her feel contented and happy, and look after her the same as our own, as I stated before we have no family, so she will receive our attention."

We indeed value kind words such as these from those to whom we entrust the care of our little girls.

Another lady, to whom Ellen Macarney has gone, writes :

"I hope I shall have grace to deal kindly and wisely with the dear little girl who has come to live with me. I can hear her, at this moment, singing away, as happy as a bird."

What a blessed thing it is when a mistress thus receives a young girl into her house ! Ellen is not exactly a *little* one, but at least she is under fourteen.

Mary Hayton, age 10.—Now here is a very little one ; so much so that we fear her small size was some disappointment on arrival. Mr. P.—, with whom she is living, after expressing this, writes :

"All I can do with her now is to go to school, and of course they save an older person a good many steps, but my heart feels sore for the dear little thing, to think that she is so young, and without father or mother, but she seems to be very happy, and has been a very good little girl so far."

We think with these words we need not feel anxious as to her happiness, and hope her friends will find out that sometimes "good things are done up in small parcels," which we believe is true in Mary's case.

Mary herself says :

"I like my place very much, and I hope to see you some day. I feel very different to what I did at first, but I think I must tell you all I can. I am very happy here, and comfortable. I do not work much, I play out on the hill, and I think this is all I have to say. . . .

"Your loving friend,

"MARY HAYTON."

FROM DAISY MADDEN, age 11.—"I hope you are quite well as I am myself. . . . I like my place. . . . Me and ——— have great fun. . . .

"We have cows, horse and sheep, and two dogs. Give my love to all. . . .

"DAISY MADDEN.

FROM HER MISTRESS.—"Daisy Madden arrived safely. She seems to be a nice child, the children are quite attached to her already."

The Mistress of Ellen Sheriff, age 10, writes :

"I am writing this card for Ella, she wished you to know how she was getting on. She arrived here last Saturday, met her in Hastings.

"She was very lonesome Saturday and Sunday, I thought there was no chance of keeping her, but when Monday came she seemed to like it better. She says to tell you she likes it, and if she continues on as she has this week, I think her a nice little girl. She is very fond of Baby. She thought things very strange and new to her, but she is getting used to it. She has just come in from play."

FROM LILY WALKER, age 13.—"I got to Weston all right, and Rosy met me at the station. I like this place very well. Mrs. Tinn has got one of Br. Barnardo's boys here. We have lots of cows here, and four horses, one pig and lots of hens. I feed the hens. This is all I have to say."

"I write a few lines to thank you for the letter. I am doing lots of work. I feed the cows and feed the hens. One hen has lots of little chickens just come out of shells. One of the cows is very ill. . . .

"This place is nice, and on 24th of May we go to fishing. And how is Jack, Mrs. and Mr. Metcalfe, and Miss Gibbs, and Jane Buddle? Give my love to Jack and to Jane, and Miss Gibbs, and Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe, and

give my love to all the girls. I sleep with Rosy in a nice little room ; we have a large looking-glass, and I can see myself all over. . . ."

FROM HER MISTRESS.—"I am sorry I did not answer your letter before. I will try to do my duty towards Lillie Walker, and I feel that it is any woman's duty to do by orphans, either boy or girl, what they wish done by their own. I will try to impress on her mind what is right for her to know and do.

"Dear madam, I am sorry she is so small, but we like her very much. I think her very smart for her size, . . . anyway we like her.

"I remain, yours truly,

"MRS. J. T."

FROM ROSE HANKS, age 10.—"I now take the pleasure of writing a few lines to you, to let you know I am getting along very well, and I like my place well. There is two children, one is three, and the other is one past. It is very windy and cold to-day, but we have had some nice warm days since I came here.

"Sometimes I mind the children while mother goes to milk in the mornings and night, and to gather the eggs. Mother says I am quite a help to her. I wash the dishes and peel the potatoes, and dust, and when I get my work done I play with the children. Their names is Edith Muriel Hall this is the girl's name, she is the oldest, and the boy's name is Hugh Ronald McDonald Hall. They are all kind to me, and I hope that I will stay. I put the geese in at night, and I like that job. I go to bed between eight and nine, and I get up at six.



