

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

UPS AND DOWNS

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

VOL. II.—No. 9.

TORONTO, APRIL 1ST, 1897.

PRICE, PER YEAR, 25 CENTS
SINGLE COPIES 3 CENTS.

AS SPRING APPROACHES
most young men turn their attention to
A NEW OUTFIT OF CLOTHES.

The aim is to secure quality, fit and style
at Moderate Price.

To do this effectually and at the least
possible trouble

DEAL DIRECT WITH DUNCAN

COAT, VEST and TROUSERS 1-2 doz. COLLARS 1 TIE 1 Pair BRACES	\$5	OUR SPECIAL	\$7.50	OUTFITS.
			\$10	

THIS IS A SPECIAL OFFER NEVER MADE BEFORE.

We will pay carriage to
any station within 300
miles of Toronto.

Remit in bills or money
order, payable to L. Dun-
can & Son, Toronto.
Give your full address.

Give measure, round chest
over vest; arm, from shoul-
der-blade; leg, thigh to
heel, inside.

State what color of cloth you
prefer, and whether you wish
morning coat or jacket; also
state size of collar and color of
tie required.

Write for samples of suiting, style of colors and color
of tie.

This offer means that if you are living in the most
remote country district you can procure best city made
clothing at best city prices.

L. DUNCAN & SON

548 and 550 Queen St. West, Toronto.
A minute's walk from Dr. Barnardo's Home.

THE
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital \$8,000,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

DEPOSITS OF ONE DOLLAR AND UPWARDS received and
interest allowed at current rates.

INTEREST is added to the deposit TWICE in each year, at the
end of May and November.

**McMURRICH, COATSWORTH,
HODGINS & Co.**

Barristers, Solicitors for

The North British Canadian Investment Co.,
The Public School Board, etc.

Notaries, etc. Telephone 642.

OFFICES: 5 MELINDA STREET, TORONTO.

W. BARCLAY McMURRICH, O.O. EMERSON COATS
WORTH, JR., FRANK E. HODGINS.

Money to loan on Farm Properties at low rates.

EVERYONE KNOWS THAT THE

**CENTRAL
Business College**

GERRARD AND YONGE STS., TORONTO,
Is the most reliable school for Business Education and
Shorthand in Canada. If you want a good education
and assistance to a good situation you should attend
this college. Get particulars. Address—W. H. SHAW,
Principal.

DOMINION LINE
Liverpool Service, via Londonderry
PROPOSED SAILINGS

(Corrected to Nov. 16, 1896)

From Liverpool	Steamers	From Portland	From Halifax
Nov. 19	LABRADOR	Dec. 10	Dec. 12
Dec. 3	VANCOUVER	24	26
17	SCOTSMAN	Jan. 7	Jan. 9
31	LABRADOR	21	23
Jan. 14	VANCOUVER	Feb. 4	Feb. 6
28	SCOTSMAN	18	20
Feb. 11	LABRADOR	March 4	March 6
25	VANCOUVER	18	20

WINTER RATES OF PASSAGE.—Portland or
Halifax to Londonderry and Liverpool:

First Cabin, from	\$52.50.	Return from	\$100.00
Second	34.00.		66.75
Steerage	24.50.		

A. F. Webster, D. Torrance & Co.,
King and Yonge Sts. Gen'l Ag'ts, Montreal

**MacWillie
Bros., Grocers**

**CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING,
TORONTO.**

**The Leading Grocery Establish-
ment in the Province.**

MANY OF THE BEST FARMERS
IN ONTARIO SEND US THEIR
ORDERS BY MAIL.

IT PAYS TO DEAL WITH US.

SEND FOR COPY OF OUR PRICE
LIST FOR FANCY BUTTER AND
EGGS. WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES.

146 YONGE ST.

Is the place to buy your Clothing, either Ready
Made or Made to Order.
Letter orders promptly attended to.

SOUTHCORBE

The People's Tailor and Clothier.

146 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

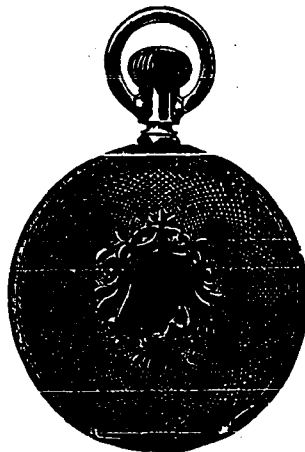


FOCUS

on your memory the address
of
CHAS. L. ROSEVEAR
538 Queen St. W., Toronto

Whose studio is equipped with all
the latest discoveries in the photo-
graphic world. Excellence guaran-
teed. References—The reproduc-
tion in UPS AND DOWNS. 1st Studio on north side of Queen,
east of Bathurst. The latest Cabinet Mantello, \$1 per doz.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.



The cases are solid gold throughout, fitted with
genuine Waltham movements. Perfect satisfaction
guaranteed. By registered mail, \$18. Our Bar-
nardo Boy's special at \$7.50 is the most satisfac-
tory and best value in the market.
Your money back if it doesn't please you

**144
YONGE ST. KENTS'**
Sign of the Big Street Clock

Every Farmer

Should deal direct with the People's
Wholesale Supply Co. They buy
direct from the manufacturers, and
carry in stock all kinds of

Farmers' Supplies.

For

Fur Coats and Robes

they cannot be excelled. If you are
in the city be sure and call on
them; if not going to the city, write
them. They handle all kinds of
Farm Produce.

The People's Wholesale Supply Co

144 KING ST. EAST,

Right opposite St. Lawrence Market.

R. Y. MANNING,
MANAGER.

FORMERLY
33 Colborne Street,
Toronto.

MONEY TO LOAN
on
Farm Property
**MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE CO.**
TORONTO

**Claxton's Music
Store**

Boys send for the famous

**BRASS BAND
HARMONICA**

The newest and best, sweetest toned and
most durable

10 holes, single, 20 reeds, paper boxes 30c.
or in Leatherette cases, Velvet lined 40c.
10 holes, double 20 reeds, paper boxes 60c.
or in Leatherette cases, Velvet lined 75c.

Sent Post Paid to any address on receipt
of Price.

ALL KINDS OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

UP-TO-DATE COMIC SONGS

Send for Illustrated Catalogue just issued.

T. CLAXTON,

197 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

TICKETS
TO AND FROM
EUROPE

BY ALL FIRST-CLASS

STEAMSHIP LINES

Money remitted by cheque or draft to all
parts

R. M. MELVILLE

Corner Toronto and Adelaide Streets
Opposite General Post Office

TORONTO

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

UPS AND DOWNS.

OUR OLD FRIENDS' DIRECTORY.

In this column we publish the names and addresses of one hundred subscribers, together with the dates of their arrival in Canada. Unless otherwise stated, the post offices are situated in the Province of Ontario.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	DATE OF ARRIVAL IN CANADA.
ASPINALL, ALF.	Christina	Middlesex	July, '94
ATFIELD, CHAS.	Maple Leaf	Elgin	July, '96
ASHWORTH, GEO. F.	Northwood	Kent	Nov., '95
ANDREWS, JOS. J.	Turnerville	Kent	July, '96
ARTHEY, JNO. E.	Port Talbot	Elgin	July, '96
ALDERTON, HERBERT	Macville	Peel	June, '96
BANGS, JOS.	Welland	Welland	July, '95
BRAYSHAW, JNO. J.	Glencoe	Middlesex	Oct., '96
BALTUS, JAS. H.	Newbury	Middlesex	July, '96
BULLMORE, JNO.	Rodney	Elgin	July, '95
BARRY, ERNEST	Uffington	Ontario	July, '95
BROOM, WM.	Orillia	Simcoe	June, '95
CHAPMAN, BENJ.	Eganville	Renfrew	March, '96
COX, H. JAS.	Goderich	Huron	March, '96
CONWAY, JNO.	Exeter	Middlesex	June, '96
CLARK, FRANCIS	Mt. Brydges	Middlesex	June, '96
CRAWLEY, JOHN J.	Box 63, Belmont	Middlesex	June, '96
DAVIS, EDWARD G.	Bolton	Cardwell	March, '96
DEACON, FRED'K.	Pinehurst	Kent	July, '95
DUCKETT, JOHN H.	Blenheim	Kent	Sept., '95
DELL, FRANCIS W.	Essex	Essex	June, '93
DAVIES, WM.	Shedden	Elgin	June, '96
DRINKWATER, FRANK	Tancred	Lambton	Nov., '95
EAGLE, ALFRED E.	Tilbury Centre	Kent	March, '92
ELVIN, A. G.	Mossley	Middlesex	Sept., '95
FERRELL, EDGAR	Oungah	Kent	Sept., '95
FAIRCHILD, ALF. V.	Sarnia	Lambton	July, '92
FARLEY, CHARLES F.	Victoria Corners	Ontario	March, '96
FIDLER, GEORGE A.	Napier	Middlesex	March, '96
FOX, ALFRED	Oungah	Kent	July, '92
FLINT, PERCY	Maidstone	Essex	March, '96
GREEN, ALBERT E.	Aldboro	Elgin	July, '94
GILBERT, CHARLES H.	Omamee	Victoria	June, '93
GRAY, C. F.	Fenwick	Welland	March, '96
HUTHINSON, JAS.	Maidstone	Essex	April, '95
HEALEY, ARTHUR	Kinburn	Lanark	June, '96
HELMORE, ALF. C.	Hazeldean	Carleton	June, '96
HEARD, JOHN	Pinehurst	Kent	March, '92
HODGKISS, HENRY	Tilbury	Kent	March, '93
HUNTER, FRANK	Essex	Essex	Aug., '93
HAWKEY, FRANK	Tilbury Centre	Kent	March, '96
JOHNSTON, ERNEST	Dutton	Elgin	Aug., '93
JAMES, HENRY C.	Tilbury Centre	Kent	Sept., '95
JERVIS, GEORGE	Strathburn	Middlesex	June, '96
KENT, ALBERT	Severn Bridge	Ontario	Aug., '84
LEA, GEORGE P.	Dresden	Kent	March, '96

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	DATE OF ARRIVAL IN CANADA.
LUCAS, JAMES	Dawn Mills	Lambton	June, '91
LEVERSUCH, FRED T.	Aldboro	Elgin	March, '96
MORGAN, WM. C.	Newbury	Middlesex	June, '96
MOFFATT, JAS.	Glencoe	Middlesex	June, '96
NOWLAN, HY. J.	Clearville	Elgin	Aug., '91
NIXON, ERNEST	S. Monaghan	Northumberland	Aug., '91
NEVEL, HENRY	Colinville	Lambton	Aug., '93
NICHOLS, JOS.	Springfield	Elgin	March, '93
PENALUNA, SID.	Wallaceburg	Kent	March, '96
PURVIS, JOHN G.	Bracebridge	Ontario	Sept., '94
PARSONS, FRANK	Port Sydney	Muskoka	July, '95
PERRY, RICHARD	Queenston	Lincoln	July, '92
PIPER, HENRY	Corunna	Lambton	Nov., '91
PARKER, BERTIE	Tilbury Centre	Kent	March, '92
POWELL, ALFRED	Cottam	Essex	Aug., '93
POTTER, CHARLES	Wheatley	Kent	Aug., '93
POTTS, ERNEST E.	Belle River	Essex	March, '96
PARSONS, CHAS. H.	Windsor	Essex	March, '96
PARSON, R.	Ingersoll	Oxford	Aug., '93
ROWLEY, CHAS. J.	Tilbury	Kent	Sept., '95
ROSE, CHRIS.	Inwood	Lambton	April, '94
ROBE, E.	Northwood	Kent	Sept., '95
SLANN, WALTER J.	Chatham	Kent	Sept., '95
SPONG, JOHN	Strathroy	Middlesex	March, '96
SMITH, ED. I.	Aspdin	Muskoka	Sept., '95
SPARKES, JAMES	Shedden	Elgin	March, '96
SCOTT, WALTER	Culloden	Norfolk	March, '96
STEEDEN, HARRY	Beatrice	Muskoka	June, '96
SANMELL, GEO.	Harrierville	Middlesex	July, '94
SIMMONS, ALF.	Glenallan	Wellington	June, '96
SNELL, H. W.	Yeovil	Grey	March, '96
SMITH, GEO. W.	Bellingham	Algoma	Aug., '84
STRUGNELL, W. A.	Tyneside	Haldimand	March, '96
SMITH, WM. G.	Reaboro	Victoria	April, '91
SUTHERLAND, WM.	Newholm	Muskoka	July, '95
THOMPSON, ALF.	Bluevale	Huron	March, '96
TUTT, HERBERT R. H.	Cairngorm	Middlesex	July, '95
TIPPETT, WM. C.	St. Ives	Middlesex	April, '94
THOMPSON, TIMOTHY	Glencoe	Middlesex	April, '91
WATKINS, HENRY	Holmesville	Huron	March, '96
WAITE, THOMAS	Mono Mills	Peel	Nov., '91
WAINWRIGHT, HENRY	Wallaceburg	Kent	April, '95
WOOLNOUGH, E.	Tupperville	Kent	June, '93
WOOD, CHARLES	Union	Elgin	Nov., '95
WALKER, JOHN	Clarke	Durham	July, '85
WARD, FRANK	Camlachie	Lambton	June, '93
WILLIS, PERCY G.	Turnerville	Kent	June, '96
WILKES, WM.	Oungah	Kent	Oct., '96
WATT, JOHN	Strathburn	Middlesex	June, '96
WATT, JAMES	Glencoe	Middlesex	June, '96
WILLIS, GEORGE	Melbourne	Middlesex	March, '96
WINKLESS, HENRY	Warren	Nipissing	June, '83
WILLIAMS, GEORGE	Gladstone, Man.	Windsor	April, '85
WRIGHT, GEORGE	Graystock	Peterborough	June, '93



A MAIN STREET IN ROSSLAND, B.O., A YEAR AGO.

UPS AND DOWNS

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

VOL. II.—No. 9.

TORONTO, APRIL 1ST, 1897.

PRICE PER YEAR, 25 CENTS.
SINGLE COPIES, 3 CENTS.

ECHOES OF THE MONTH.

18-26 STEPHEN CAUSEWAY,
March 20, 1897.

