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UPS AND DOWNS

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

Vol. I.—No. 2.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1895.

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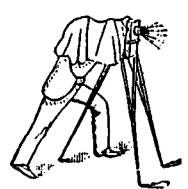
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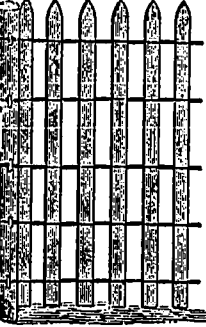
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OUR OLD FRIENDS' DIRECTORY

In this column we intend publishing each month the names and addresses of 100 subscribers, together with the dates of their arrival in Canada. This will prove a very satisfactory medium for learning the whereabouts of old friends, and will, we feel sure, be a source of much pleasure among our friends from whom we are constantly receiving letters asking us to inform them where some of the boys of such and such a year's party are.

In giving the addresses we give first the Post Office Town, and then the County in which it is situated. Except when otherwise stated the Province of Ontario is implied.

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	DATE OF ARRIVAL IN CANADA.
AUSTIN, CHAS. H.,	Rama,	Ontario,	April, '88
ANDERSON, J. W.,	Clarksburg,	Grey,	April, '86
ARGENT, E. T.,	Cedar Mills,	Peel,	June, '89
ATAK, JAS.,	Ivan,	Middlesex,	Sept. '92
ASHMORE, A.,	Duart,	Kent,	April, '88
AMBROSE, F.,	Omagh,	Halton,	July, '92
BILLINGS, JNO.,	Bognor,	Grey,	June, '90
BRUCE, A.,	Cooksville,	Peel,	May, '87
BISHOP, W. C.,	Flesherton,	Grey,	April, '91
BODGER, JNO.,	Dutton,	Elgin,	April, '90
BRITT, CHAS.,	Stayner,	Simcoe,	April, '85
BUCKLEY, A.,	St. Jacobs,	Waterloo,	April, '88
BAVERSTOCK, A.,	Ida,	Durham,	March, '87
COBB, A. P.,	Oil City,	Lambton,	April, '85
COLLINS, JNO.,	Hillsdale,	Simcoe,	April, '88
CHINN, GEO.,	Pakenham,	Carleton,	June, '86
COCHRANE, M.,	Box 122	Watford, Lambton,	March, '92
CAPEL, A.,	South Monaghan,	Northumberland,	June, '90
DANIELS, JAS.,	Taylor,	Leeds,	March, '87
DEVIN, JNO.,	Pinkerton,	Bruce,	March, '87
DRURY, R. G.,	Grenfell,	Dist. of Assinaboia,	March, '87
DESBOROUGH, A.,	Ripley,	Bruce,	June, '91
DUPREE, G.,	Everett,	Simcoe,	March, '87
DOLAND, MICHAEL,	Dungannon,	Huron,	March, '85
ENRIGHT, WALTER,	Harriston,	Wellington,	June, '89
EAVES, J. R.,	Box 124	Harriston, Wellington,	April, '86
EVANS, JOS.,	Oakwood,	Victoria,	June, '88
EPPY, PETER,	Dalston,	Simcoe,	April '88,
ENGLAND, W.,	Niagara,	Lincoln,	August, '89
ESSLAND, W.,	Lacombe,	Dist. of Alberta,	April, '85
FRICKE, HARRY,	Maganetawan,	Parry Sound,	April, '88
FENTON, C. H.,	Peterboro',	Peterboro',	March, '92
FARMILLOE, J. G.,	Bury's Green,	Victoria,	April, '86
FOWLER, A.,	Dunrobin,	Carleton,	July, '85
FERRY, W. H.,	Oberon,	Benson Co., N. Dakota,	July, '84
FLOYD, FRED,	Beaconsfield,	Oxford,	April, '85
FOWLER, W.,	Codrington,	Northumberland,	April, '85
GARNHAM, N. J.,	Holbrook,	Oxford,	August, '89
GILES, FRED,	Oxmead,	Grey,	April, '88
GARDINER, P. W.,	Westmeath,	Renfrew,	May, '87
HIBBERT, FRANK,	Badjeros,	Grey,	April, '86
HEDGER, H. H.,	Eganville,	Renfrew,	March, '87
HARRIS, CHAS.,	Arden Station,	MANITOBA,	April, '86
HANHAM, D. J.,	Churchill,	Simcoe,	March, '87
HAZELL, THOS.,	Lorraine,	Dufferin,	April, '91
HAWKINS, WM.,	Vellere,	York,	Nov., '91
HUMBLE, JNO.,	Navan,	Russell,	March, '93
JACKSON, A.,	Brussels,	Huron,	April, '88
JONES, ALF.,	Tyneside,	Wentworth,	March, '93
JONES, JNO.,	Meaford,	Grey,	April, '86
JEE, GEO. V.,	Cedar Mills,	Peel,	June, '89
JARMAN, HY.,	Gleneden,	Grey,	April, '89
KELLY, SAMUEL G.,	Porter's Hill,	Huron,	April, '86
KIBBLE, J. R.,	Rob Roy,	Grey,	Sept, '92
LEE, FRANK M.,	626 Fort St. West,	Detroit,	July, '85
LUFF, WM.,	Zimmerman,	Halton,	June, '90
LOTT, G. F.,	West Magdala,	Elgin,	March, '92
LANCASTLE, A. H.,	Cotewold,	Wellington,	April, '91
MOORE, GEO.,	Allan Park,	Grey,	June, '83
MAYBRY, W. H.,	Galetta,	Lanark,	April, '91
MILLS, JOS.,	Box 107	Appin, Middlesex,	April, '90
MOULDEN, W. B.,	Essex Centre,	Essex,	March, '92
NEVILLE, CHAS.,	Lakehurst,	Peterboro',	March, '87
NEWCOMBE, J. T.,	Hagermann,	York,	June, '91
OSBORNE, FREDK.,	Frankhill,	Victoria,	June, '89
OSBORNE, L. M.,	Acton,	Halton,	June, '91
OFFORD, HY.,	Napperton,	Middlesex,	March, '93
OWEN, HY.,	Yeovil,	Grey,	March, '92