EMILY BOWELL.

"It was not a very nice day on Sunday, it was a very windy day. We had lots of eggs on Easter. I try and do better next time. I think this is all I have to say, so good-bye.

"Your loving friend,

"ROSE HANKS."

* *

JUNE, '83, PARTY.

The first party of girls arrived at Hazel Brae in June, '83, so we thought it would be interesting to mention the names of some at least of them in our paper for June, '97. Fourteen years ago now since their arrival!

Kate Ellen Wright is now at Guelph. She writes about 1883 girls :

"I enjoy reading UPS AND DOWNS so much. I should like to know where some of the girls are that came out when I did. I never see any of their names in the paper. I suppose they are all married and settled down."

No! not *all* married, but lower down we are giving quite a good list of married girls who came out in '83.

RUTH ADAMS went to her present place in

Brantford, in July, '91. When last visited, the report was as follows :

"Heard, as usual, a most favorable account of Ruth from Mrs. Harris, who has nothing but good to say of her. Ruth had some instruction in shorthand last year, but decided it would be wiser to return to her position with Mrs. Harris, and is now taking \$8.00 wages."

AGNES CUTLER has been living at her present place at a Doctor's house in Toronto, since October, '94. She seems happy and contented, a teacher in the Sunday school. On last Christmas Day, when spending that season in Toronto, we attended service in the morning at the church to which Agnes belongs, and it was pleasant to see her in her seat amongst the choir belonging to that church.

EDITH EVANS has been in her present place since October, '93.

ALICE GUNN was adopted into a family the year after she came out to Canada, and has lived ever since with her friends. She writes happily indeed from her comfortable adopted home, at Keady, and speaks of the sons and daughters of the house as brothers and sisters. She keeps up her affection for the old Home and says :

"I would like nothing better than for Miss Gibbs to come and see me when she comes to Owen Sound."

FLORENCE AND MARION KEATING—These two sisters have both been adopted, and both as far as we know, are good respectable girls.

NORA LINDSAY went to her present place at a Doctor's house in Paris, in October, '90. We have mentioned her before in our paper, and also inserted her picture. We believe Nora is still keeping the good name she has already earned.

RACHEL NORTON—Another case of adoption since the year of her arrival in Canada, a good girl in a comfortable home.

ADA AND ESTHER NYSTROM—Both these sisters also were adopted the year they came out, by farmers in the same neighborhood.

ADA PRICE has been in the household of Rev. G. Cobblewick, Methodist minister, since October, '91. When last visited was doing well in every way.

ESTHER WOODWARD—This is the girl mentioned in our last number, who stood up for "Barnardo girls." The last time we heard from her it was to give, new address for UPS AND DOWNS.

* *

MARRIED GIRLS FROM JUNE PARTY, 1883.

SARAH COLLINS.
HARRIET COOKSEY.
ELLEN DOVESTONE.
MINNIE HOLT.
FRANCES LEGGE.
JOHANNA NORTHCOTE.
HARRIET PETTERS.
FANNY PETTERS.
EMILY PARRY.
LILY ROGERS.
LUCY SLACK.
AGNES VAUGHAN.
ALICE WARMINGTON.

* *

CURLING COTTAGE.

We hope none of our readers are getting tired of the appearance of these various Cottages on the front page. True, there does seem a certain sameness about their aspect, but after all "Pink Clover" does not mean much to a "Curling" girl, nor *vice-versa* ; but of course every "Curling" girl takes a delight and pride in seeing her Cottage appear, and so every "Pink Clover" girl in seeing hers. We are indebted to Emily Adcock for the accompanying picture of a Village Home Cottage this month. When she called lately at the Home

she brought it with her. We are always pleased to see Emily, looking so well and bright, and doing well in her place. she is a good specimen of a "Curling Cottage" girl.

We now give a list of girls from that Cottage who came out to Canada, and the year of their arrival in this country.