THE past winter has evidently been a busy time at the Homes, and, if possible, the net has been launched out yet further into the deep. The Doctor's great family "the largest on earth," numbers to-day but a very few short of the marvellous figure of 5,000, all of them being fed, clothed, educated, taught and trained, in equipment for the battle of life. Fresh cases have been admitted at the rate of nearly sixty a week during the last few months, while for the full twelve months of 1896, 2,628 found their way to the sheltering care of the Homes. Verily in the day when the Master "maketh up His jewels," where will there be found in the annals of the world's history of 1896 a grander achievement in the cause of humanity than these figures represent, or a more glorious accomplishment of the mission of Christianity on earth?

Despite the pressure and anxieties of the winter's work, Dr. Barnardo himself looks and seems well, and no whit of his energy and enthusiasm seems to be abated. One is more than ever constrained to regard him as a marvel of concentrated zeal raised up and endowed with powers of the highest order for the fulfilment of his mighty work. We are often asked: what would become of the work without the Doctor? and it is a question that no one who is associated with him can contemplate without grave misgivings; but we can only leave this issue in the hands of Him who, though He buries His workers, carries on His work; and trust that when the time comes there will be found some one equal to the task on whom the mantle may fall.

In the buildings and equipment at the various Institutions, and in the personnel of the staff, there have been comparatively few changes. At headquarters Mr. Fowler holds the reins of authority as governor, in the same capacity as

he has occupied for so many years past. Dr. Milne, the "beloved physician," goes in and out as of yore, and the weight of years seems to tell but little on his portly frame. A great loss has been sustained in the retirement of Mr. Page from the responsible and important post of Chief Cashier, but the place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Dawbarn, whose face will be remembered as a familiar one to most of our Canadian boys. Mr. Odling still holds the important position of General Secretary, and it must be an immense assistance and comfort to

been doing good work during the winter, and large numbers of both boys and girls have been recruited from Liverpool, Newcastle, Cardiff, Birmingham, and other large centres of population. It has lately been decided to open similar Institutions in four additional places, so that the country will soon be well covered by "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," and their aid brought within reach of every child in the kingdom who finds itself reduced to want and suffering.

Our present party for Canada will leave

London on the 25th, so that we shall be rocking in the "cradle of the deep" when this issue reaches our readers. Our passages have been taken in the steamship *Labrador*, of the Dominion Line, and we have every prospect of being well accommodated and taken good care of on board. The *Labrador* is an old and tried friend, and whatever is in store for us between this and our destination we shall at any rate be on board a staunch, well-manned and well-navigated ship. Our party will not be a large one, probably slightly under a hundred and fifty, but larger parties will follow later in the year, and we are looking forward to a busy and successful immigration season.

The news reaches me since my arrival in London of the second reading of the Bill introduced by the Ontario Govern-

ment regulating the immigration of children. As stated in a previous issue, we have no reason to anticipate any undesirable results to our work from this measure, but on the contrary there are many features in which its provisions will strengthen our hands and remove difficulties from our path, and from the path of all those who have been doing honest and rightly-managed work in the same field as ourselves. For the rest—no one could, more than ourselves, welcome any extent to which the Bill proves a discouragement and barrier to those, who however good their motives, are in reality injuring the reputation and jeopardising the success of the whole movement; either by sending out young



HOW DR. BARNARDO IS HELPING MANITOBA—OUR LAST CONTINGENT OF YOUNGER BOYS ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR THE NORTH-WEST, FEBRUARY 16th, '97.

the Director to have at his right hand one so capable and so scrupulously faithful, as well as possessing such a lengthy experience in the work, in its growth and various developments. Mr. Anderson is at present in charge of the large clothing store, having taken the place of Mr. Fell, who has vacated his post on account of ill health. Mr. Manuel is still in his old place at the head of the school. Mr. Longmoor is resident House Master, and most of the old familiar faces are still to be seen, and we hope will remain to be seen for many years to come.

The "Ever open Doors," by which name the branch receiving Homes are known, that have been opened in so many provincial towns, have

children of blemished character or physically unsound, or by neglecting the duty and responsibility that we maintain rests upon all engaged in the work of child immigration, to watch closely and carefully over their young proteges after their arrival in the country until they are well on their feet and can without fear be left to take their affairs into their own hands. The Minister, in moving the second reading, seems to have paid a very generous and kindly tribute to the merits of Dr. Barnardo's work and the deserving character of many of his young people, and we gratefully appreciate this act of justice and courtesy, the more so as such different measure is too frequently meted out to us. Among politicians we fear it is much too often taken into account that we are not a political factor. We pull no wires, and there is not at present a "Barnardo vote" to reckon with in the constituencies. We are considered therefore a safe object of attack, and if anyone else can be propitiated or any purpose served by a blow at us there is the comfortable feeling that we have no means of hitting back. Colonel Gibson has resisted the temptation to do this, and although he has evidently lent his ear very considerably to those whose aim it is to injure our reputation and to hamper our efforts, he has at the same time shown a desire to hold the scales of justice evenly, and to approach the subject in a fair and statesmanlike spirit.

* *

We have to offer our sincere congratulations to the large number of boys whose first terms of employment will expire on the first of April, and who will then more especially than ever be considered as started in life. We have seen no reason to change our belief in the wisdom of making these long engagements in the case of young boys, that is those under fourteen or fifteen years of age. The lads who are now completing their engagements are but in few cases over seventeen years of age, and we claim for them that their position is such that boys of that age in any rank of life may well envy. They have acquired a practical knowledge and experience of the healthiest and the most independent business in the world; generally speaking they have been taught habits of industry and application; and they have now a hundred dollars in the bank of their own earnings as a reserve fund to fall back upon in case of necessity and as a nest-egg for future savings. Our three, four and five-year engagements are always made to end on the first of April, and this year there is a very long list of "agreements expiring." We congratulate the boys whose names appear upon it, both because they have, by the fact that they have faithfully served their employers for the terms of their engagements, proved themselves to possess the qualities that will ensure them further success in the country, and also because they are now launched in life under the most favourable circumstances, and have before them the prospect of making a position for themselves in a country where there is room and to spare for all who are steady and industrious, to achieve independence and prosperity. Perhaps we may further congratulate the boys whose engagements are now expiring because they have in most cases qualified themselves to receive Dr. Barnardo's medal for "good conduct and length of service," but this we shall have more to say upon when the time comes for awarding these distinctions and publishing our "roll of honour."

Alfred B. Owen.

Having given to Ontario eight years of steady industry, William Thomas has decided to extend his field of effort, and is talking of "going west" with a view to taking up land on his own account.

NOTES FROM THE MANITOBA FARM MANAGER.



NUMBER of years ago the writer made a trip with dogs and flat sleighs or toboggans, in the dead of winter, to Norway House, an old and important post of the Hudson's Bay Company, down toward the great bay or inland sea of the same name; and leaving Fort Garry, now Winnipeg, the party found some two feet of snow on the prairies over which they had, for the greater portion of the distance, to travel before reaching Lake Winnipeg. This thick snow covering made travel difficult, and serious were the expressed apprehensions made by the "mooneas," greenhorns, of the expedition, as to what would be encountered before the flag staff of the historic fort should come into view. Snow shoes were, as a matter of course, necessary over the southern portion of the journey, but to the surprise of most of the party, before one hundred and fifty miles had been covered, these articles were strapped to the sleighs and good footing was found for both men and dogs right away into the iron-barred gates of the white fort where the Union Jack and the ensign of the great Company waved side by side.

The snow in this part of the country was not then more than ten inches deep on the level, and the officer in charge of the district informed us that it was rarely much deeper, proving beyond doubt the contention of those gentlemen who are favouring the early construction of a railway to the Hudson's Bay that no fears need be entertained as to the possibility of operating the line through the winter months should it be constructed.

* *

The trip above referred to was taken many years ago by your Manitoba correspondent, and terminated in quite the opposite manner from an expedition he has just completed by rail, from Winnipeg southward; for in this last journey, leaving Winnipeg and the country generally under a reasonable covering of snow only, the trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway running on time, and business in no manner interfered with by the weather, he came on into Dakota where the accumulated fall from numerous very severe storms was being blown about in a manner rarely ever seen in the more favoured British Province to the north of parallel forty-nine.

It was reported that all branch lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways were abandoned; business was brought to a standstill, owing to the fact that sleigh roads had practically gone out of existence; and some very large sized travellers' tales were laid before the writer, one of the most amusing story-tellers stating that in a town he had just visited the mayor was lost while out walking over the drifted streets devising plans for tunnelling the town. A search party was at once sent out and at last came upon a hole in the snow up to which were found the tracks of the chief magistrate. Further examination proved this aperture to be the opening of a chimney in one of the vacant dwellings, into which the unfortunate official had fallen. A meeting of the city council was called and an appropriation voted, to be used for paying the cost of digging out the unhappy gentleman. However, as the signature of the mayor to all expenditure warrants was required, this humane action could not be carried out, and until the genial March sun displaces the snow that little town, so the amusing prevaricator informed the writer, will of necessity be without a chief for its board of aldermen. A very good western story, indeed, but from the appearance of nearly all the stations passed through such an accident might occur in any one of them.

Arriving at St. Paul it was found that for hours the street railways had been in great difficulties, and it was not till Central Wisconsin was reached that the limits of the snow belt were found. From the above notes our young men in Ontario, who are in search of facts regarding the climate of Manitoba and the North-West, and particularly the winter conditions, can draw conclusions as to the comparative comfort of the settler who often has a considerable distance to draw his fuel, as in the bare, bleak plains of the Dakotas, or on locations in the more sheltered portions of Western Canada.

The next point of interest to all young people who wish to be well informed upon the wonders of the world, both natural and artificial, on the journey, is the city of Chicago, the site of which in the year 1820 was practically a swamp. Ten years later a trading post, known as Fort Dearborn, had been established, and the entire accommodation for the embryo city, which now numbers over one and one half million people, consisted of twelve houses. In 1833 it is recorded that the last bear was shot at a spot now the corner of Market and Jackson streets in the centre of the great commercial metropolis. The post office equipment at this time was furnished by nailing old boot legs to the walls of the building honored as the repository for the United States mails of the district, and the high official who presided over the distribution of the welcome correspondence from the regions of civilization must have felt himself a sort of business Santa Claus, filling the boot-legs of his enterprising children in lieu of their stockings.

* *

Chicago has always done things on a grand scale, and when in October, 1871, old Mrs. O'Leary, a milk woman in the suburbs, permitted her cow to upset a lighted lantern and thus set fire to the city, there began the greatest conflagration the world has ever witnessed, 18,000 buildings being destroyed, with contents valued at \$200,000,000 (two hundred million). Phoenix like, however, this wonderful city arose from the ashes, and where stood low-roofed and mean structures of wood in the days of the Irish dairy woman, now stand magnificent buildings of steel, terra cotta and stone, a wonder to visitors from all parts of the world. Having a few hours to spare in Chicago your correspondent visited a typical building of the city, the Masonic Temple, a structure twenty-one stories in height, and after ascending to the roof by one of the eighteen swift elevators running between floors at a speed of nine miles per hour, he was informed that he was 302 feet above the street. On clear days the Michigan coast, fifty-eight miles away, is said to be discernible, and taken altogether the view from the top of this immense pile is thrilling in the extreme and not easily forgotten.

Chicago, a wonderful human aggregation, good and bad, in which, as is always the rule, the bad are most in evidence, is a city all travellers should visit, and one in which no intelligent visitor can fail to be interested. However, as a place of happy and peaceful residence it certainly has its drawbacks, and the writer is pleased to be again on the road for the better governed, if less presumptuous, cities of our own country; and after passing two delightful days in Toronto with Mr. Davis, at 214 Farley Avenue, where matters institutional are ever on the go; communing for a time with Mr. Vipond, our Managing Editor, sped on to Ottawa to be present at the opening of the eighth parliament of the Dominion of Canada, a gathering in which all loyal Canadians ever show a deep interest.

* *

The lads, particularly, of Dr. Barnardo's colony, who will soon be eligible and on the list of free and independent electors, should

know that the parliament of the Dominion consists of the Queen, represented by the Governor-General, the Senate, which corresponds to the Imperial House of Lords, and the House of Commons. The members of the Senate are appointed for life by the Governor-General on the advice of the Government in power. They receive \$1,000.00 (one thousand dollars) per



HON. SIDNEY FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture.

annum and ten cents mileage to and from the seat of government. They number at the present time eighty

The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people for a term of five years and receive the same remuneration as the Senators. In the present House there are two hundred and thirteen members.

The Governor-General selects his Prime Minister and calls upon him to form a ministry, each member of which body is assigned his special work, or, as we say, takes charge of a department. A ministry so formed is responsible for its actions to parliament, and by vote



HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior.

of want of confidence may be called upon to resign, whereupon the Queen, acting through the Governor-General, will call upon some other leading member of parliament to form a ministry and proceed with the business of the different

departments, which now number eleven, controlled by ministers, namely, Trade and Commerce, Secretary of State, Justice, Marine and Fisheries, Militia and Defence, Post Office, Agriculture, Public Works, Finance, Railways and Canals, and the Department of the Interior, which last named department is most important to us, as the minister is called upon to deal with all matters relating to unsettled lands in all parts of the Dominion, the issue of patents to homesteaders, the control of immigration, in short, such a list of subjects that we would fancy it a tax upon the brain of a pretty clever man to keep in mind all that he is responsible for.

Of late years it has been the policy of Premiers to select for this post some western member, as the department is constantly engaged upon matters relating directly to the new Dominion west of Lake Superior, and when the Hon. Clifford Sifton, a young barrister of Brandon, although he has not yet reached his fortieth year, was chosen for this work, the people of the West, irrespective of party bias, expressed warm approval of the selection, and generally believe that the ministry have in Mr. Sifton a gentleman who not only understands the wants of the West, but has the courage and strength of will to see that his wishes are carried out.

The day of opening, Thursday 25th March, was a typical Canadian day, bright, clear and sunny, and for this reason a large concourse of people assembled on the floor of the Senate Chamber, among the assembly being scores of Canada's charming ladies, dressed in most becoming costumes, for the purpose of listening to the speech from the throne, which was read by His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, who arrived at three o'clock, accompanied by the Prime Minister, the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, escorted by his mounted guards from Rideau Hall, the official residence near Ottawa.

Shortly after the reading of the speech the Commons came together, took up some routine work and adjourned until the next day at three o'clock, when the real work began. Mr. Russell, M.P. for Halifax, moving the acceptance of the address in a very clever speech, ably seconded by Mr. Ethier, M.P. for Two Mountains, who spoke in the French language. The practice of parliament then calls for the leader of the loyal opposition to criticise the policy of the Government as set forth in the speech, and this duty fell to the old warrior, Sir Charles Tupper, who delivered a caustic address, wonderful in power, when we consider that the hon. gentleman is nearing his eightieth year. So the constitutional warfare has begun, and while the most cursory glance at the ministerial side of the house shows a government composed of men Canadians may well feel proud of, on the Opposition benches there are members full of fight and ready for the fray.