PICKERING, FRED E.,	Ancaster,	Brant,	May, '87
PATTLE, ROBERT,	Walter's Falls,	Grey,	March, '87
PAVELIN, THOS.,	Westfield,	Huron,	June, '89
PARSONS, ROBT.,	Muskoka Falls,	Muskoka,	April, '85
PRANGLEY, A. E.,	Napier,	Middlesex,	Aug., '89
PITTSWAY, R.,	Newcastle,	Durham,	Aug., '91
PERRY, WM. C.,	North Keppel,	Grey,	March, '93
PARKER, F.,	Chatham,	Kent,	May, '87
REYNOLDS, P. J. H.,	Holbrook,	Oxford,	April, '90.
REX, SAMUEL D.,	Campden,	Lincoln,	April, '86
REYNOLDS, R. H.,	Watford,	Lambton,	Aug., '91
REED, GEO. J.,	Lindsay,	Victoria,	April, '89
STABLES, J. H.,	Castlederg,	Peel,	June, '89
SMITH, WALTER,	Mt. Horeb,	Victoria,	June, '88
SMITH, T. P.,	Pickering,	Ontario,	April, '90
SNOW, SAMUEL,	Farquhar,	Perth,	April, '90
SMITH, JNO. THOS.,	Dawn Mills,	Kent,	June, '88
SMITH, GEO. W.,	Box 107,	Appin, Middlesex,	June, '86
SWAINE, HY. H.,	Ahmic Harbour,	Parry Sound,	April, '89
SMITH, WM.,	Bracondale,	York,	June, '86
SESSIONS, WM.,	Mt. Forest,	Wellington,	March, '93
TRUSCOTT, W.,	Bellwood,	Wellington,	June, '89
TERRY, THOS.,	Moore,	Lambton,	June, '91
TURNER, E. E.,	Lancelot,	Muskoka,	April, '89
THORPE, ED.,	Fallowfield,	Carleton,	March, '93
VENTRIS, E.,	Innesville,	Lanark,	June, '89
WHEELER, WM,	Warkworth,	Northumberland,	April, '90
WELLS, ALLAN,	Box 25	Teviotdale, Wellington,	June, '88
WRIGHT, R. N.,	Parkhill,	Middlesex,	April, '88
WILLIAMSON, H. G.,	Paris Station,	Brant,	March, '93
WRIGHT, GEO.,	Enniskillen,	Durham,	March, '93
WHITNELL, THOS.,	Lindsay,	Victoria,	Nov., '91
WARREN, W. J.,	Broadlands,	Bonaventure Co.,	April, '88

BEES AS MESSENGERS.