EMILY MORRISH, '88; ANNIE MORRISH, '88; FANNY LOCKE, '89; FLORENCE LYNCH, '89; GERTRUDE ADDY, '89; ROSE LANE, '92; ELLEN LYNCH, '92; ELIZA LANCASTER, '92; MINNIE JACKSON, '92; ELEANOR GERTRUDE FRANCIS, '92; MARY FRANCIS, '92; LOUISA BATCHELOR, '94; KATE ATFIELD '94; MARTHA WHITE, '95; KATE LUFF, '95; KATE LLOYD, '95; MARY DOWNEY, '95; EMILY ADCOCK, '95; ALICE LAWRENCE, '96.

Of these, Emily Morrish returned to England by her own wish, Alice Lawrence is with us at the Home giving good help in the kitchen, and all the rest are doing for themselves.

Minnie Jackson lately spent a short time at Hazel Brae, when changing places, and we were much pleased to find Minnie not only older but wiser too!

Of Eleanor Gertrude Francis we had a reminder last month in the form of a puzzle she sent us. We have been looking up our last report of Gertrude and are glad to find she is spoken of as being a comfort and help to her mistress, and very good to the little boy. We think indeed, as a whole, "Curling Cottage" girls have done well, and we hope all the more recent arrivals, as well as those longer here, will do their best to keep up the honour of "The Auld House"! Not altogether inappropriate surely are the following sweet Scotch lines:

"Oh! the Auld House, the Auld House,
What though the rooms were wee,
Oh! kind hearts were dwelling there,
And bairnies fu' o' glee.
The wild rose and the jasmin'
Still hang upon the wa'.
How many cherished memories,
Do they, sweet flowers, reca'."

* *

OUR PICTURE GALLERY.

EMILY BOWELL, '95, one of our more recent arrivals. Emily lives not very far off, and we have heard her well spoken of. Miss Gibbs reports that she found Emily "in a comfortable farm house, quite happy, and in every way giving satisfaction."

MARY GOLDSMITH, '93, is at present living with a lady who writes very nicely about her, telling of her anxiety to give satisfaction, and her interest in the children, especially the baby.

MINNIE HULL, '96. Of Minnie we get very encouraging reports, and believe she is a good, faithful girl, giving satisfaction to her employers. Her neat appearance in accompanying photo speaks well for caps and aprons.

* *

SCRIPTURE UNION CORNER.

ANSWERS TO LAST MONTH'S QUESTIONS.

1. Seven. Psalm xi: 7; I Chron. xxii: 10; Psalm xcvi: 7; Psalm civ: 4; Psalm xlv: 6, 7; Psalm cxi:
2. The body of Jesus Christ, "The veil, that is to say, His flesh." Hebrews xi: 1.
3. "The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of thing not seen." Hebrews x: 20.
4. "Without father or mother," would not appear to mean that. Melchisedec had no parents, but that no mention of them is made in Scripture, the verse goes on "Without descent" etc., that is, his genealogy is not given.

DAILY READINGS FOR JUNE.

(See Scripture Union Cards.)

Instead of giving the usual "thoughts" on the Scripture Union Portions this month, we just transcribe the hymn bearing on one of the Daily Readings, which tells of that wonderful Divine Call to Samuel in the still silent hour of night. Samuel did not recognize it at first as God's voice, do we ever make mistakes like that? Does God ever speak to us through some providence, or solemn event, perhaps the death of a friend, or perhaps a minister's message on Sunday? and we think it is just something



MARY GOLDSMITH.

ordinary, that we may or may not heed? and after all it is *His call, His voice.*

"Hushed was the evening hymn,
The temple courts were dark;
The lamp was burning dim
Before the sacred ark;
When suddenly a voice divine
Rang through the silence of the shrine."

* *

Oh, give me Samuel's ear,
The open ear, O Lord!
Alive and quick to hear
Each whisper of Thy word;
Like him to answer at Thy call:
And to obey Thee first of all.

O, give me Samuel's heart!
A lowly heart that waits
When in Thy house, Thou art,
Or watches at Thy gates,
By day and night, a heart that still
Moves at the breathing of Thy will.

Oh, give me Samuel's mind!
A sweet un murmuring faith,
Obedient and resigned.
To Thee in life and death;
That I may read, with childlike eyes,
Truths that are hidden from the wise."