That the deliberations of the eighth parliament of the Dominion of Canada may be carried on to the advancement of the public good is, I feel sure, the wish of every reader of UPS AND DOWNS.

Reports from the Farm, received by the writer at Ottawa, show that during his absence matters have been running on smoothly. Large numbers of applications are coming to the office by each post, and by the time this communication is in print another contingent direct from England will be speeding away to the land of promise, after bidding goodbye to the steamer *Labrador*, now carrying them over the wild Atlantic.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Written by Alfred Johns.

Many a shaft at random sent
Finds mark the archer little meant,
And many a word at random spoken
May soothe or wound a heart that's broken.

THESE are the words, if I remember correctly, of Sir Walter Scott, one of the greatest poets Scotland ever had, and, if these words are true, how careful each one of us ought to be not to say anything that would hurt another's feelings. How watchful we should be over our tongues that they may not lead us astray.

I have met some young men who, I am sorry to say, came from Dr. Barnardo's Homes, who do not try to govern the tongue when it should be governed, or use it when it should be used. I refer now to the work of Dr. Barnardo in general.

It does not look well for a young man who has been helped out of the path of adversity and placed on the path of prosperity, with friends to look after him till he is capable of looking after himself; I say it does not look well for such a one when he is doing well to turn his back upon the friends who have helped him when he needed help. But still I am bound to say I have made the acquaintance of two or three of our young men who not only turned their backs on their friends, but deny that they ever came from the Home. Such young men, though, I am glad to say, are scarce. But facts are facts, nevertheless, and it is the few black sheep that attract the most attention.

Not one of the young men to whom I refer, who deny they came from the Home, ever spoke a word of encouragement to the younger boys who are starting for themselves in a new country. This is the way in which the tongue should be used, and that as often as convenient in giving advice, encouragement, and knowledge to the younger boys.

Not only is it, to my mind, a privilege for the older boys and young men to do this, but to anyone who professes to have a spark of manhood about him, it is a responsible duty. It is a duty which each one of us should attend to and not neglect.

The success of this great work in which we are concerned, or at least should be, namely, "Child Immigration," depends, to a certain extent—almost entirely—upon us.

It will not amount to a very great deal how well Mr. Owen speaks of the boys; it will not amount to much how UPS AND DOWNS speaks of us; it will not be to any very great advantage how hard our old friend Dr. Barnardo works, if we don't do our part in this great and noble work; and our part of the work is to do our duty, and our duty is to lend a helping hand upwards to those who are not as far up the ladder as we are.

I believe it to be the duty of every one of our young men to-day to keep a close eye, if possible, on the younger boys, and visit them from time to time and encourage them to do what is right in the sight of God and man. Nothing would be lost in so doing, the boys would be more contented in their places than they sometimes are, and they would see that we had an interest in them, and in nine cases out of ten they would try with all the might and energy they possessed, to do what is right, if it was only to please those who take an interest in them. And further than that, I'll venture to say, they will in a few years pass the kindness on to someone else who will be coming out in the not very distant future. Thus, as I said before, it is our duty to encourage the boys all we can.

But, not only so, it should be our duty also to fight with the tongue or pen anyone who attacks and tries to overthrow the good work which, for over thirty years, our esteemed friend the Doctor has been carrying on.

There are many good and noble institutions in the British Empire, which are doing a great and benevolent work, and I say "God bless them all," but show me the one that will compare with ours, either temporarily, spiritually, or financially, and you will show me something I have never seen before. But yet, with these facts in view, there are many who are always ready to do all they can to hinder the work and overthrow it. Thus, it behoves each one of us who are interested in the work and who feel we have been helped by the Doctor, to fight for him whenever opportunity shows itself.

Most of our readers remember that piece in the January number of UPS AND DOWNS headed "An Object Lesson," how the *Toronto World*, of Dec. 7th, reported of three "Barnardo boys" who had a very interesting time, trying to sneak across into Uncle Sam's territory, but when the truth leaked out it was found they were not Barnardo boys at all. Here, you see, is one kind of an attack we want to fight against. When we see any paper running down the Doctor or his boys, let us first find if the assertion is true or not, and if we find it is not true, then let us fight till they take it back, and I'll venture to say we shall not be thought any worse off for looking out for ourselves and the "Home" to which we once belonged.

March 9th, 1897.

Ups and Downs

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, 214 FARLEY AVE.,
TEL. 5097. TORONTO, ONT.

Advertising Rates will be supplied upon application at the office of publication.

The Annual Subscription is 25c., which may be received in stamps or cash.

All Correspondence should be addressed, Editor "UPS AND DOWNS," 214 Farley Avenue, Toronto; and letters intended for publication should reach the office not later than the 20th inst. of the month to insure insertion in the next issue.

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, APRIL 1ST, 1897.



WE have heard it said that there are only two seasons in Canada—the warm season and the cold season. Whatever exception geographers, schoolmasters and others who insist on scientific accuracy, may take to this rather broad statement, certain it is the advent of April appears to bring about a sudden and complete change in the condition of things; and not only climatically, but in other respects, which continues without variation, except in degree, for 7 or 8 months. For our friends, as for every member of the farm household, the coming of April means "go"; and they keep going until November or December with but little intermission; then comes the period of comparative ease and of bright cold days, from which they emerge, toned to the right pitch for the season's work.

This is the condition in which we hope all our young agriculturists find themselves now. The outlook throughout the country is by no means discouraging. The fear prevalent not long ago that probable changes in the fiscal policy of the country would have a very disturbing effect upon all industries, and most of all upon farming, has disappeared; for it is very generally recognized now that the Dominion Government, although nominally a free-trade government, will not disarrange the existing order of things, except by a very gradual process. Canada is receiving a good deal of advertising in the old country, and advertising of the proper kind is all Canada wants to ensure a more generous share of old world capital and population. We well remember what hazy ideas of Canada prevailed among many very intelligent and otherwise well-informed people in England, only a few years ago. Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, of course, were recognized as four rather important towns—or was it "trading posts"?—travel between which was full of all kinds of dangers, the only other places of habitation being an occasional farm, the dwellers upon which were supposed to be cut off entirely from their fellow-beings, except on the rare occasions that they paid a visit to the nearest of the "trading posts" already mentioned.

How little of exaggeration there is in stating that this was not an uncommon conception of Canada in England a few years ago, will be evident when it is remembered that only last fall the leading daily paper of an English provincial town, in referring to the visit to Canada of the Chinese Viceroy, said:

"His Excellency will then proceed on his homeward voyage, leaving Montreal on board the *Empress of India*, which will carry him to Vancouver."

Canada is certainly a "go-ahead" country, but up to that time we had not heard of the navigation of large steamers from Montreal to Vancouver.

The development of British Columbian gold mines; the different important political questions which have arisen of late years; the ever-increasing supply of Canadian produce in the English market: all these things are having a wonderful effect in educating the minds of the mass of English people to a proper appreciation of Canada's resources and its claims to consideration as a field for investment. The participation of Canadian statesmen, with our capable Premier at their head, in the Jubilee ceremonies in England next June, will not, we may be sure, fail to further stimulate interest in this part of the Empire.

May we not also justly claim that Canada owes a debt of gratitude to Dr. Barnardo for the manner in which he has demonstrated to the people of England that Canada is a country capable of absorbing to its, and to their, advantage, thousands and tens of thousands of those who are willing to take their places among the ranks of industrious tillers of the soil?

The letters that have reached the Home since Mr. Owen left for England show that our friends, as a rule, are hearing less of the cry of hard times than in the last two or three years. Most of the engagements that we have heard of seem to be of a very satisfactory character. Certainly wages are not lower than they were a year ago.

The number of applications received from farmers during the last few weeks is, we understand, heavier than it has been in the corresponding period for some years. This in itself is a sure sign of less need of the strict economy which so many farmers have been compelled to practise during the last few seasons. Every boy over 14 in the party that Mr. Owen is now bringing out, was bespoke several weeks ago. There will be a few bright, sturdy lads of 12 and 13 available, but for the older boys the demand far exceeds the supply.

We might point out that a boy of 13 who has been trained to use his eyes and hands, to be respectful and obey orders, to be honest and truthful, is splendid material out of which to manufacture first-class reliable "help." Of course he could not do, and it would be absolutely wrong to ask him to do, the work of a lad a year or two older, but that he would more than justify his presence and quickly become of really valuable assistance, under the guidance of a judicious employer, we do not for a moment doubt.

Quite a large number—50—of lads not over 13 have gone out to places since Mr. Owen's departure. Some of these were in residence at the Home, but a large proportion had been boarding out for some time in Muskoka. All have gone to what we have every reason to believe to be good homes, and under agreements which will ensure them a fair rate of remuneration, and attendance at school in cases where it has been deemed necessary to make such provision.

This going out to a "first place" is a far more momentous event in a lad's life than may appear at first sight. If he goes with a manly determination to do his duty; not to be easily cast down; and under all circumstances to

maintain his self respect, which means that he will also have the respect of others: there will be little to fear of failure but every reason to expect a future of happiness and prosperity.

If, however, a lad goes out with heart only half in his new duties; disposed to grumble at every little difficulty, or what to him seems a difficulty; always looking for the "soft side" of every job entrusted to him: he will soon fill those around him with a feeling of contempt and distrust; changes in situation will characterize his career, until when he is 21 he finds he has made for himself anything but a bed of roses—rather one of thorns; and on it he has to lie as best he can. We hope and believe this will be the lot of few, if of any, of the lads who have gone forth in the last few weeks to commence their careers as wage-earners.

Our friends may be surprised to learn that they came in for a good deal of attention "on the floor of the House" two weeks ago. The Bill bearing upon Juvenile Immigration, to which Mr. Owen referred in "Echoes" last month, has been presented to the Local Legislature for first reading; it has been altered in many respects in Committee of the Whole, the amendments in every case being of a very desirable character; and it awaits but the formality of a third reading to become the law of the land. In addition to the very practical assistance the Act will render to those engaged in legitimate—we use the word in its moral sense—institutional work of which immigration is a main feature, the introduction of the Bill served to drive away not a little misapprehension that existed in the minds of one or two legislators regarding the methods in vogue in Dr. Barnardo's Institutions, and regarding the calibre of his boys in Canada; a tribute being paid to both by the Hon. Mr. Gibson, Minister of Crown Lands, who presented the Bill.

There were also other prominent Members, notably Dr. Ryerson, of Toronto, who evinced a warm interest in the Homes, and whose utterances proclaimed how incapable they were of being influenced in their judgment by the persistent efforts and noisy clamouring of irrepressible agitators.

An incident came under our personal notice a few weeks ago which illustrates very forcibly how common is the practice of placing upon Dr. Barnardo's shoulders, responsibility for the arrival in Canada of every young immigrant who proves a failure in any way. We were one of a large number of visitors to the Provincial Institute for the Blind at Brantford—by the bye one of the most capably conducted institutions of the kind we ever visited.

Among the many interesting features of the visit was an impromptu exhibition of gymnastics by a number of blind youths, one of whom was particularly proficient. Our attention and that of others was drawn to him by the hospitable and courteous Director of the Institute, who said, "He's a Barnardo boy."

Naturally we became more interested than ever; although we thought there was some mistake. "Are you sure he is a Barnardo boy? Do you know when he came out?" we asked. "Oh, I don't mean that he came out from Dr. Barnardo's Home—but he is a kind of Barnardo boy—a young immigrant."

We could not resist the temptation of pointing out that if "Barnardo boy" were to be accepted as a synonym for "young immigrant" on all occasions, the genuine Barnardo boys would suffer for the sins of others.

Our point was appreciated at once, and the gentleman in question hastened to express his regret for thoughtlessly misusing the term. He

said, laughingly, "I have similar cause for complaint, and object very much to hearing this institute spoken of as an 'asylum.'"

Here was a gentleman of high intellectual attainments, for years prominent in public affairs, and incapable of the slightest wilful injustice to any fellow creature, unconsciously giving the impression that a boy who never had any connection with the Home, and who had become afflicted with blindness, had been brought to Canada by Dr. Barnardo.

How readily, then, must the thousands of less thoughtful, less generously endowed, acquire the habit of regarding every young immigrant as a "Barnardo boy."

Let us add that the Director of the Institute informed us that he had come in contact with very many Barnardo boys—the genuine article—during his sixteen years in Canada, and in the whole of that time he only knew of one who became a failure. That one he saw in charge of a police officer, but even then, could he have done so, he would have taken the lad under his own care, for he felt sure the boy was deserving of sympathy and not really bad. We need hardly say we were particularly pleased to hear this tribute paid to Dr. Barnardo's boys by a gentleman of such wide and varied experience.

During the month we had the pleasure of a brief visit from Mr. Struthers, who was on his way east to meet Mr. Owen and the party, among whom are a number of Labour House youths, whose first year's experience of Canadian agricultural life will be on the Industrial Farm at Russell. Mr. Struthers' visits are always a source of pleasure. He brings with him a fund of anecdote and a store of information relating to the great West that fill the listener with something of his own intense enthusiasm for the Province of endless prairie.

With Our Friends

ALL the portraits appearing in this issue are of boys visited on our trip around Peterborough and neighbouring counties, an account of which we gave last month.

We thought we had seen the hard side of a "visitor's" life, but being overturned into a snow drift, to which we referred last month, as a personal experience, is only the mildest form of excitement compared with that which Mr. Griffith must have undergone more recently, when he and his driver together with horse and cutter, went through the ice into the chilly waters beneath. We leave our friends to imagine what were the sensations of all concerned. Fortunately no permanent injury was done; one of our patrons living not far from the spot kindly sheltered and otherwise provided for Mr. Griffith and the driver during the process of drying.

The marriage bells have been kept busy of late by our friends. The three latest to join the noble army of Benedicts are: Robert Woodward, Antoine Arnold, and James Horton. The first named holds a most responsible position as station agent on a leading Canadian line. Antoine, the irrepressible enthusiast in all that pertains to Dr. Barnardo's Institutions, has carved his way, if not to fortune, to a very comfortable state of affairs in the back country of Muskoka. James has also gathered to himself not a few tokens of moderate prosperity by a career of steady industry extending over ten years. To each of the three we proffer our heartiest congratulations, and devoutly hope that the great Dispenser of blessings will enrich

them in all things, but most of all in that trust and faith in Him which are greater than any worldly wealth.