The suggestion has been made that bees might be used as messengers in war, not as substitutes for the carrier pigeon, but only when pigeons are not to be had or cannot be used. The diminutive size of the bee is its chief recommendation. At first sight the project seems unrealisable, for the bees cannot be handled as readily as pigeons, because they are so affected by the velocity of the wind and other disturbing influences.

A well known apiculturist has conducted experiments on this line with such results that the subject, to say the least, is worth considering. It was shown that bees find their way back to their hives from distances of about four miles and that they fly with a velocity of about thirteen miles an hour. On the strength of these facts, our bee-fancier began his experiments. He constructed a portable bee-hive, and took it to a friend about four miles distant.

After a few days, when the bees had become familiar with their new surroundings, some of them were removed to a peculiarly-constructed receiver. From this receiver the bee expert let a few fly out into a room and soon the bees settled on a plate of honey. While the bees were eating it he fastened his despatches on them. As was shown to the writer, the despatch is magnified six times. They were fastened with fine lines, and great care was taken not to put any line on the bee's head or wings. When liberated in the open air the bees immediately flew home. Arriving at the home hive, they found that they could not enter it, because the entrance had been purposely made so small that the paper on their backs prevented them.

Hurry Up: "What is the reason you charge twice as much for my cuffs as you did formerly?"

Washerwoman: "Because you have begun making pencil notes on them."

Hurry Up: "What difference does that make?"

Washerwoman: "The girls waste so much time in trying to make them out!"

Sparks.

Teacher: "What do we see above us when we go out on a clear day?"

"Tommy: "We see the blue sky."

"Correct. And what do we see above us on a rainy day?"

"An umbrella."

Lady (in a crowded tramcar): "Thank you, sir; but I don't like to deprive you of your comfortable seat."

Gallant Irishman (who has risen to offer a seat): "Be th' powers, ma'am, it was comfortable no longer when Oi saw you standin'."

"I ask for bread," exclaimed the mendicant bitterly, "and you give me a brickbat!"

The man glanced apprehensively in the direction of his young bride, who was bending eagerly over the cooking-stove.

"Hush!" he whispered. "That's nothing to what you'd have got if you had asked for custard."

"Haven't you made Mr. Bulger's portrait a good deal more than life size?" said one artist to another.

"Perhaps. You see that's as big as he thinks he is."

Neighbour: "Bertie, your mother is calling you."

Bertie: "Yes'm, I know it; but I fancy she don't want me very bad."

Neighbour: "She has called you seven times already."

Bertie: "Yes, I know; but she hasn't called 'Albert' yet."

Port Officer: "What have you on board, captain?"

Captain: "Our cargo consists of 1,000 cases of oranges."

Port Officer: "Yes."

Captain: "One thousand cases of eggs."

Port officer: "Yes."

Captain: "Three cases of yellow fever!"

WITTY MIKE.

Whilst passing through a graveyard, a few days ago, a minister noticed a man lying asleep on one of the seats. On a sudden a policeman came along and said:

"Now Mike, you have been sleeping here long enough."

Whereupon Mike woke and said:

"Why don't you wake up some of them?" (Pointing to the tombstones.) "They have been sleeping here longer than I have."

HE DIDN'T WANT TO SEE IT.

"My doctor is a real joker," said a lady. "I didn't know that my talking bothered him when he was writing prescriptions until yesterday. He never mentioned it, and I always asked him all sorts of questions while he was writing them out. Yesterday he examined me and sat down to write something. I kept talking. Suddenly he looked up and said:—

"How has your system been? Hold out your tongue."

"I put out that member, and he began to write. He wrote, and I held out my tongue, and when he got through he said:—

"That will do."