* *

LETTER FROM MISS LOVEDAY.

DEAR GIRLS. Shall you care to read another letter from me while I am away? I think most of you will be interested to hear something of the dear old Village Home, which looks as pretty and as quiet and peaceful as of old. As one sauntered on a bright spring morning

across the green, green grass, and wandered among the flowery winding paths, it seemed easy to forget what a busy centre it was, and how much young life—with all its interests and possibilities—lay all around. But turn into one of the cottages and see the busy preparation going on there (which many of you will well remember, and in which so lately you had a share), or better still, see the hundreds and hundreds of girls trooping out of school at noon, and there is no mistaking the fact that we are back again in England, and in the old village that most of us love so well. Many of these school children were strangers to me, but now and again I was stopped by the question, "Please do you know so and so, and how is she getting on?" And let me tell you, they *expect* to hear good things of you all, and I was glad, in most cases, to be able to give them.

Mossford Lodge is so enlarged and altered as to be almost unrecognizable, but the old cedar and shrubbery and meadow are still the same, and our dear friend, Miss Woodgate, was there. I need not tell you how eagerly and lovingly she enquired after so many Canadian girls, and she still follows with much interest the career of those whom she had specially known and cared for at Hazel Brae. Of course I paid a visit to the new schools—and splendid schools they are—so large, airy and convenient; but here I was painfully reminded of the loss of a very well-known face; alas! there was no Miss Fergie to show me round.

Amongst the teachers I recognized Miss Forbes, Miss Challenger, and Miss Courtenay, who all sent very kind messages to any girls who remembered them. Crossing into what used to be the old school room I came on a very busy scene—it was being prepared to accommodate the sewing class and the dressmaking girls.

Downstairs are various work rooms, dining room, etc., the upper room is converted into bed-room cubicles for a number of girls, sitting-room, etc. Your old friend, Miss Page, was expecting to take up her abode here in a few days. She, too, had various girls to enquire after, and much to ask. Another evening I had a pleasant chat with Miss Ottaway, who still presides over the laundry, and has even more girls than formerly under her care. In fact every department seems to be growing and increasing in numbers.

I had the privilege, on the Sunday, of worshipping, for the first time, in the handsome new church (which was not finished when I left England) and of hearing again the good news of the old story of Jesus and His love from the lips of Mr. Godfrey. This was a real treat and I could not but feel that such earnest pleading and loving counsel ought to bear fruit for good in the after-life of those young girls. Nearly all who may read this will, I am sure, recall many such gospel invitations, and have reason to thank God for the teaching knowledge of the way of life they received from Mr. Godfrey. How many of you are to-day living up to those privileges, and reaping the harvest of the seed then sown?

You will be sorry to hear of the continued absence of Mrs. Godfrey through ill health. She is, however, seeming stronger, and it is hoped that very soon she may be back in her accustomed place.

I had also the great pleasure of seeing another very dear Canadian friend, Miss Stent, who while fully occupied in another part of the Mission, has as warm a place in her heart as ever for the girls in Canada, among whom she worked so intensely and untiringly for some years. Most kind and interested was she in hearing any news of your welfare, and you may be sure that you have nowhere a more devoted friend or generous helper of young girls than Miss Stent. I must not close without a word about Sturgo House—there, very little change seems to have taken place. Miss Smith is still in charge, and was pleased to hear of the girls she knew, some of whom have promised to write to her, but have not yet done so.

Already preparations for this year's party for Canada are spoken of, but the Diamond Jubilee is the one topic just now, and various meetings, etc., are to be arranged for in England during the coming summer. With best wishes, believe me,

Yours sincerely,

J. LOVEDAY.

Our Musical Society.

INSTRUCTION, ADVICE AND SUGGESTIONS

John Statter, Bandmaster 48th Highlanders, Toronto
late 1st Life Guards Band, London, Eng.

Any of our friends desiring information or advice on musical matters should write briefly, on one side of the paper only, stating clearly what their difficulty is, or the point on which they wish to be enlightened. Letters should be addressed, Editor UPS & DOWNS, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto. Write the word "music" on the top left hand corner of the envelope.

RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

MUSICAL students should not forget that no handicraft or profession can be successfully practised without proper attention is given to the conscientious study of its various technical details.

Competent teachers will not allow the pupil to hurry over the most important part of the instruction book, namely, the Rudiments of Music, but will impart a solid basis of rudimentary instruction, by which alone can they hope to become proficient in the musical profession.

Very often teachers are to blame for neglecting the studies of scales and preliminary exercises, knowing full well that by so doing they commence a system that will eventually prove disastrous to the pupil. Then again, the pupil is very often responsible for his own failure; finding the study of scales and exercises uninteresting and tedious work, he rushes on to the more difficult and melodious passages, not stopping until some agreeable melody is mastered for the approbation of his friends. I am anxious to warn the student against such a system of practicing, for it will surely prove an impediment to their future progress.

The study of "Rudiments of Music" is not necessarily tiresome work, for there are many admirable studies and methods containing beautiful and harmonious exercises in the different keys, written in very progressive and suggestive style, making the hours of study a time of recreation rather than of work; so take the advice of one with many years' experience and apply yourself earnestly to the proper way of instruction, progressing carefully, step by step, having patience, industry and perseverance, until a position is attained that will reward you handsomely for your labours.

LIST OF INSTRUCTION BOOKS, STUDIES, METHODS, ETC.

From long and practical experience in the musical profession I am in a position to give a selection of instruction books, that will I am sure be found most suitable to all instrumentalists.

There are numerous methods to choose from, some are good, some are worthless, and like the mechanic who is particular about the make of his tools, so does the musician need to be extra careful in selecting an instruction book, therefore the list given below have been chosen more particularly on account of their merit and reputation.

An instruction book that has found many admirers among musical authorities, and which I advise every pupil to get for the first study, is the "Tutor" by Otto Langey. It is cheap and progressive. After that I would suggest the following books to those who are more advanced.

FOR THE FLUTE.

- (1) Piechler's Studies.
- (2) Method by W. Popp.

FOR THE CLARINET.

- (1) Studies by E. Paudert.
- (2) Method by Klose.
- (3) Method by Lazarus.

OBOE.

Method by A. M. R. Barret.

BASSOON.

Grand Method by Jancourt & Bordogny.

CORNET.

- (1) Arban's Complete Method.
- (2) Jean White's World's Method.
- (3) Bonnisseau's Method.
- (4) Saint-Jacome's Method.

ALTO HORN IN E b.

Studies by R. Hoffmann.

TROMBONE.

- (1) Studies by Vobaron.
- (2) Dieppo's Method.
- (3) Bonnisseau's Method.

BARITONE OR EUPHONIUM.

- (1) Studies by Vobaron.
- (2) Bonnisseau's Method.
- (3) Hamilton's Method.

TUBA.

Method by R. Hoffmann.

SNARE DRUM.

White's Method.

TROMBONES.

The trombone is a large deep and loud toned instrument of the trumpet species, some have a long tuning slide to produce the different intervals of tone, and others are made with valves or pistons. The Slide Trombone is the more perfect instrument and is used in preference to those made with valves. Most of the British Army Bands use the latter instrument on account of it being much easier to learn, and more comfortable to play on the march, but there is no questioning the superior quality of tone produced by the Slide Trombone.

In my opinion the Slide Trombone is the most difficult of all brass instruments to learn and play properly. It is very easy to blow, yet hard to produce the correct quality of tone, and still more difficult to play in perfect intonation. It is safe to say there are ten soloists on the Cornet to one on the Slide Trombone, which illustrates very plainly the difference in ease in mastering the two.

There are three kinds of Trombones, the ALTO, TENOR and BASS, the compass of each being about two and a half octaves.

The following illustration will show what a beautiful extended compass the Trombones can play in giving them the power to colour "Tone Pictures" sublimely.

Starting with B natural for the F Bass Trom-



bone playing the entire chromatic call until E is reached in the Alto.