Here is a little sermon of a practical character for those who will be completing their engagements in a few days, and some of whom may wish to dispose of a part of their earnings "as they like." Sending \$14 for deposit in the bank, Herbert Panting, a young man of 22, writes:

"I am very sorry that I gave you so much bother when I first put the money in the bank, but you spoke the truth when you said I would grow wiser as I grew older."

Doubtless were Mr. Owen filling this page he would stop short at this point of Herbert's letter, but, as it is the pen of another that is busy, and Mr. Owen is far away on the Atlantic, the end shall not be yet. Panting's point of view is that of one "looking back," and he speaks with the conviction born of experience. He proceeds:

"... and from all I have seen of you and heard of you, I have come to consider you as the best and kindest of friends to us boys. . . . It is eight years since I saw you, and I am longing to see you again, as I remember how kind you were to me when I nearly fainted on board the ship, and you always seemed to take an interest in me."



JOSEPH ROGERS

"Is doing well; is married and the proud father of two babies."

We hear of great activity, of a decided boom in fact, in the neighbourhood of Dryden, Rainy River district, in which locality Charles H. Phillips, of the second party of '88, has recently taken up his abode. He says in a letter just to hand:

"I write to let your readers know how I like it at Dryden. It is as fine a place as a man can get to . . . If a man was to ask me to go East again I would say 'Fo, sir.' This is the best place for a man's health, as well as for to make money. I have been here for nearly three weeks, and I have got along well. I have been all over the country on snow-shoes looking for gold mines and we found five; the man I was with took them up . . . I am going to look for a farm north of here. There are fifty or sixty houses going up in the spring, so that does not look bad, does it? The lake is a fine sight and there is a fine fishing pond right at the town which is on the river; it will be fine in town next summer. If there are some of the lads that are thinking of going West in the spring or summer, I would say come, for the West is the place for young men to make money and what is more, we have good health and get a good home for himself"

Charles has caught the spirit of enthusiasm with a vengeance, and we sincerely trust that he may be able to carry out his promising plans to a successful issue.

We hear from Alfred W. Archer, 14 (July, '95), of regular attendance at school, where he is in the "senior fourth;" of frequent rides on a favourite horse named "Gypsy;" of attendance at church and Sunday school, and great interest in the Y. P. S. C. E., which Alfred has recently joined as an active member; and—here Alfred waxes eloquent—of an extremely kind master and mistress, whom our young friend calls "dad" and "mother." Though only 14, Alfred feels it is incumbent upon him to support the Homes, and sends a dollar, for which thoughtful act we tender him our sincere thanks. Alfred is an earnest lad, striving to do well in all things, and surrounded by good influences. The promise is bright; may he, by God's blessing, fulfil it to the utmost.

We have the greatest possible pleasure in publishing the first really long letter we have received from Alfred Tidmarsh, 14, one of the "three chums" of South Monaghan.

I am writing to tell you how I am getting along and how I like my place. I am getting along first-class, and I think I have learned quite a little about farming. I like my work, and I try my best to learn all I can. I have nice people to live with and a nice home, and I mean to try to keep it. It is not such a busy time now, but the busy time will soon be here. First the spring work comes, tilling the ground and sowing the seed. Then the haying comes, and when it is all done the peas are ready for us, and then all the other grain is ready for us. After the drawing in is all done, then fall ploughing comes and fall wheat sowing. By the time it is finished the roots are just ready for us. Then the winter is here again and we are glad. I am fond of reading the UPS AND DOWNS. There is always some boys' pictures in it I that know. I think it is a very interesting paper. I saw Dr. Barnardo's photo in it; and in the *Christian Herald* also; and all about the good work he was doing, and he ought to be praised indeed, and all the boys and girls ought to thank him. I thank him very much for all the work and kindness he has done, and I hope that all the boys will try to do all they can to help to keep his good work up.

There is no doubt about it, Alfred is giving his whole heart to his work, and he will, we are sure, make a most successful farmer some day.

We received a visit during the month from Charlie Folley (April, '91), who last April completed a five years' engagement with Mr. Trim, of Downview. He continued, however, in Mr. Trim's employ, and has just made another year's contract with that gentleman. Charles is a short, stout, healthy looking lad, and his career in Canada has been of a most satisfactory character.

On the same day we also received a visit from Henry Domville, who was on his way to Winnipeg. Henry has been out eight years and has done well. If he likes the country he intends taking up land in the North-West and settling there. Henry was the first of half-a-dozen who bade us good-bye before starting for the Prairie Province, the others being Fred Smith, George and William Cain, Tom P. Smith and William Hayward. All these boys have established splendid reputations in Ontario, and we have every confidence in their future being one of success.

William Curnick, who has been out nearly 11 years, and is comfortably settled at Iroquois, is anxious to bring out his brother from England, and writes asking if Mr. Owen will allow him to accompany the next party, William paying the fare.

We hear from Fred Hildyard (Mar., '87) at Elm Valley, Manitoba, of a recent attack of the all too prevalent gripe, from which, however, he has recovered and is looking forward to a good season's work and an abundant harvest.

UPS AND DOWNS.

We hear from an old '83 friend, George Moore (Fleming P.O.), of continued progress and undiminished interest in the old Home, in witness whereof George sends a dollar donation, and a year's subscription for Ups and Downs. He also orders half a dozen penny volumes, our stock of which is near the vanishing point.

**

William C. Pont came out last year. He now writes from Wallacetown to say he is well satisfied with the country, his surroundings and his prospects. We note William's warm interest in his master's stock, comprising "17 head of cattle, 10 pigs, 4 horses and 8 sheep."

A very encouraging report is to hand from the employer of Gordon Caseley, 11, of the second party of last year:

"So far we find Gordon a well-disposed boy. We think he is a boy that tries to follow the directions given him cheerfully."

An interesting letter is to hand from Herbert G. Williamson. Herbert, who is 19, came out in March '93, his brother Harry, five years his junior, being one of the same party:

"... I was over to see Harry to-day; he is getting along first-class. Mr. Barker lends me the horse and saddle. I went off after the chores were done (this is

ance is growing up to be a good, persevering lad. When he does have his photo taken we shall be glad to introduce him personally to our readers.

**

Samuel N. Joyce is 13 and came out in March, '93. That he is prospering will be learned from the following:

"I am living with Mr. and Mrs. Perkins. I like my place very well and I have a good home. We have been butchering some this winter. I am pretty fat, and am 4 feet 9 inches in height, and I weigh 89 pounds."

We don't know exactly what the standard proportions of a boy of 13 are supposed to be, but the figures offered for consideration by Sammy are certainly imposing.

**

Heartly congratulations to Alfred E. Hinds are now in order, and we tender them with a vast amount of pleasure. Perhaps the best way to tell Alfred's history for the last five years, and of his prospects, will be to publish a letter just to hand from Mr. Thomas Jackson, of Innisville, to whom Alfred went upon arrival in Canada:

"Yours of March 1st in regard to the payment of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) to Alfred Hinds came duly to hand. Enclosed you will please find one hundred dollars to be placed to his credit. I believe he is well

orary member" in our league, and of Arthur's active interest in many movements of a highly commendable character. We think it would be quite in order for Arthur to range himself among the active members of "Our Mutual Improvement Society."

**

"Having served my time at Farquhar, and received my wages, I hereby take pleasure in forwarding to you the amount of \$50 to be deposited in the bank for me."

This letter tells of the continued perseverance and observance of habits of thrift by Samuel M. Ling (March '93), whose balance at the bank is well over the century mark.

**

From Thomas J. Perry, of the last party of '95, comes a letter telling of good resolutions which at times Thomas finds it difficult to carry out. He must persevere, however, and not trust too much on his own unaided strength, and we do not doubt that Thomas, who is 16, will grow up to be a man strong in faith and capable of great things.

**

Alfred Hollifield (Mar. '93) writes that he too will soon be off to the West. Alfred is not a big boy, but he has any amount of "grit," and will be sure to give a good account of himself

DR. BARNARDO'S BOYS' DIAMOND JUBILEE GIFT.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST:

ACLAND ARTHUR..... \$5 00

FOR EVERY "BARNARDO BOY" IN CANADA.

It appears the subject of our remarks, two months ago—the appropriateness of our friends commemorating the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty, by a special united effort for the benefit of Dr. Barnardo's Homes in England—had already occupied the attention of one friend who is to the fore full of enthusiasm and with a plan for giving definite shape to the idea.

TO DR. BARNARDO'S BOYS:

I am opening a list for subscribers to a fund to be called the "Diamond Jubilee Gift Fund for the Benefit for the Old Home." It is to be open to all the members of Dr. Barnardo's family in Canada. It is proposed that every boy shall send, at any time before the 22nd of June, whatever sum of money he can spare. No matter how small the sum it will help to swell the total, even if each one of us were to give a dollar, we could raise nearly \$3,000. Now, it is impossible to set any amount for each to give as we are all in somewhat different circumstances, but it is left to each one to send what they think they ought to give, and, in calculating the amount that we ought to give, I want you to consider two things:

1st. What we owe to Dr. Barnardo. (1) The great debt of gratitude we owe to him for giving us all a raise in life; and the most of us can think where we would likely be now if it were not for the Doctor. (2) I think those of us who honestly look into the matter will find that we owe him something for sundry things, such as a year or two's board, and for the "kit" we got when we came out.

Then the second reason is this: We are nearing the end of the longest and greatest reign in the history of England, and it appeals to the heart of every English subject and makes him proud to think he is a "Britisher" and living under such a ruler. And I do not think we can show our pride and loyalty in a better way than by giving our support to the poor among her subjects. And when we hand over our joint gift we will have the consciousness of knowing that every dollar of it has been well earned, and as such we may be sure that it will go farther and do more than if it were given by those who did not feel the giving of it.

To open the list I give five dollars. Subscriptions may be sent at once, and the list closes on the 22nd of June. Subscriptions will be acknowledged in the Ups



GERALD GODFREY. ALFRED TIDMARSH. WILSON CROWTHERS.

Sunday), and stayed with him all day. I had a good time. I am sure I can never repay the kindness done by Mr. Barker and Mr. Owen in sending Harry to such a good home. I am sure that Harry appreciates it. We have lots of chores to do this winter. Mr. Barker is fattening twelve head of cattle; we have about thirty altogether, seven horses and fifteen pigs. We had very good crops last year, especially turnips. We had about eight thousand bushels off twelve acres."

Michael Cochrane informs us he paid a visit to England recently. It only cost him \$8 altogether, a very cheap holiday, the explanation being that Michael "went over with a load of horses."

**

William Davis, 15, of June, '93, party, writes: "I am getting along well at my place. I am going to school now, but I will soon stop for the summer again. This summer I have got to work harder than I have done before. Miss Carroll is going to have a brick foundation put under her barn, so that will make such a lot of teaming to do. I shall be glad when I can get my photo taken to put in Ups and Downs. I think I fare as good as most boys from the Home, and I thank Dr. Barnardo for his kindness to me."

William has an exceptionally good home with Miss Carroll, and under her kindly guid-

satisfied to think he has so much to lay aside, as he sees many around him who have been working several years and have nothing before them. It is a good thing that there is some one to take care of it for him. For some time last fall he seemed rather unsettled, as though he thought he might do better somewhere else. We told him to look about and if he could do better it would be all right, we would not wish to hinder him; although we felt some anxiety lest he might fall in with some place where he might be led to bad company, he is so young yet, not seventeen, and we shall always feel special interest in him. Having come to us so young, he has grown up as one of ourselves. So I am glad to say he has accepted our offer of seventy dollars (\$70.00) for a year. Of course he is not able to take the place of a man, but he does very well and is obliging and willing to do all he can. His health is good and he is growing fast. I trust we will be able to help him to do well. With kind regards and best wishes for your Institution, which is certainly doing a grand work, Yours most sincerely,

"THOMAS JACKSON."

Alfred is indeed fortunate in having a home with such kind friends, and we are sure he will derive inestimable benefit from their kindly interest in all that affects his welfare.

We hear from Arthur Kirchey, 18, of the first '92 party, of participation as an "hon-

AND DOWNS each month. When sending your amount please mention "Diamond Jubilee Gift," as otherwise it will be taken as an ordinary subscription. Address all



GEORGE WRIGHT

"A lad possessed of a sense of duty and a measure of perseverance unusual in one so young."

letters and make money orders payable to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, 214 Farley Avenue, Toronto.

ARTHUR ACLAND,

Stanley Barracks,

Toronto.

March 17th, 1897.

In the course of an interview, a few days after the receipt of the foregoing open letter, Arthur Acland explained to us that his idea was to start a subscription list for the purpose named, which Dr Barnardo and everybody else would understand was entirely a spontaneous effort on the part of his boys: something altogether apart from the annual donations which so many of the lads make towards the maintenance of the old Homes. To demonstrate this in the clearest manner possible, Arthur would have liked to have seen a committee of one or more of the boys appointed to receive subscriptions, to be acknowledged each month in UPS AND DOWNS. Unfortunately this would be in contravention of a very strict rule that Dr. Barnardo has laid down; that on no account must encouragement be given to unofficial applications for subscriptions for the Homes. The need of such a stringent rule will be at once evident when it is remembered how many unscrupulous people there are, whose mode of livelihood is to prey upon the public by using the name of some well-known but distant charitable institution, to the coffers of which none of the fraudulently obtained sums ever find their way. Of course, this wise precaution of Dr. Barnardo would not be necessary in such a case as the one we are now interested in, but—we cannot break rules, even for the best of friends. Like the true soldier that he is, Private Acland recognized this, and abandoned the committee idea, requesting all subscribers to send their gifts to Mr. Owen.

There is much that can still be done, however, to give effect to Arthur Acland's desire that the presentation of the Dr. Barnardo boys Diamond Jubilee Gift shall be of a special character: First, in the magnitude of the donation—this must be the personal care of each and all; then, when the time comes for forwarding the gift to Dr. Barnardo it can be accompanied by a letter written by Arthur Acland, which, by the aid of the photogravure art, we will reproduce in UPS AND DOWNS, together with the signature of each subscriber

to the Diamond Jubilee Gift. Thus, not only Dr. Barnardo, but all the world, will have an opportunity of seeing how truly loyal Dr. Barnardo's boys are, to their Sovereign and to the friend and helper of former years.

We would point out there is not a great length of time between this and June 22nd. We hope that the subscription list so generously opened by Arthur Acland, will, by our next issue, require the larger portion of this page in which to tell its tale. And we shall be very pleased to receive and publish short letters saying how our friends view the plan now enunciated for a befitting celebration by Dr. Barnardo boys of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria.