"But," said I, "you haven't looked at it."

"No," he said, "I didn't care to. I only wanted to keep it still while I wrote the prescription."

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ECHOES OF THE MONTH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17th, 1895.

"Echoes of the Month" should have a whiff of salt air about them this month, as I write just as I am on the point of embarking on board the great Cunarder *Lucania*, leaving to-day for Liverpool. My errand is to bring over a party of two hundred boys and girls who are to leave Liverpool on the 5th of September, by our old friend the *Sardinian* of the Allan line.

I am exceedingly sorry to have to be away just at this particular time, as my absence will extend over the week of the Toronto Exhibition. Our annual gathering during the Exhibition week at the "Toronto Home" has been increasing each year, and we are hoping this year to welcome a bigger number than ever. It is an immense pleasure to see so many old faces on these occasions and renew acquaintance with old friends, and it is a grievous disappointment to me that I cannot be there. None the less cordially do we invite all who can come, and we shall keep "open house" from the 9th to the 14th of September. Mr. Davis

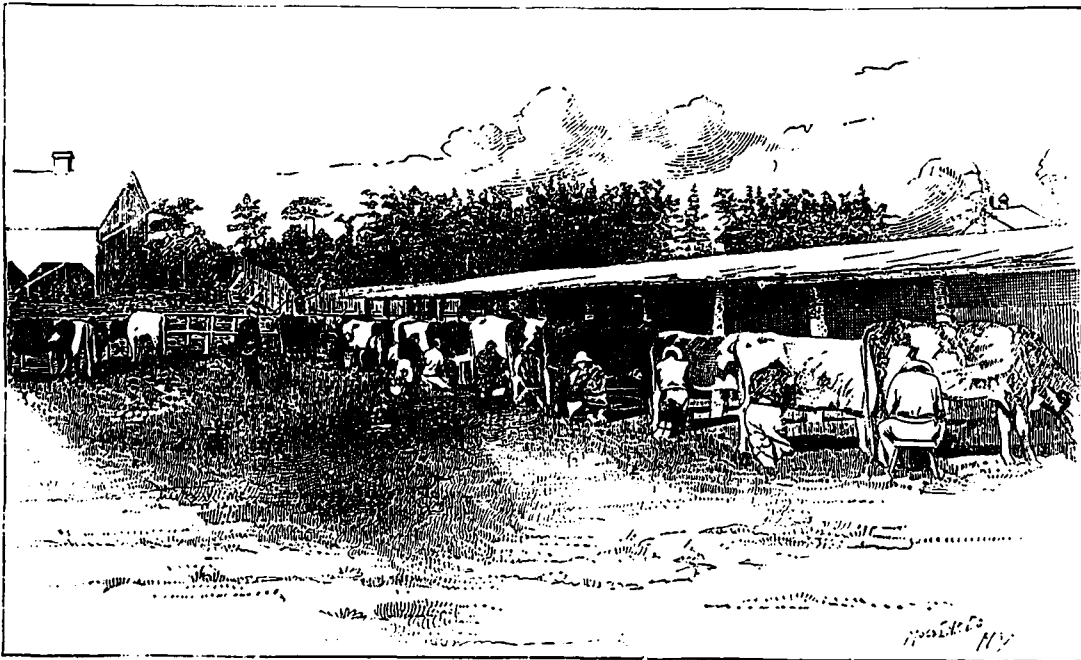
will be ready to receive our guests, and to do all he can to make their stay pleasant, and I feel quite happy in leaving all arrangements in his hands. We are not sending out, as in former years, separate invitations to each individual, but we extend here a general and cordial invitation to everyone, and we hope that all who can manage to get away will avail themselves of it.