The Bb tenor Trombone is the favourite instrument, and might say is used exclusively in Canadian bands the compass of which is from E. in the bass, to high Bb in Tenor. Well balanced military bands, however, always use two Tenor, and one Bass Trombone, either in G or F and they add much to the volume of tone of a band, besides being very effective in slow majestic movements, March Tempo and Ensemble playing music as played by a "Trombone Quartette," composed of 1 Alto, 2 Tenor and 1 F or G Trombone is wonderfully effective and thrilling, exercising a powerful influence over the imagination.

To those who are about to learn the Slide Trombone, I would advise them to procure a Bb Tenor, as being the best for Canadian bands, and also for general purposes, such as solo playing, orchestra or military band work, etc.

To produce a tone follow my instructions of last month, but be extra careful to keep the instrument in proper position the whole of its duration, otherwise you obtain that peculiar brassy and nasal quality of tone only too common with Slide Trombone players in this country.

Hold the instrument firmly with the left hand leaving the right to move the slide up and down and straight out from the body, keeping the head and body erect with left or right foot slightly advanced.

Be very particular as to what oil or lubricant you use on the slide, there are many excellent preparations in the markets. A heavy or gummy slide is a serious drawback in the playing of parts requiring quick and light execution.

NOTES.

Boys! don't forget when practicing to stand up; sitting down to study is positively injurious.

Remember above all things to play your instrument in perfect tune, then give your attention to the following important subjects: Tone, Time, Attack, Phrasing, Ensemble and Solo playing.

Never labour under the delusion that blowing your instrument loud is meritorious, quality comes before quantity.

GIRLS' DONATION FUND.

Donations Received:

Annie Boulton	\$ 4 00
Amy Hedge.....	15
Eliza Edwards.....	1 00
Sarah Frieburg.....	1 00
Ada Scotcher.....	1 00
Mrs. Osler.....	1 00
Amelia Pritchard.....	1 00
Edith Storr.....	1 00
Hetty Watts.....	1 00
Gladys Verner.....	1 00
Maude Smith.....	1 00
Jane Kibble.....	1 00



MINNIE HULL

A GREETING FROM ONE "VIOLET" GIRL TO ANOTHER.

We are very sorry to have been somewhat late in inserting the following, which was received some time since from Lily Maryan:

"In February number of UPS AND DOWNS I was very pleased to see a letter from Emma Webb whom I used to

UPS AND DOWNS.

know in England. We were companions, we lived in Violet Cottage. I have often thought about her and wondered if I would ever hear of her again. In July number I saw an account of her and her sister going to England, the first I had heard of her in twelve years, for it was just twelve years last July since I came to Canada. She is the only girl that I remember. I hope that she remembers me. If she does I would like her to write to me. Address Box 206, Orillia, Ont.

"Your sincere friend
"LILY MARYAN."

A CONTINUOUS JUBILEE SERVICE AROUND THE WORLD.

(The Time Table, Continued from Page 2 of Cover.)