We must remind our friends to sign their letters distinctly, and endorse them "Diamond Jubilee Gift."

OUR BOYS' DONATION FUND.

Below we publish the list of donations to the Homes received since the publication of the last list:—

Archer, A., \$1.00; Blake, R., \$1.00; Beach, S., \$1.00; Barr, John, \$1.00; Budd, A. W., \$3.00; Cochrane, M., 50c; Clive, Geo., 75c; Folley, Chas., \$1.00; Farr, W. A., 75c; Floyd, Fred'k, \$1.00; Gurnham, N., \$1.00; Gannon, T., \$1.00; Hern, John, \$2.00; Howard, J. G., \$1.13; Hutt, William, \$1.00; Hallam, R. H., \$1.00; Kay, Chas., \$1.00; Moore, Geo., \$1.00; McArragher, Frank, \$5.00; Nifson, Art., \$1.00; Newcombe, J. T., 25c; O'Brien, Geo., \$1.00; Parker, Fred., 75c; Richards R. W., \$1.00; Ransom, Arthur, \$1.00; Smith, T. P., \$1.00; Springall, Albert \$5.00; Wright, R'd, \$1.00; Williamson, H. G. \$1.00; Ward, Frank, \$1.00.

Our Musical Society.

DURING the past twelve months the request has been made several times that we start a music column. Our many friends whose ambitions are along this line will be pleased to know that their interests are to be specially catered for in UPS AND DOWNS.

We have arranged with Mr. John Slatter, one of the foremost bandmasters in Canada, and formerly a member of the celebrated band of the 1st Life Guards, for a series of articles of an instructive character in matters musical. Mr.



JOHN H. BOLTON

"Has a very comfortable home and is getting as good wages as others."

Slatter understands that the object of this new feature in our journal will be to render assistance to the large number in our ranks who wish to cultivate a natural propensity for music, and

who have not the opportunity of seeking advice or instruction elsewhere. We feel sure that this departure will be welcomed by many of our friends who have struggled for many a weary



JOHN WADMORE

"Not a better boy in the country."

hour in trying to master some slight difficulty in connection with cornet, clarinet, horn or other instrument; a difficulty which would have ceased to be such in five minutes had the advice of an instructor been at hand.

It is not reasonable to suppose that an instructor will be able to anticipate every difficulty that will confront a large number of ambitious students with not one of whom he has personal acquaintance. Our musical society will not fulfil its mission if our friends do not make full use of it. If there is any point on which you wish information, that has not been dealt with in Mr. Slatter's articles; any difficulty that you cannot master; sit down and write us about it, addressing your letter: EDITOR UPS AND DOWNS, Dr. Barnardo's Home, 214 Farley Avenue, Toronto, endorsing the envelope in the left hand corner, "Music." Your letter will be handed to Mr. Slatter, who will reply to it in the following issue of UPS AND DOWNS. We shall be glad to hear from our musical friends in the next few weeks how they view this new feature of our journal.—ED.

INSTRUCTION, ADVICE AND SUGGESTIONS

BY
John Slatter, Bandmaster 5th Highlanders, Toronto,
late 1st Life Guards Band, London, Eng.

INTRODUCTION.

MILITARY band music, that is, music as played by both reed and brass bands, always sounds to young people the most inspiring of all music. An orchestra may please one, the jingle of a piano or the rich full tones of the organ find many admirers, but for the majority—give them the martial strains of a fine military band; to them other kinds of music sound insipid. All young readers of UPS AND DOWNS who have been fortunate enough to hear the famous "Guards" band of London, Eng., will remember what a remarkable effect on the listener the playing of one of their brilliant selections has. No other combination of musical instruments can command such attention as a well-balanced military band. And to know that the majority of the principal performers in those bands commence their studies as boys in such well-known institutions as the "Duke of York" School,

Chelsea, the "The Royal Hibernian" School, Dublin, and the various Industrial Schools throughout Great Britain, should prove an incentive to those musically inclined, and to those who have already started to learn some band instrument, to follow closely the suggestions and advice that will be given from time to time in these columns.

OPPORTUNITIES.

To most of those living in Canada every opportunity is offered to study instrumental music. Almost every town and village have their band or musical society; even in the sparsely populated districts you often find well organized and flourishing bands.

The better performer you are the better chance you have of becoming a member, and once a member it depends upon your own perseverance and musical sense whether you forge ahead.

Every year in Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, hundreds of bands require good performers on all instruments, and in most cases positions are found for deserving bandsmen.

Supposing it is only for your own private amusement and recreation that you play some instrument, it is satisfactory to know that no other subject of study is so elevating to mankind as that of music.

HINTS ON THE SELECTION OF BAND INSTRUMENTS.

The first practical step to be taken is the selection of a suitable band instrument. Some of you already have an instrument, while others would like to play on one, but are in doubt as to which instrument is the most suitable.

First let me give you a complete list of instruments necessary for a well-balanced military band, then probably after careful perusal you will have no difficulty in choosing. In giving this list I refer in particular to English and Continental bands. Bands in Canada are much smaller, consequently use fewer reed instruments.

INSTRUMENTATION OF MILITARY BAND.

Reed Section — OBOE, FLUTE, PICCOLO, CLARINET in Eb, CLARINETS in Bb and C, BASSOON, BASS CLARINET, ALTO or TENOR CLARINET, SAXOPHONES.

Brass Section — CORNETS in Bb, TRUMPETS in Eb, FRENCH HORN, ALTO HORN in Eb, BARITONE in Bb, EUPHONIUM in Bb, SLIDE TROMBONE in Bb, SLIDE TROMBONE in G or F, VALVE TROMBONE in Bb, BOMBARDON or TUBA in Eb, CONTRA BASSO in Bb. STRING BASS is frequently used, giving strength and beauty of tone. FLUGEL HORNS and OPHICLEIDES were formerly used, but are now considered obsolete.

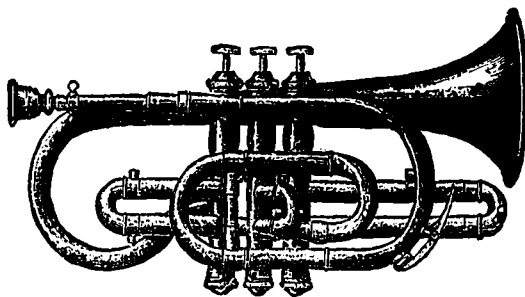
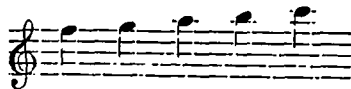
There are few Canadian bands employing a complete instrumentation as noted above, so that it becomes an easy task for the musical aspirant to choose his instrument. Most Canadian bands outside of large cities are simply brass bands with a clarinet or two "hanging on" for pity's sake. Better be without the reed, for it only spoils the characteristic tone of a brass band. Still that should not deter anyone from the study of the clarinet or any other reed instrument, for a proficient performer can always command a good position and a good salary.

CHOICE OF INSTRUMENTS.

The pupil's qualification is of vital importance in the choice of an instrument. Some like the cornet, others the clarinet, and again others prefer the slide trombone, and perhaps all are totally unfit in some essential requirement. Experience teaches me to suggest that pupils with thin sharp lips should study the cornet or the alto horn, and those with large heavy lips, with firm lower jaw, will find the larger instruments best suited to them, but let me here

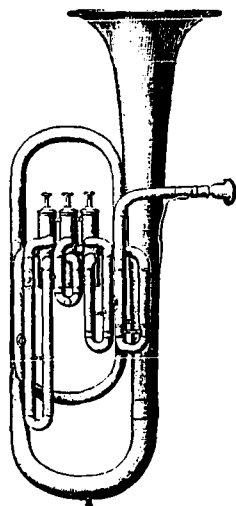
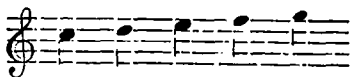
affirm that no fixed rule can be laid down for guidance, for it often happens that very brilliant cornet players have large lips, while many a good bass player possesses sharp, thin lips.

The next thing after the choice of an instrument is to ascertain the probable "compass" of the player on it and determine whether he has the "embouchure" and proper formation of the lips to produce the requisite quality of tone. Thus if a pupil is able to produce with ease the following notes:



he will make a success of the cornet.

If he has any difficulty in producing the following notes:



an alto horn would be more suitable to his "embouchure."

NOTES.

The cornet is the favourite of all band instruments.

Boys' bands in the old country are numerous. Some of them can play the most difficult music, notably the famous boys' band at the Stepney Homes of Dr. Barnardo.

There are five things to observe with care:

1. Avoid smoking for at least one hour before playing; better still, don't smoke at all.
2. Refrain from drinking spirits.
3. Exercise the muscles of the lips by regular practice.
4. Rest the lips when tired.
5. Keep your instrument clean.

The rising generation of bandsmen are realizing that it is almost as necessary for musicians as it is for athletes to keep themselves in good physical condition, if they wish to excel.

OUR LITERARY AND MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

OUR Mutual Improvement Society has now been in active operation for twelve months. Our purpose in commencing this department of our journal is known to all our readers; in fact it is explained in the title. It would be hard to say to exactly what extent we have accomplished our object; we think, however, we can justly claim some measure of success for our Mutual Improvement Society, success that is twofold: as a feature of our journal that has proved of great interest to our readers generally, and as a means of inducing a number of our friends to practise the art of expressing their ideas in an intelligible and intelligent manner, and to use their powers of observation. There are about a dozen who have contributed short essays several times since we started the Improvement Society, some of these not missing more than one or two issues in the twelve months. A large number have also sent in one or two papers. We have not failed to notice the improvement that has taken place in the work of our constant contributors. There has not been lacking evidence of much care and study in the preparation of these essays, and we are sure that they realize as fully as we can that the time thus spent has been put to profitable use. We hope they will continue to set an example of patient effort and intelligent observation; and that our ranks of regular contributors will be largely increased during the next six months, for we feel that it would be a great disappointment to many if we withdrew what has proved to be such a pleasing feature of our journal.

THE IMPORTANCE OF AN OBJECT IN LIFE.

ALFRED JOLLEY. Age 20. Party, June '90.

If we are inclined to be observant we will notice a great many persons wandering aimlessly through the world, as though they had nothing to live for.

Such people seldom make life a success. To make life a success we must have an object in view, something that when we are apt to get weary we look to the reward that awaits us at the end, and take courage and push on.

It is for each to choose the object in life. Unless it is a right and noble aim it will fail, although it may seem to prosper.

It has been said by different men, "Think not so much of making a living as making a life." That's it. That is the object to strive for, a beautiful character. You may lose all your earthly goods, you may lose all your friends, but if you have a good character you have the best thing still.

Character is all we can carry away from this world, so we had better strive to have it good.

How shall we start to build a beautiful character? Get the love of God in your heart, and study and follow the life of our Saviour Jesus Christ; in Him only do we find a perfect character, and we shall grow more like Him every day.

We need more than frail human nature can supply, but in Him we find fulness. If we have love in our hearts life will be to us a pleasure, and we will find life too short to accomplish all we intended, and if we live to glorify God and do His work, we are bound to make life a success.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

JOHN E. SANDERS. Age 16. Party, Mar., '93.

How few there are that will hear advice at all; not because it is advice, but from the fact that those who attempt to give it are not qualified for the work they assume; or if they endeavour to thrust it upon their notice at an inappropriate time, or upon persons over whom no control is accorded, if claimed. But a book or paper never give offence from any of these causes; therefore, they are always welcomed with a hope that real

(Continued on page 3 of cover.)



APRIL.

"Now the noisy winds are still;
 April's coming up the hill;
 All the Spring is in her train,
 Led by shining ranks of rain;
 Pit, pat, patter, clatter,
 Sudden sun, and clatter, patter.
 First the blue, and then the shower,
 Bursting bud, and smiling flower;
 Brooks set free with tinkling ring;
 Birds too full of song to sing;
 Crisp old leaves astir with pride,
 Where the timid violets hide—
 All things ready with a will—
 April's coming up the hill!"

PERHAPS the above most correctly describes an "Old Country" April, so we will supplement it with some lines by the Canadian poet, Archibald Lampman, on the same theme:

"The grey song-sparrows, full of spring, have sung
 Their clear, thin, silvery tunes in leafless trees;
 The robin hops and whistles, and among
 The silver-tasselled poplars the brown bees
 Murmur faint dreams of summer harvestries;
 The creamy sun at even scatters down
 A gold-green mist across the murmuring town.

By the slow streams the frogs, all day and night,
 Dream without thought of pain or heed of ill,
 Watching the long, warm, silent hours take flight,
 And ever, with soft throats that pulse and thrill,
 From the pale-weeded shallows trill and trill,
 Tremulous, sweet voices, flute-like, answering
 One to another glorying in the Spring.

In the warm noon the south wind creeps and cools,
 Where the red-budded stems of maples throw
 Still tangled etchings on the amber pools,
 Quite silent now, forgetful of the slow
 Drip of the taps, the troughs, and trampled snow,
 The keen March mornings, and the silvering rime,
 And mirthful labour of the sugar prime."

At Peterborough lately, as doubtless elsewhere, we have been experiencing the delights of the vanishing winter and coming spring, in the way of wet, flooded walking!

Spring is a trying time to invalids. Alive Roger continues on the whole much the same, but varies. She lately received a kind remembrance from Maude Cooper (who belongs to a society called "I Will Trust"), in the form of a friendly letter, enclosing some daily texts.

Little Jane Buddle has not been very strong and has come to the Home to be "Mothered" and cared for by our kind Superintendent, Mrs. Metcalfe.

Julia White has been very ill indeed, suffering from meningitis, but faithfully and tenderly cared for in the house of Mr. E. C. Beaman, Newcastle. She is now believed to be out of

danger. She has lived in that family ever since she came out to Canada in 1892.

Miss Loveday will, we hope, be nearing the shores of England, if not already there, by the time this paper is sent out, as she started for the old Home Land on the 24th ult., via Portland and Halifax. We all wish her a safe and pleasant voyage, a happy meeting with friends, and a safe return.

Miss Gibbs has been making an extensive tour out east, taking in Ottawa, Perth, Smith's Falls, Kinburn, Newboro, Portland, Almonte, Streetsville, Cardinal, Iroquois and Mountain, and seeing a number of girls, some of them little girls, visited for the first time in their new homes.