I am sure that all who received the last number of UPS AND DOWNS will be eagerly on the look-out for news of our beloved friend and director, Dr. Barnardo. I only wish we could give a more encouraging report of him. His health has undoubtedly improved, but he is

quite unfit to resume work, and we greatly fear it will be still a long time before he is able once more to resume his former activities. We publish in another column a portion of a letter from Dr. Barnardo, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Gurney Shepherd, to be read at a large meeting, recently held at the "Home" at Stepney. It will be seen that he is not without hopes of being ultimately restored to his work and his workers, but that at present it is absolutely necessary that he should be spared from all possible care and excitement. I am sure that under these deeply trying circumstances, he has the heartfelt sympathy of

ing openings for our boys, and have aided us in looking after them, and in caring for their interests. The list of these valued helpers would be a long one, but amongst others we may especially mention our esteemed friend Mr. H. C. Chapman, of Ripley, to whom we are indebted so largely for the opening up of a capital little constituency in that district; Mr. Garner, of Fenwick, who has done us similar service in his township; Mr. Thos. Stephens, of the township of Whitchurch, and last, but not least, Miss Templeton Armstrong, of Port Rowan. Only within the last week has Miss Armstrong gone to an immense amount of

trouble in assisting us in looking after a boy who was causing us much anxiety, and if we are successful, as we hope, in giving him a fresh start, he will owe it almost entirely to her indefatigable efforts on his behalf. This is one only of many cases in which she has proved a true and faithful friend of our boys, and we gladly take this opportunity of offering to her, and the others mentioned, our sincere thanks for all that she and they have done for us in the past.



MILKING TIME AT OUR INDUSTRIAL FARM, RUSSELL, MANITOBA.

all his old boys in Canada, and we unite in the earnest hope for his speedy restoration, and that while he is laid aside, his spirit may be cheered by seeing the work go forward, and continuing to accomplish its vast mission for good in the world.

It will be observed that in the letter which we publish, Dr. Barnardo refers to the loyal aid and co-operation which he has received in so many quarters in carrying on his work, and in this connection we would like ourselves to express our most grateful recognition of the help which we have received, for many years past, from people in various parts of the country here who have interested themselves, in find-

West to migrate thither. We believe they are well advised in thus embarking their fortunes in the great Canadian North-West. It is a country of vast natural resources, the soil is unsurpassed in the world, and the climate, although exceedingly rigorous, is healthy for man and beast. Land can be obtained upon most liberal conditions, and on the whole we believe there is no country in the world that offers today a better prospect to any young man of industry and perseverance than Manitoba and the North-West. According to all the reports that reach us there is a prospect of a most bountiful harvest, and prices are better than they have been for many years past. Farm hands are in great demand and we are disposed to reply to any of our boys, who ask our advice

on the subject, in the famous words of Horace Greeley, "Go West, young man."

* * *

From our point of view here in Ontario this Westward migration is full of good omen. It means that many places will be left vacant which boys of future parties will be able to fill, and we hope for a continuance of the great movement by which such large numbers have during past years been able to find good homes and bright prospects in life without supplanting any others or conflicting with the interests of any one else. We have no doubt that the departure of these several thousand farm hands from Ontario will create a largely increased demand for our boys during the next few months and we are begging those at home in England to "keep the pot boiling," by sending out as many lads as possible of the right sort. Of course we do not want any but those who are the right sort, but as far as in him lies Dr. Barnardo has no intention of sending any of the other sort to Canada. We have of course a few black sheep in our flock, but gladly and gratefully we once more repeat that with comparatively few exceptions our boys are growing up to be useful, industrious members of society.

* * *

This is our answer to the question so often put to us: How do your boys turn out? We reply that in the great majority of cases they prove themselves to be a credit to the old Home and the Old Land; that the number who have failed constitutes a trifling percentage of the whole; that they compare favorably with any other class of citizens in the country; and that Canada, and especially the farmer of Canada, would be worse off without them. The unfortunate feature of our position is that every one hears of our failures, and that, while a thousand boys may be doing well and developing into deserving citizens, they are judged and condemned for the misdeeds of one or two who, perhaps, commit some breach of the law, and whose names thus appear in the newspapers and come prominently before the public. Still we believe implicitly in the words of the old Latin proverb "*Magna est veritas et prevalebit*"—Truth is great and will prevail—and though prejudice and misrepresentation are hard to bear, we believe that in time we shall amply vindicate our reputation and show ourselves to be a body of honorable law-abiding, useful members of society.