DAY COMMENCES AT LONG : 180.	Local or Stan'd. Time when the National Anthem is to be sung.	Time at the Heart of the Empire— Windsor Castle
	P.M., 20th.	P.M., 20th.
MID-ATLANTIC.		
British Ships at sea.....		
NEWFOUNDLAND.		
St. John	4.00	7.31
CANADA.		
Cape Breton—		
Sydney	4.01	8.01
Prince Edward Island—		
Charlottetown.....	4.12	8.12
Nova Scotia—		
New Glasgow	4.10	8.10
Truro	4.13	8.13
Halifax	4.14	8.14
Springhill.....	4.17	8.17
Windsor	4.17	8.17
Digby	4.23	8.23
Yarmouth	4.24	8.24
New Brunswick—		
Moncton	3.20	8.20
St. John.....	3.24	8.24
Fredericton.....	3.27	8.27
Woodstock	3.30	8.30
Quebec—		
Sherbrooke	3.48	8.48
Lennoxville	3.48	8.48
Richmond	3.49	8.49
Quebec	3.50	8.50
Montreal	3.54	8.54
Ontario—		
Cornwall	3.59	8.59
Ottawa	4.03	9.03
Brockville	4.03	9.03
Carleton Place.....	4.04	9.04
Smith's Falls	4.04	9.04
Almonte.....	4.05	9.05
Arnprior	4.05	9.05
Gananoque	4.06	9.06
Kingston	4.07	9.07
Renfrew.....	4.07	9.07
Pembroke.....	4.08	9.08
Deseronto.....	4.09	9.09
Felleville	4.10	9.10
Peterborough	4.13	9.13
Port Hope	4.13	9.13
Bowmanville	4.14	9.14
Burke's Falls	4.15	9.15
Lindsay.....	4.15	9.15
Oshawa.....	4.15	9.15
Whitby	4.16	9.16
Huntsville	4.17	9.17
Bracebridge.....	4.17	9.17
Orillia	4.18	9.18
Toronto.....	4.18	9.18
St. Catharines.....	4.18	9.18
Barrie and Allandale.....	4.19	9.19
Rosseau.....	4.19	9.19
Grimsby	4.19	9.19
Hamilton	4.20	9.20
Orangeville	4.20	9.20
Collingwood.....	4.21	9.21
Guelph	4.21	9.21
Brantford	4.21	9.21
Simcoe	4.21	9.21
Paris	4.22	9.22
Woodstock	4.23	9.23
Sudbury	4.24	9.24
Aylmer	4.24	9.24
Stratford	4.24	9.24
Owen Sound.....	4.24	9.24
St. Thomas	4.25	9.25
London	4.26	9.26
Goderich	4.27	9.27
Petrolia	4.28	9.28
Chatham	4.29	9.29

DAY COMMENCES AT LONG : 185.	Local or Stan'd. Time, when the National Anthem is to be sung.	Time at the Heart of the Empire— Windsor Castle.
	P.M., 20th.	P.M., 20th
Sarnia	4.30	9.30
Windsor	4.32	9.32
Port Arthur.....	3.57	9.57
Fort William	3.57	9.57
Rat Portage.....	4.18	10.18
Manitoba and North-West Territories—		
Winnipeg	4.28	10.28
Carman	4.32	10.32
Brandon	3.40	10.40
Virden	3.43	10.43
Russell	3.45	10.45
Moosomin.....	3.46	10.46
Regina	3.58	10.58
Moose Jaw	4.02	11.02
Medicine Hat.....	4.22	11.22
Calgary	4.36	11.36
Banff.....	4.49	11.49
British Columbia—		
Donald	3.49	11.49
Revelstoke	3.53	11.53
Vernon	3.57	11.57
New Westminster	4.12	A.M., 21st.
Vancouver	4.12	12.12
Victoria.....	4.13	12.13

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT---TOPICS.

For July. "What I have learned of the politics of Canada."

Another Opportunity for our Artists.

Send us a drawing (*entirely the work of yourself*) of any subject you like:—the house in which you live; some scene on the farm; your employer's finest beast; or, if you dare attempt a portrait, ask your employer to "sit." We will publish some of the best sketches received.

For August. "What most impressed me in the Jubilee Celebrations."

Papers for July should arrive not later than June 21st. For other instructions see previous issues.

IN LEISURE HOUR.

ANSWERS TO LAST MONTH'S PUZZLES.

EMIGMA.

Echo.

* *

BURIED RIVERS.

1. Tagus.
2. Thames.
3. Severn.
4. Dee and Don.
5. Ouse.
6. Elbe.

* *

A TRUE STORY. FEBRUARY 29TH, 1812.
(LEAP YEAR).

RIDDLEMEREE.

My first is in bell, but not in ring;
My second is in prince, but not in king;
My third is in long, but not in short;
My fourth is in fine, but not in coarse;
My fifth is in stand, but not in sit;
My sixth is in six, but not in ten;
My seventh is in tea, but not in coffee;
My whole is in a city in Ireland.

The above is from "Wee Willie Winkle."

* *

RIDDLES.

1. In my first, my second sat,
My third and fourth I ate, what's that?
2. The beginning of eternity, the end of time and space, the beginning of every end, and the end of every place?
3. When is it easy to read in the woods?