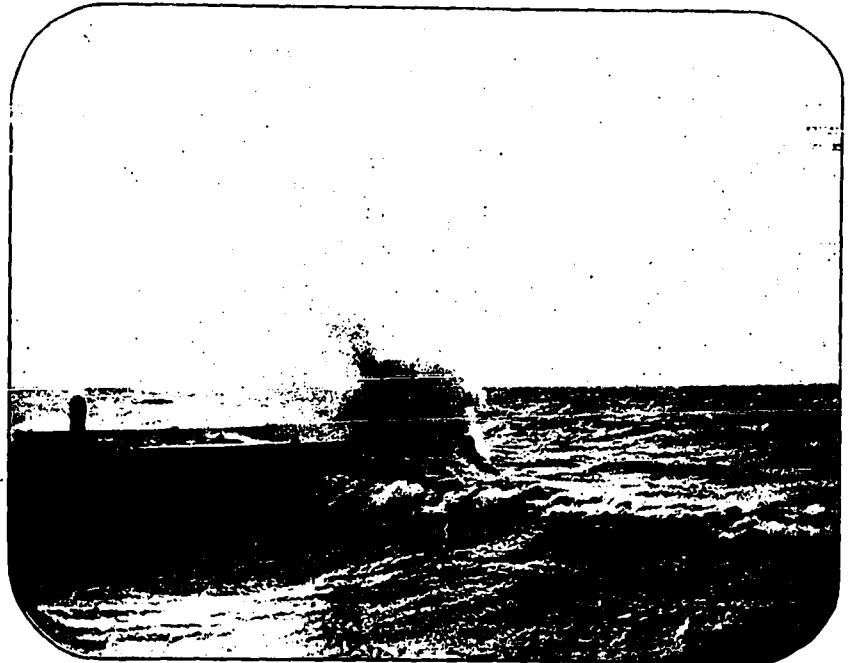
Again we must ask the girls always to sign their names to their letters. We are not now referring specially to communications for UPS AND DOWNS," but to any letters. Recently we received a post card without any name. We have made a guess as to who it is from, and must only hope we are right.

GIRLS' DONATION FUND.

Donations received:

Emily Manning\$1 75
Annie Cook	2 00
Dorothy Black	1 00
Alice Richardson	2 00
Agnes Warwick	1 00
Flora Watson	1 00
Ellen Duckett	1 00
Edith Evans	1 00
G. Freeman	1 00
Edith Darbyshire	25
Annie Marks	1 00
Ethel Sawyer	1 00
Mary Carmody	25
Minnie Jackson	1 00
Jessie Steers	2 00

We hope for great things from April, as our fund should be completed by May 1st, but indeed the donations will have to come in quickly and abundantly to make our fund anything like what it ought to be. We are ashamed to say that at present we have a lamentably small sum for the number of girls out working.



ON LAKE ERIE.

Bank books are intended only for entries to be made at the Home. On more than one occasion they have been sent back with a list of the expenditure of the girl's wages. This entails extra trouble. Just lately we had, in a case of this kind, to make out a new book.

If any girls write papers for Christian Endeavour meetings, they might give UPS AND DOWNS the benefit of them too.

B. Codes

OUR PICTURE GALLERY.

As pictures this month, we are giving four girls—Ellen Duckett, whose name is mentioned in Miss Loveday's visiting; Alice Wheeler, whose name also occurs in the same place; Florence and Ellen Lynch, two sisters taken together. Florence came to Canada in '89, and her younger followed her in '92. Both girls are living at Barrie, the one with the mother of her sister's mistress.

We think Dr. Barnardo's own words should be the most forcible on this point; we, therefore, quote from a letter received from him last June, which appeared in August UPS AND DOWNS. As his eye rests on the columns of our paper, we should be sorry if there were any names missing which ought to be there.

EXTRACT FROM DR. BARNARDO'S LETTER.

I want to THANK MOST HEARTILY AND SINCERELY those girls who have contributed towards this sum of £20, but I am bound to say I am greatly disappointed that many more did not contribute. If every girl now in Canada, who is doing fairly well, would only contribute \$1 per year to you for the Home funds it would produce more than £200 in the year, because there are more than 1,000 girls out in Canada, and \$1,000 is equal to £200. I think the girls would be greatly surprised if they saw what the boys send me every year. Of course there are many more boys than there are girls in Canada, but each individual boy sends more money than each individual girl, and the boys seem so generous and loving and thoughtful. Sometimes I get delightful letters from my boys, in which they say they can never forget how much they owe to the Home, and sometimes they enclose \$5, \$10, and I have had, in some cases, even \$20 as a gift to

he work which has done so much for them. One dear lad, who is now seventeen, and who was in the Homes three years before I sent him to Canada, wrote me a little time back something like this:—

"I am now earning \$48 a year and all my food and lodging, and I hope next year to be earning \$70. Some day I shall have a farm of my own. But whenever that happy day comes, I will never forget that I owe it all to the dear Home in Stepney, for when I was a poor boy and my mother could not keep me I entered your Home and was trained and taught there and then sent to Canada, and since I have been out here I have been looked after most carefully, and I feel just as grateful as a boy can.

"Please accept the enclosed order for \$10, which is all I can spare this year, but I shall hope soon to send you more.

"Ever your grateful and affectionate boy."

Now, suppose that among the girls in Canada there was any deep feeling of gratitude and love for all that has been done for them, don't you think it would be easy for them to give at least \$2 each per year to the Home funds? One dollar might be sent in the summer and one in the winter. They never would feel the loss of this small amount! Perhaps some girls would like to give more, some would like to give four or five dollars, and perhaps some of the very little ones could not give so much, they could only give fifty cents in the summer and fifty in the winter, but if they all gave something, and gave it from their hearts, from gratitude and love, think what a splendid gift it would be and how it would help the Homes! Then, we might have one cot in H. M. Hospital, Stepney, called the Canada Girls' Cot, No. 1, and another cot in the Hospital at Ilford, where so many of them were brought up, and that might be called also the Canada Girls' Cot, No. 2, and perhaps we might manage to have one at Babies' Castle, and that might be called the Canada Girls' Cot, No. 3. Thus, we would have three cots, which would cost about £90 per annum, and the remainder, £110 (if they collected £200 as I suggest), would go to pay the emigration expenses of ten or eleven girls each year. Thus those girls who have gone out to Canada, who have received so many favours and so much help from the Home, who have been looked after and tenderly watched over, and loved, and helped, and counselled, and cared for, could show their gratitude by paying the expenses of ten or eleven of their sisters, who are still in England and who want to go out to Canada each year.

Perhaps if you allowed this letter to appear, just as I send it, in your part of UPS AND DOWNS, it might stir up some of my dear old girls, whom I can never forget, even if they forget me, to do generous and great things. Please tell them ALL, when you see or write to them, that



ELLEN DUCKETT.

I constantly look at their pictures, and it will be a great pleasure to me to have the photograph of every girl who has been out in Canada more than three years and who is grown up and doing well. I am trying to form a gallery of my old girls' pictures, and I would love to have ALL my Canadian girls in it.

Again, let me say that I heartily thank those who have contributed towards the money you have sent and I hope their example may stir up others to go and do likewise next year.

Believe me to be, Miss Code,

Most sincerely yours,

Dr. Barnardo.

We furthermore would draw attention to the fact that the sum of £20, which was a disappointment to our honoured friend and benefactor Dr. Barnardo, is about \$100.

Jessie Steers, in sending her contribution of \$2 towards the Fund, writes as follows:

"I am writing a short letter to you. The fact of the matter is I want to hunt up some girls. I watch the names of the girls closely, and I haven't seen a Hahemann Cottage girl's name yet, not even in the G.D.F. I would like to see some, maybe I had better mention a few, Edith Gill and Polly and Ellen Murphy, S. and J. Nixon, S. Roberts, and ever so many more, and the girls that I came out with, I hardly ever see any of their names. I think there was a hundred and seventy-five came when I did in July, 1886. Just fancy! if the girls would only rouse themselves, we might send Dr. Barnardo three or four hundred dollars, and would not that cheer him. I am sure he needs it. I am sure you must get discouraged, and think we are most un-



FLORENCE AND ELLEN LYNCH.

grateful when the dollars come in so slow. I am more and more pleased with the journal, the only trouble is it does not come often enough for me. * * *

"I remain, yours respectfully,

"JESSIE STEERS.

"I enclose \$2 for the Girls' Donation Fund."

OUR MAIL BAG.

HERE we give a few letters received from girls of diverse ages and different length of experience in Canada.

Jane Smith, the first writer, is a little girl from the October party, '96, who last month started out for her farm-home near Strathroy. She gives quite a detailed account of her travelling experiences, which no doubt will be of interest to other little wayfarers.

"I now take the pleasure of writing to you to tell you how I got on in the train, and how I am getting on at my place. When I got in the first train I began to read my UPS AND DOWNS, and I found in it a picture of one of my Cottage girls there, and she looked very nice. When I changed to the second train, I began to eat my lunch and my apples, and I enjoyed them very much. When I got out of my last train the master took me out, and my master asked if I was a little Home girl, and the train-master said 'yes,' and they took me to the waiting-room and I gave them my ticket; and my master got my box and we rode in a sleigh eight miles to the house. I think this is all I have to say about the train.

"I like my place very much, and I am going to try and keep it as long as I can. My mistress taught me how to set the table, and how to sweep, and how to make my bed, and I am learning to do the work. I am enjoying myself very much.

"I go to church on Sunday. . . . One Sunday it was very stormy, and I did not go to church, because I have a cold. Please give my love to all the children. I think this is all. . . . Good bye.

"JANE SMITH."

Edith Holmes, '94, ten years old, writes the next letter. She is one of the "boarded-out"



ALICE WHEELER.

children in Muskoka, but is evidently looking forward to the time when she will be able to "do for herself," though she is rather young yet!

"I take my pen once more to write a few lines to you. I take the opportunity of writing to you, as it is my duty.

"I am very sorry to lose Ethel Wickham, and I am growing fast and soon will be able to go out to service, but I would like to stay here all my life-time, as the people are good to me in Huntsville. I hope you are all in good health, as it leaves myself at present.

"I go to school every day, and I am promoted into a higher class in the Second Reader; and Mamma wants to know where to write to get the UPS AND DOWNS. And then, we have a dear little baby boy, and he is so good, he sleeps all the time, and when I came home from school and found him there, I was so surprised, and Ansel is so fond of him. I send my love to all the ladies and the children, and Katie Trow said she would like to know how many there is at the Home; and we are going to have a concert on Friday afternoon, and I am going to recite for them, and Katie Trow is going to sing a song at the Public School on February 19th, and I think it will be very nice, and I think this is all I have to say this time, so good-bye, from EDITH HOLMES."

Then, Sophie Willis, who is an older girl, and of October, '92, party, sends the following:

"I think I must write a letter to you. I was very glad to see our friend, Miss Loveday, again to see us, as for the first time this year. Now, I think we have had a nice winter this year, and as the summer is coming on again, I thought I would write, now I have time, and as I have a lot to do in the summer. . . . I think I must write a little about our paper. I like it very much. I have received copies of UPS AND DOWNS since the beginning of 1896, and have not wrote a letter to it yet. Now, I have been in Canada four years and a half, and I have had a nice time; I have learned so many more things. I like my place; they seem to be very nice people. . . . I am so glad you are able to keep this paper up another year. I go to Sunday school every Sunday, and I don't think that another girl can say that her Sunday school teacher is as old as mine—she is an old lady of ninety-one, and she is smart yet, and you can't stick her in anything in the Bible; she is a good scholar in everything. This is all, so good-bye, SOPHIA WILLIS."

From Flora Watson, one of the elder girls, and earlier arrivals of July, '86:

"Enclosed please find one dollar (\$1.00) for the Girls' Donation Fund. I see by the paper the others are sending in theirs. I am well, and am getting along all right. I still go to the Guild, and to the League. We had a very instructive meeting last evening. Our former president had to resign, because his business called him away to

Guelph; but our president we have now is a very energetic man, and if the League does not prosper I don't think it will be his fault. The Leagues in the district I am in have sent a missionary to the south-west of Vancouver. They say there is urgent need for one there, because there is only one Catholic missionary there, and Indians prefer Paganism to his doctrine. As there are only forty-six accepted him, I think that is a good proof. They have sent several times to Dr. Henderson, of Toronto, for him to send a Methodist missionary to them.

"F. WATSON."

* *

From Sarah Frieburg, '96 party, from whom also we received the picture of Lake Erie on the ninth page:

"It is pleasant to be able to send a few lines to our valuable paper, UPS AND DOWNS. I am living on the shore of lovely Lake Erie. Port Dover is the name of the town. There are two large ships come from — with coal. They are called Shenango Nos. 1 and 2. They are large ships; take from 26 to 30 cars loaded; take 30 tons of coal in a car. I have been all through the boats.

"I go to the English Sunday school and church, and attend the Junior Auxiliary every Wednesday night, and sew for the Indian Mission.

"I remain, yours truly,

"SARAH FRIEBURG."

IN LEISURE HOUR.

ANSWERS TO LAST MONTH'S PUZZLES.

1. Whittier.
2. Tennyson.
3. Hasp.
4. Wheat.

Of this month's puzzles we have received the first from Miss Pine, and the last two from Beatrice Thomas.

What word of four letters, and four other words composed of the same letters, may be filled in the following blanks?

A Wild old woman
 On Wild bent
 Put on her Wild
 And away she went.
 "....." said she, to a friend on the way,
 "Tell me, how shall I
-to-day?"

* *

A FLOWER PUZZLE.

I grow in gardens or in fields
 In towns or e'en in city,
 By sheltered dingles, river banks
 Are found my tufts so pretty.
 I call a smile to every face,
 All nations seem to love me,
 My blossoms (sometimes pink or white)
 Are blue as skies above me.
 My buds are rolled in curious coils,
 My tribe of kindred greet me,
 If painted on a Christmas card
 My meaning is "remember
 Thy absent friends, keep mem'ry warm
 This frosty, cold December."
 And German children wreath me oft
 Within a wooden platter,
 Well filled with moss, and water fresh
 Which once "o'er stones did chatter."
 Then by a bed of sickness placed,
 I grow in daily beauty,
 Content to bloom in any spot
 So I may do my duty.

* *

I am a word of nine letters.
 My 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, is a vegetable,
 My 8, 7, 2, is a verb,
 My 8, 4, 3, 5, is a piece of money,
 My 5, 3, 2, 7, is a girl's name,
 My 4, 2, is a preposition,
 My 9, 2, 4, 8, 9, is a rap,
 My whole is the name of something that all Englishmen honour.