* * *

I had a visit only a day or two ago from a leading barrister and well-known politician of Eastern Ontario. For many years past he has had boys from the Home in his employ and we had a talk about his own boys and the work generally. One boy who lived with him several years is now married and doing well in business for himself in the city of Hamilton. Another has been working for a considerable time past for the Rathbun Company in Deseronto and is a prominent and respected member and office-bearer of the church there. A third is a captain in the Salvation Army, while another, who is at present with him, he describes as, on the whole, the best he has had yet. There are hundreds of men all over Ontario who could give similar testimony, and it is not from those who have employed our boys, and have had personal knowledge of them, that the attacks upon our work come, but from people who accept only hearsay evidence and allow themselves to be prejudiced without taking any means or trouble to inform themselves as to the facts. I remember when crossing the Atlantic not long ago with a party of boys, there was a meeting held in the saloon of the steamer at which reference

was made to Dr. Barnardo's boys. A prominent Canadian clergyman, who was asked to speak, remarked that his personal knowledge of our boys was confined to two and all he could say was that he had no more earnest, devoted, right-minded worker in his church and Sunday School than one of them—giving his name. And as regards the other, the speaker had been taken seriously ill when visiting a short time previously in Halifax, N.S., and no one could have had a more kindly, faithful and assiduous nurse than he had found to take care of him in George Hollifield. Such was his experience.

* * *

What is to us a most pleasing feature of our present issue is the list of those who have recently received the special silver medal awarded by Dr. Barnardo for good conduct and length of service. We heartily congratulate the recipients and trust these medals will serve as an incentive to them not to "weary in well-doing" but to continue in the future as in the past to uphold by steady, persevering effort their own good name and the reputation of the Home.

* * *

Our application list at the present time is rather at a low ebb, owing to the lateness of the season; and as we expect to have about one hundred boys in the next party, due to reach Toronto in the middle of September, we shall be glad if our friends will help us by making it known in their localities to any one likely to take boys, and to offer them good homes. We want only good homes, and we know that there are had as well as good throughout the country, but it has been, and will always be, our aim to place boys only with people who will treat them with kindness and consideration, and will seek by example and precept to train them up in the right way.

Alfred B. Owen

SHE DIDN'T BLAME THEM.

A pretty, talkative little girl, evidently her mother's pet, was riding in a street car the other afternoon. Her mother accompanied her. Presently a remarkably fat Chinaman, in full Chinese costume, entered and sat opposite the child.

She looked at him in apparent amazement, and then, turning to her mother, whispered:

"Mamma, what's that opposite?"

"Sh-h! That's a Chinaman, my dear," answered the mother, in a low tone.

"The same kind of Chinaman papa says the Japanese are killing!"

"Yes, my dear. Don't talk so loud."

The child meditated a moment, and then said:

"Well, I don't blame them!"

THOMAS CARLYLE AND THE GOOSE.

A good story is told of the late Thomas Carlyle, who, as everybody knows, was called "The Sage of Chelsea." He was dining out one day, when it happened that goose was one of the courses.

The great writer had partaken freely of the goose, and what remained of the bird had just been removed from the table, when a certain wit present asked the company what transition had lately taken place.

On their pleading ignorance, he informed them that, on the last course being brought in, they had seen a goose stuffed with sage, and now, pointing to Carlyle, he observed:

"You see a sage stuffed with goose."

WITH TRICK HORSES.

AN HOUR BEHIND THE SCENES.

WRITTEN FOR UPS AND DOWNS, BY FAITH FENTON.

When the matinee is over and the great auditorium is left to dim emptiness; when the curtain is dropped and the animals have the deep stage all to themselves for the three or four hours that intervene before the evening performance; when the electric lights throw flickering rays into the late afternoon gloam, making more white the deep fragrant carpet of "turner's chips," and playing hide and seek about the stage corners—then is the season for a visit behind the scenes with the graceful intelligent creatures who come familiarly up to thrust their noses into one's face with unasked kiss, and to search pocket and hand for candy or biscuits.

Although these horses remain upon the stage between the performances they sleep each night in their own private car which is fitted up especially with a view to their needs and comfort. Night and day they are never left without an attendant, whose business it is to prevent them from injuring themselves or each other in their play, and also to see that no harm comes to them from any outside source.