THE PENNY POETS.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| No. | |
| 1 | Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome." |
| 2 | Scott's "Marmion." |
| 3 | Byron's "Childe Harold," Cantos I. and II., etc. |
| 4 | Lowell's Poems. Selections. |
| 5 | Burns's Poems. Selections. |
| 6 | Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet." |
| 7 | Longfellow's "Evangeline," etc |
| 8 | Selections from Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning. |
| 9 | Selections from Thomas Campbell. |
| 10 | Milton's "Paradise Lost." |
| 11 | Stories from "The Earthly Paradise." By Wm. Morris. |
| 12 | Byron's "Childe Harold." Pt. 2. |
| 13 | Whittier, the Quaker Poet. |
| 14 | Tales from Chaucer in Prose and Verse. |
| 15 | Milton's "Paradise Lost." Pt. 2. |
| 16 | Moore's Irish Melodies |
| 17 | Selections from Wm. Cullen Bryant's Poems |
| 18 | The Story of St George and the Dragon. From Spenser's "Faerie Queene." |
| 19 | Poems by Keats |
| 20 | Scott's "Lady of the Lake." |
| 21 | Whittier's Poems. Pt. 2 |
| 22 | Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar." |
| 23 | Pope's "Essay on Man," etc. |
| 24 | Tom Hood. Poems Grave and Gay. |
| 25 | Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," and other Poems. |
| 26 | Matthew Arnold. His Poetry and Message. |
| 27 | Walt Whitman. "Song of Myself," and other Poems. |
| 28 | Poems of Shelley. |
| 29 | Clough's "Love Story of a Young Man." |
| 30 | Some Ingoldsby Legends. |
| 31 | Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel" |
| 32 | Poems of Wordsworth. Pt. 1. |
| 33 | Poems of Cowper. |
| 34 | Poems of Dryden. |
| 35 | Poems of Southey. |
| 36 | Legends and Ballads. |
| 37 | Wordsworth's Poems. Pt. 2. |
| 38 | Poems of Mrs. Hemans and Eliza Cook. |
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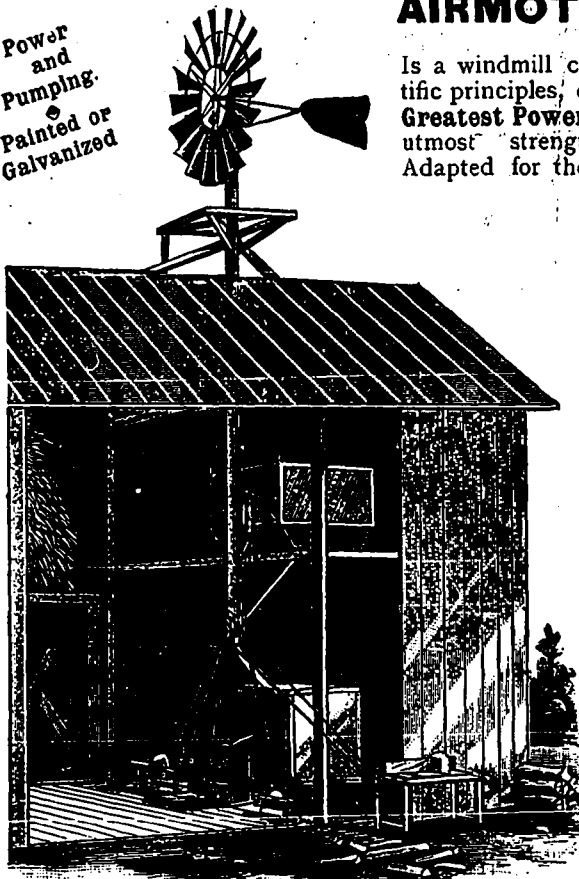
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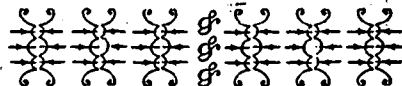
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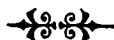
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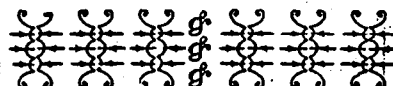
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