SCRIPTURE UNION CORNER.

ANSWERS TO LAST MONTH'S QUESTIONS.

1. Fourteen separate miracles, besides healing the sick and diverse diseases, and casting out devils.
2. Mark viii., 31.
3. Because of their unbelief, Matthew xiii., 58.
4. Destroyed by fire and brimstone, Genesis xix., 24, 25.

We acknowledge answers from Annie Addison, also from Lulu Snure, the little daughter of Minnie Mortimer's mistress.

* *

DAILY READINGS FOR APRIL.

(See Scripture Union cards.)

This month the readings are from various portions of the Bible, but passing over those taken from Hosea and the Psalms, and not stopping to dwell on the old simple tale of Ruth, we will confine our remarks to those chapters in Mark relating to the death and resurrection of our Saviour, as this is the month which will specially bring these scenes to our mind.

But here in reading the words of the inspired writer, as he tells of the agony and suffering of that Blessed One in the garden of Gethsemane, and of all that He endured when hanging on the Cross, we feel we are treading on sacred ground—solemnly—tenderly—sacred, and our words must be few. Simply with bowed heart and head, let us, while filled with holy awe and deep contrition, take up the language of the old well-known hymn.

"Was it for crimes that I had done,
 He groaned upon the tree?
 Amazing pity! grace unknown!
 And love beyond degree!"

And still feeling each one our own individual interest in that marvellous scene, let us from our hearts exclaim:

"But drops of grief can ne'er repay
 The debt of love I owe;
 Here, Lord, I give myself away;
 'Tis all that I can do."

But let us meditate and ponder on this wonderful narrative, let us not read it heedlessly—thoughtlessly, for, "Is it *nothing* to you, all ye that pass by?" No! *something* it must be, for human life can never be as though that great Offering for sin had never been made, may it then be life to you—to me, and life everlasting.

* *

And now leaving that sacred cross, and passing over those three silent days in the cold, dark grave, we come to that Resurrection—that Easter morning. What has happened? Open lies the grave, burst are the bonds of death! shattered is the power of the great Enemy, for in triumphant, conquering Jesus has laid them low, and "The Lord is risen indeed!" "Risen—and now He liveth evermore, liveth—able to save to the uttermost all that come unto God by Him," "Ever liveth to make intercession for us."

"Hymns of praise then let us sing
 Unto Christ, our heavenly King,
 Who endured the cross and grave
 Sinners to redeem and save."

* *

QUESTIONS FOR APRIL.

1. Where is Ruth mentioned in the New Testament?
2. What verse in the Daily Readings gives special encouragement to the fatherless?
3. What incident teaches the right spirit of giving?
4. What Psalm is quoted by our Lord in Mark xii.?

Ellen Garbutt sends some Bible questions, not specially connected with the Scripture Union, but still of interest.

1. What verse in the Bible has all the letters of the alphabet but J?
2. Find where the word frying-pan occurs.
3. Give chapter and place where the word penknife is found.

A VISITOR'S TOUR ROUND NIAGARA.

THE following are notes of all the girls seen and visits paid by one of our visitors on a recent circuit round the Niagara district. In some cases, for obvious reasons, we withhold names, either mistress or maid, and naturally details of household arrangements, wages, clothing, etc., are omitted:

From Niagara Falls, Ont.

MAUD DENISON, age 15.—Maud has a nice home, and is greatly improved. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie are pleased with her nice spirit and willingness and anxiety to learn. Maud is delighted with the change and looked quite a different girl from what she did the last time I saw her. (This child was moved last fall from a place thought undesirable.)

SARAH LOVELL, age 14.—Comfortable home; Sarah very happy there. Mrs. Kerr is pleased with her and finds no fault beyond a little carelessness at times. Sarah hopes to be confirmed in the spring.

G. M., to Canada, '95.—Information had reached us that Grace was not very well treated, so I went to investigate. (Here follow details and explanations from both sides) "Brought the child away with me and sent her on to Toronto that same evening."

ETHEL WICKENS, age 13.—Ethel seems to have a comfortable home and to be happy in it. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson speak well of her. Ethel's chief trouble is being separated from her sister.

M. S., age 16.—Rather to my surprise I found some dissatisfaction here, arising from listlessness and slowness and so on. Had long talk with M—, tried to encourage her to rouse herself and endeavour to please. Further trial promised.

ELIZABETH WEBB, age 16.—Mrs. P. is very pleased with Lizzie, thinks her superior to any Home girl she knows or has known. The girl seems happy, is devoted to the children, pleased with her home and surroundings generally.

Niagara-on-Lake.

DOROTHY SIDDLE, age 18.—So far mistress and maid are mutually pleased. Dorothy looked very bright and trim in cap, apron and spectacles, and seemed to appreciate the contrast between her last and present place.

LILLY ANDREWS, age 16½, to Canada, '95.—Mrs. Thonger likes Lilly very much and thinks her a capable, good girl. Lilly is contented and happy, and thinks she shall get on nicely when she is more accustomed to the place and the work. She was feeling a little lonely.

ADA BUCKLEY, to Canada, '95.—Mrs. S. is rather a fine old lady and there seemed no cause for anxiety about the girl. The mistress promised care and supervision; likes Ada very well.

A. S., age 16.—Mrs. B. speaks well of Ada as regards character, but finds her slow, but says she is improving and very willing and regular about her work. (This lady has lately lost a thoroughly, good, competent servant, one of our girls, who had been with her for years, and fears no one will again quite come up to what K. was.

Queenstown.

MARY WINTERSON, age 18.—Mary has grown and looks quite womanly. Miss Hamilton makes no complaint as to character, but does not find her quite such a competent servant as Sarah (a former girl) was. Mary seems to be getting on well and to be a steady, well-conducted young woman.

MARIA SPENCER, age 20.—Mrs. Smeaton gives Maria a very good character; says she has much more self-control and is doing well. Another and younger girl is asked for, in order that Maria may have more time for her own sewing, etc.

MINNIE BOURNE, age 16, to Canada, '92.—Minnie is getting on alone very nicely. The worst that was said about her was that she was "easily led." She has grown slightly and looks older, but is still very short. Hears from her sisters, Hannah and Rachel, who both seem to be doing well. (Formerly two girls were kept here, but since the death of Mr. Wood, Minnie has been alone.)

St. Catharines.

ALICE WHEELER, to Canada, '94.—Mrs. Hesson is pleased with Alice; says she is improving and repaying for the careful training she has had. Alice has grown,

Jordan.

MARY MORTIMER, age 15.—Mary had been in this place only three weeks. She seemed to like it very well, and her mistress thinks she will suit her in time, when she has learned her ways.

From Beamsville.

MAUD JOHNSON, age 12½.—Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt are pleased with Maud, and speak of her as a Christian girl, and she seems to feel at home and happy. Talked over the question of school. . . . A proposal was made for the future and agreed to. It is a good home, and it does not appear likely that the child will be over-worked.

Winona.

E. A., age 15.—Ellen likes this place, and says she is really trying to do well, and to please her mistress. Mrs. C. likes her for many things, and is anxious to try and keep her.

Passing through Hamilton, called to see two girls who were not well; one I found in bed with grippe at the house of a friend, but it was hoped she would be all right in a few days, and able to work again soon. The other had been removed to the hospital, but the doctors had not said definitely what was the matter with her.

Port Credit.

Called to see a new applicant, but found that a girl, ROSE HORTON, had been sent a few days before. She was very quiet, probably to be accounted for by a little loneliness and home-sickness. Apparently comfortable home, kindly and safe.

Several further calls were made in Toronto, but this ends this special round of visiting, and will probably be found long enough to continue interesting. J. L.

A HOME GIRL SPEAKS FOR HERSELF.

IN that portion of our paper devoted to "Our Girls" we have abstained from entering into the contest regarding the Immigration question, but the following letter which recently appeared in the *Toronto Globe* having been put into our hand, we felt we should like to give it a place in our columns. We are ignorant as to who is the writer. The letter speaks for itself—spirited, brave, unspeakably pathetic as it is, we shall be glad, if it does its work, if in no other way, by presenting the much debated question in this light—the light of what it must mean to some of these children and young men, highly respectable young women too—to be the subject of popular prejudice, so often undeserved (prejudice by the way is prejudging). Is it a disgrace that a girl has been poor? Is it a disgrace that in her youth she received the friendly shelter of a "Home"? Verily,

"In heaven above
Where all is love,"

that great *Home* which gathers in a multitude "out of every kindred and tongue, and people and nation," we shall too hope to find ourselves side by side with Home girls, and Home boys.

'Love ye therefore the stranger, for ye were strangers in the land'—

were words written long ago in the great Book, which we have taken as our guide, but words not to be forgotten in this nineteenth Christian century.

THE "HOME" CHILDREN.

MARCH 9TH, 1897.

To the Editor of The Globe:

Sir,—In the *Globe* of February 24, I noticed a few lines written by an orphan concerning Dr. Barnardo's boys and girls. I cannot help but voice his sentiments as I unfortunately (perhaps) happen to be classed among this so called vicious kind. As we would be led to think, not only by the press but by the people in general, that the passage of Scripture which reads: "Full of all subtlety thou child of the devil." must have been written expressly for the "Home" children. I cannot speak for Dr. Barnardo's children more than any others, but if they

came from an Orphans' Home at all that is sufficient to brand them as vicious, unreliable vagrants before they have a chance to prove that they are anything different. And at last we have awakened to the fact that the day has come when we must speak and defend ourselves as neither law nor country has done heretofore. In the first place, what are these children brought out for at all? It is to give them a chance, or to help to maintain their existence, and for protection, or is it to use them as slaves and to give vent to such violence as would not be tolerated to Canadian children? It would seem more like the latter, for if they are known to raise a hand in self-defence the whole country in one voice cries them down as vicious, criminal, tainted characters. Is this fair? How many of the criminals of to-day—and the prisons are full of them—ever were inmates of an Orphans' Home. A good many of them never saw the inside of one. Many of them have been brought up and surrounded with the best of home influence, and yet have become criminals. How is this? Even the school children are taught at home to believe that home birds (as they are generally termed) have no right to enjoy free liberty to do and say as other children. They alone must reign supreme. Is it any wonder if they become vicious? I am a young girl and am not speaking from hearsay, but from a sad experience; not from home surroundings, but from the prejudice of the outside world; and, in conclusion, I would say to those so prejudiced against these home birds give them any fair chance at all, use them like human beings, and I feel safe in saying that in ninety cases out of one hundred they will turn out as good law-abiding citizens, and as good subjects in Canada as ever fought for a Queen or country.

ANOTHER ORPHAN.

March 1.

MARRIAGE.

On March 10th, 1897, Jane Jeffrey was married to Mr Sam. R. Bush. We would offer our best wishes and congratulations to Jane on her marriage. She evidently has won a good name at her late employer's, and has entered on married life with a fair prospect of comfort and success.

PENNY POETS.

Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome."
Scott's "Marmion."
Burns' Poems (selections).
Longfellow's "Evangeline," etc.
Milton's "Paradise Lost," Part I.
" " " " Part II.
Scott's "Lady of the Lake"
Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar."
Pope's "Essay on Man."
Tom Hood's Poems, Grave and Gay.
Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," etc.
Some Ingoldsby Legends.
Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel."
Poems of Wordsworth, Part I.
" Cowper.
" Dryden.
" Wordsworth, Part II.
" Mrs. Hemans and Eliza Cook.
" Gray and Goldsmith.
" Longfellow, Part II.

PENNY POPULAR WORKS OF FICTION.

"She," by Rider Haggard.
"Little Em'ly" (from David Copperfield, by Chas. Dickens).
"Ben Hur," by Gen. Lew Wallace.
"It is Never Too Late To Mend," by Chas. Reade.
"Mary Burton," by Mrs. Gaskell.
"The Last Days of Pompeii," by Bulwer Lytton.
"Jean Eyre," by Charlotte Bronte.
"Hypatia," by Charles Kingsley.
"Charles O'Malley," by Charles Lever.
"Ivanhoe," by Sir Walter Scott.
"Little Women," by Louisa M. Alcott.
"Helen's Babies."
"Aldersyde," by Annie S. Swan.
Lord Macaulay's History of England, from earliest times to 1660.

she looks white, but is said to be quite well. She is anxious to have her sister near her in St. Catharines.

ELLA WICKENS, age 16½, to Canada, '96.—Ella looked specially bright and well and happy. She has a superior, nice home and is delighted with her surroundings. Her mistress was out for the evening, but I had heard elsewhere how pleased she was with her present maid. Ella was pleased to hear that I had lately seen her sister. She gave me \$5 to put into the bank, her first savings.

ELLEN IBBETSON, age 15, to Canada, '96.—Ellen had been to tea and was spending the evening with Ella. I walked home with her and had a talk with her mistress. She spoke of Ellen as a good, obedient little worker, but with everything to learn when she went to her. So far, she is giving good satisfaction, is very happy, and speaks most highly of her mistress and her home. She has an exceptionally nice bedroom, with every convenience.

MARY PETERSON, age 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley moved to Merriton about two months since. Mary seems to be doing pretty well and to be bright and happy. Her mistress says that, though not very competent, she is so willing and ready to help, and is a very good girl.

M. L., age 17½.—M. looked neat and bright, and spoke as if she liked her place. I should judge she is improving and has a suitable, safe home.

DOROTHY BLACK, age 17.—Was received here very pleasantly, and Dorothy was loud in praise of her mistress and her home. Mrs. Hough is pleased with her, though she was very disappointed at first because she was so small. She, too, had a balance of wages to be added to her account in the bank.

ELLEN DUCKETT, age 18.—Ellen has grown to look very womanly. She is still doing well, and all was satisfactory on both sides. Ellen is a member of the church in St. Catharines, and attends Sunday school regularly.

E. O., age 20 (one of our older girls on whom a friendly call was made unofficially). E. has a very good place as cook with Mrs. —; says the work is lighter than it was at Mrs. —'s, as she does no washing; takes \$10.00 per month wages.

MRS. JOS. BOWMAN (one of our married girls).—Her former mistress told me that Mary was getting on very comfortably. Her husband has steady employment, and Miss A. says she lays aside a good many little remnants, etc., from her store for "Mary's baby," now four months old.

DAISY RODWELL, age 18½.—Called at the store to make inquiries, and Daisy came forward, looking quite brisk and ready for customers. She spends her days in the store and goes to the house after business hours. She seems to manage very well, and likes attending to the store better than housework.

M. F., age 18.—Saw M. at Mrs. —'s.

Welland.

ANNIE MARKS, age 19.—Annie is doing thoroughly well at Dr. Schooley's, and has the appearance of a well-conducted, prosperous young woman. She is still giving satisfaction, and her mistress has no complaint to make. (Annie has been in the one place since she came to Canada in '93.)

GRACE CRISP, age 14.—Was struck with Gracie's growing resemblance to her elder sister Mary. She likes her home and her master and mistress, especially the one little boy, remarking, with a hug and a kiss, "This little fellow makes up for all my troubles." Her mistress spoke of a few little faults, but finds her on the whole a very good little girl, and smart and capable and willing.

Ponhills, Five Miles from Welland.

AGNES ATWOOD, age 16.—This appears to be a safe and pleasant home; not over much work, and so far Agnes likes it, and is giving satisfaction; there were no complaints on either side. Her mistress spoke of Agnes as honest, willing, and of a nice disposition.

ROSE CHENU AND ANNIE TUGNOTT.—Drove on another three miles to the village of St. John's, west. These two girls are together with Mr. and Mrs. Bell, who have a large, comfortable farm house. They think a great deal of the girls, who are both doing well.

F. H., age 15½.—F. lives about a mile away, but the girl does not seem happy. She is of a quiet, retiring disposition, and possibly slow, which partly accounts for her complaints. . . . It seems advisable to make a change, though the mistress is anxious not to lose her.

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

(Continued from Page 8.)

benefit may be derived from their suggestions. First, then, let me ask why are so many men and other persons out of employment? The answer is very positive, as well as very plain. It is this—indolence, coupled with a determination that they will do some great thing only; and because that great thing does not turn up without effort, they are doing nothing. The point of difficulty is simply this: they look for the end before the beginning. But just consider how few there are that really accomplish any great thing, even with a whole life of industry and economical perseverance. And yet most of our youth calculate that their beginning shall be amongst the greats. But as no one comes to offer them their expectations, indolence says wait; and so they are still waiting. Now, mind you, as long as your expectations are placed upon a chance offer of something very remunerative, or upon the assistance of others, even in a small way, so long will you continue to wait in vain. At this point, then, the question would arise, what can be done? and the answer is equally plain with the other. Take hold of the first job you can find, for it will not find you. No matter how insignificant it may be, it will be better than longer idleness; and when you are seen doing something for yourselves, by those whose opinions are worth any consideration, they will soon offer you more and better jobs; until, finally, you will find something which agrees with your taste or inclination for a life business. But remember that the idle never have good situations offered them. It is the industrious and persevering only who are needed to assist in life's struggle.

IF YOU WILL BE A SOLDIER, STAND FAST.

FREDERICK WILLIAM PAGE. Age 16. Party, June, '93.

Who will be a soldier,
A soldier of the Lord,
And fight the mighty battle
With His most holy word?

Who will be our captain?
Yea, it is the Lord,
He is sure to help us,
If we obey His word.

The Lord is strong in battle,
The victory He will win,
If soldier stand ye steadfast
And cast away your sin.

The gates of heaven are open,
And soldier walk within,
For in the mighty battle
The Lord our God shall win.

TRUE MANLINESS.

GEO. A. GILDERSON. Age 25. Party, April '90.

"Quit you like men; be strong."—1 Cor. xvi., 13.

Very brief but spirit-stirring is the sound of this call in our ears. Like a last solemn charge in an approaching crisis; like the watchword of an army on the eve of battle, rings out its short, serious counsel—be true to your calling, play the hero's part, quit you like men.

We may, some of us, perhaps, recall similar watchwords, ancient and modern, delivered in moments of critical emergency; the Lord's charge to Joshua, "Be strong, and of good courage," or that of Nelson at Trafalgar, when mast-high was hoisted the well-known signal, which has long since passed into a proverb, "England expects every man this day to do his duty."

Words, such as these, are calculated from their very earnestness to revive the drooping courage, or to bring vividly home to each his personal duty and responsibility. How many are there, who, in the first ardour of youth, are girding on their armour for their first campaign; elated with the buoyant spirits of youth, with boyhood's noble aspirations and generous impulses, but also with boyhood's uncurbed spirits and hasty self-will. There is probably no feeling so deeply-rooted as the wish to be accounted manly. You, perhaps, feel an admira-

tion for brave deeds, you look down on all forms of cowardice; but we should beware that this desire for manliness does not follow some perverted course or lead us astray.

Some boys account themselves manly to go swaggering up the street with a cigarette or cigar in their mouth, to lounge around outside hotels, or to be able to use profane language.

Others account themselves manly when they attain a certain age, to break away from their parent's rule; they want to be independent.

True manliness is characterized by an attitude of courtesy and consideration for the feelings of others; it is also shown in abjuring the vulgarity of coarse and profane language.

Even the Lord Jesus, when a boy of 12 years, when his parents were seeking Him, and found Him in the Temple, talking with learned doctors, told them that He must needs be about His Father's business, and, we are told, went back to Nazareth with his parents, and was subject unto them. Dr. Chalmers, in one of his writings, gives the following counsel to young men: "Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness, love, and mercy in the hearts of thousands you come in contact with year by year; you will never be forgotten. Your name, your deeds, will be as legible in the hearts you leave behind as the stars on the brow of evening."

When this life is over we may hear the words of welcome as we pass into the great unknown, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

TEMPERANCE.

HARRY BOBBINS. Age 14. Party, July '94.

Intemperance is getting to be one of the worst habits in the world. It is the cause of many crimes. A crime is committed when a man don't know what he is doing, then the plea is that he was drunk. Whose fault was that? Nobody's but his own. Trace that man to the days when he was a boy, find how he first was led into the habit, and you will see in nearly every case he was led by some bad companions. We should be careful what company we keep. The first glass brings on a craving for more, and by-and-bye he can't break himself off the habit. The temperance society is of great benefit. When you join the society you must make up your mind to keep the pledge. It is no good joining the society and then break the pledge again. Many people wish they could spend their childhood's days over again. It would be a good thing if they could, if they would do better the next time. They want an example; let them look at some man who has brought himself up from a poor boy to a man who is better off than himself. His habits are altogether different from the other. He is thrifty, and is careful what he spends, and he gets a good name; he is steady and punctual at his work, and he could work at any time, when the other could not.

TOPICS.

For May { [This time we will again leave the selection of a topic to the individual taste of each contributor.]

NOTE.—Essays on Topics for May must be posted not later than April 20th.

The following instructions must be adhered to:—

Write on one side of the paper only.

Do not add anything except your name and address to the paper on which the essay is written. If you wish to write a letter or make any remarks do so on separate paper.

When no letter accompanies an essay, the manuscript will be carried through the mail at a rate of one cent for four ounces, provided the package is not sealed. The envelope should be endorsed "MS. only," and addressed Editor UPS AND DOWNS, 214 Farley Avenue, Toronto.

Do not send two months' papers together.

A paper or essay must not contain more than 500 words. It need not necessarily reach this limit, but it must not exceed it.

FOR "UPS AND DOWNS" READERS ONLY.

In order to learn with what issue your subscription expires, look at the printed label on the wrapper in which your copy of the present number is mailed to you. In the top right-hand corner of the label, opposite your name, you will find the month and year in which your subscription expires.

Unless we are notified to the contrary, we shall assume that those whose subscriptions expire desire to remain subscribers for another year, and we would ask all our friends to note carefully with what issue their subscription terminates, and to kindly send the twenty-five cents for renewal in stamps or otherwise with as little delay as possible. By doing this they will save us a vast amount of trouble.

WE ARE VERY SORRY.

During the last few weeks we have received an unpleasantly large number of complaints from subscribers of non-delivery of their copies of the February issue. We have made strict enquiry in every case, and only in two or three instances is there the slightest ground for believing the mistake has been in Toronto. The addresses are printed on the wrappers, so that even those who run may read. The system in vogue at our publisher's renders the omission of a subscriber's copy from the mailing bag very improbable. On the other hand, the custom prevailing in so many country districts, of one caller at the post-office asking for the "mail" of several neighbours is very likely to lead to mistakes and delayed delivery, particularly when "it is only a paper." We would advise our friends who occasionally miss a copy of UPS AND DOWNS to instruct the postmaster to deliver the journal only to themselves or their employers; also inform the postmaster that UPS AND DOWNS is sent regularly every month, and that its non-delivery is in all probability due to an oversight in the local office. If this is done we think the non-delivery nuisance will cease.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP.

The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers throughout the country for the boys whom they are sending out periodically from the English homes. The young immigrants vary in age from ten to sixteen. They have all passed through a period of practical training, and have been carefully selected from amongst the 4,500 now under Dr. Barnardo's care in the English institutions. Of the 6,000 who have been placed out in the Dominion up to the present time less than one per cent. have been convicted of any species of crime. All communications should be addressed

Mr. ALFRED B. OWEN, Agent,
Dr. Barnardo's Home,
214 FARLEY AVENUE, TORONTO

WANTED!

COPIES OF VOLUME II., NUMBERS 2 AND 3

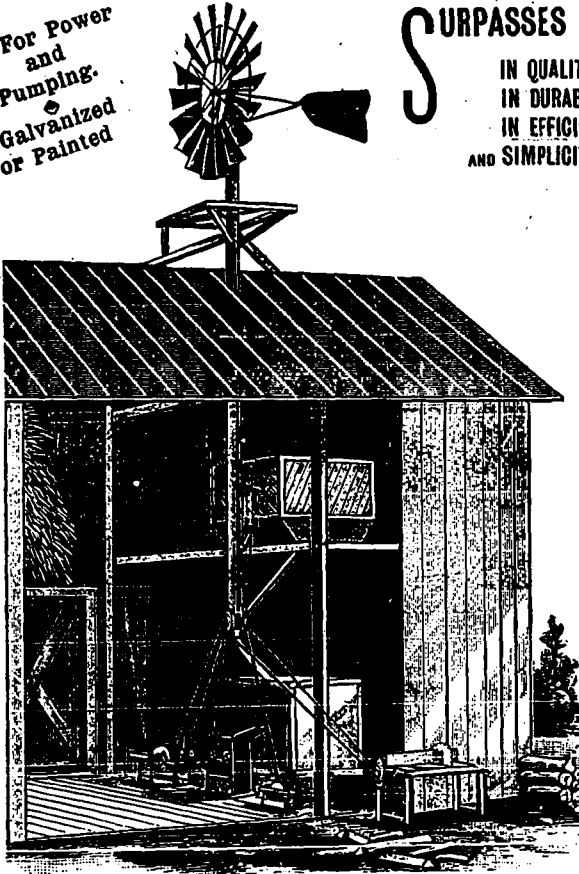
Address

EDITOR UPS AND DOWNS,
214 Farley Avenue,

TORONTO

THE CANADIAN STEEL AIRMOTOR

For Power and Pumping. Galvanized or Painted



SURPASSES ALL COMPETITORS

IN QUALITY
IN DURABILITY
IN EFFICIENCY
AND SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION

It has no superfluous or intricate combinations which it is difficult for even a mechanic to adjust when they get out of order, which is of the greatest importance in a windmill, on account of the exposed and elevated position it occupies.

Our long experience has enabled us to put the Canadian Steel Airmotor at the head of the procession. All others follow.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of Windmills, Pumps, Haying Tools, etc.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO.

859 Spadina Ave. Toronto

H. E. CLARKE & CO.

The Julian Sale Leather Goods Co. of Toronto (Ltd.)

HEADQUARTERS FOR

TRUNKS
VALISES
PURSES

And all Leather Goods.

105 KING STREET W. TORONTO.



WM. RADAM'S
Microbe Killer,
CURES ALL DISEASES.

Tested in supreme Court, New York.

The Evidence, Testimonials and all information cheerfully given.

JOHN SHAW, City Agent

87 YONGE STREET, - TORONTO.

THE RELIANCE

Loan and Savings Co.

OF ONTARIO.

33 Wellington Street E., - Toronto.

DIRECTORS

Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, President; James Gunn, Esq., Director and Superintendent of the Toronto Street Railway, Vice-President; David Kemp, Esq., Sec.-Treas. Synod Diocese of Toronto; Rev. G. I. Taylor, M.A., Rector of St. Bartholomew's, Toronto; R. Telfer Shiell, B.A., M.B., 173 Carlton St., Toronto; Alfred MacDougall, Esq., Solicitor to Treasury of Ontario.

Payment of 55c. for 120 months will produce \$100
" 45c. " 144 " " " 100
" 35c. " 180 " " " 100

NO Admission Fee Fines Forfeitures Withdrawal Fee Loans at lowest rates Provides Endowments for Children. Relief from payments during sickness or loss of employment.

Address, J. BLACKLOCK, Manager.

Wm. McGill & Co.
TORONTO.

COAL & WOOD

Wholesale and Retail at lowest rates.

Office and Yard: Cor. Bathurst St. and Farley Ave.

Tel. 5393

Branch Yard: 429 Queen St. West.

Tel. 2381.

FARMERS!

Attention!!

Times are hard, and we realize that what the average farmer desires is a new Upright Piano of great durability and fine tone but with the least possible expense upon the outside case. We have placed the

Mason and Risch

Student's Upright

Piano

UPON THE MARKET AT

\$300

NET CASH,

or we will give ample time on payment of interest at six per cent.

There is no humbug about the Piano or about the price. The quality of the Piano is undoubted and the price is fixed. It is the same to the "cash man" as to the "time man," except that the latter pays small interest. This does away with the humbug of catalogue prices.

The Piano is made in SOLID Walnut oil finish.

* IF you want a bargain in a second-hand Piano be sure to write us. We have first-class uprights at \$200 and \$225. We have good Square Pianos from \$75 to \$200. Liberal terms of payment.

Writing letters isn't a trouble to us, so write and ask information.

Whether you want a grand Piano at \$1,000 or a practice Piano, be sure to write US before deciding elsewhere.

MASON & RISCH

Piano Co., Ltd,

32 King St. W., TORONTO.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON

Printer

Unequaled facilities for the production of fine



BOOK CATALOGUE AND NEWSPAPER WORK

Prices Moderate

Material the Best

Work Artistic

5 Jordan St. Toronto

RUPTURE
Comfort and Security Assured.

A cure in a few weeks, no operation, no lost time, you can work as usual. So called "hopeless cases" solicited. Remember where all others have failed even to hold I succeeded in curing. Children cured in 4 to 6 weeks.

J. Y. EGAN, Hernia Specialist,

266 West Queen Street, Toronto