There are twenty animals in this troupe. A dozen of these are full-grown horses—whites, piebalds, a fine bay, and a dark fellow, Claude by name. Two are mules and the remainder are ponies, pretty, chunky creatures with long heads, good foreheads and full eyes.

None of the troop are absolute thoroughbreds, although one snow-white fellow is nearly pure Arabian, and another equally snowy is of pure Indian breed. From an absurd association of ideas, we had hitherto imagined that an Indian horse must needs be dusky brown; but this pretty creature has a coat of spotless whiteness.

These animals are so perfectly groomed that it is a pleasure to be among them. Their coats are glossy, and brushed to a velvety softness. One can pat the deep breathing sides, or put one's face down to the broad flat cheeks without suffering even a suspicion of horsey odors.

The ponies are crosses between Shetlands and Indians; all except *Fohnnie Sanbourne* who is a pure Shetland.

Fohnnie Sanbourne is blind, quite blind; but he lies down and pretends to sleep at the word of command, and later on, enjoys a swing as his share of the entertainment before the footlights.

We find the veterinary surgeon of the troop, who is also a skilled trainer, moving about among his pets, and quite willing to gossip at length concerning them.

He has placed *Fohnnie Sanbourne* and *Denver* by themselves, in the left wing; the horses, some eight or ten in number, occupy the centre of the stage, while in the right wing, the plump, chunky, little ponies are grouped. They all show fearless confidence in us, and step up to nose about us, with intent of discovering whether we have some appetizing dainty in our possession.

"Has *Fohnnie Sanbourne* always been blind?" we inquire, as we stroke the little fellow's thick brown coat.

"Ever since he has been with us," answered the surgeon. "He belonged to a lady who must have allowed him to get over-heated and then chilled, or to suffer some exposure. Any way he became blind, and lost his value to her. She offered him to us and we took him. He is quite teachable and a nice little fellow.

"Now here is *Denver*, the pet of the troop. We bought him for forty dollars, and now he is worth his weight in gold to us as a trick mule.

"We are never quite sure what *Denver* is

going to do when he goes upon the stage. He often improves upon the original teaching in quite a remarkable way. Did you notice that unique little shake of the head he has, something quite different from the bow given by the other performers. That is entirely his own, and always brings down the house. He invented a number of tricks which we caught and worked into our training. We are always on the watch to make the most of any little specialty an animal may show when in training."

"What is your first step in training a horse?"

"First, to make him understand that we are his superiors, and must be obeyed; and next, to teach him his names. Each animal in our troop has two names and answers equally well to either. But one is always kept for the stage; the other is used in the cars and when off duty."

"Denver knows that when he is thus called, he is upon the stage. It is his cue. Off the stage we call him "Nigger," and then he understands that no tricks are required."

"The other animals are equally wise. When we call *Sultan*, *Comanche*, *Claude*, or *Fohnnie Sanbourne*, each understands that he is on exhibition, and stands ready for the word of command. When we use the alternative names, they know no tricks are expected."

"How long does it take to train a horse to perform any trick?"

"It depends upon the horse and the trick. Some horses are quicker than others; some tricks are more difficult than others. But after a horse has learned to come when he is called, from six to twelve months training will usually suffice."

"It is not a hard life. You will notice that these are plump, well-conditioned animals, and they have been performing for twelve years, winter and summer. They are disposed to grow too heavy for want of exercise, although we feed them lightly."

"Again, we have to guard their eyes and feet very carefully. The artificial light on the stage, and in their car has a tendency to produce partial blindness, while their feet grow tender, then sore and cracked. We oil them and do all we can, but a run on the grass and dew is the best cure. While road exercise, which they cannot get, is the best preventive."

"One of the cautions needful in training a horse to any trick," said the trainer, presently, "is to make sure that he gets the various movements correctly the first time. If he gets a wrong idea at the beginning, turning to the right instead of the left, rolling on the wrong side, or any other movement, it takes a very long time to correct the mistake."

"A horse holds only one idea at a time, and I often give up a trick, and turn to teaching something else, until the first and incorrect impression is forgotten; then I come back to the trick and begin again to teach it."

We leave *Denver* and *Fohnnie Sanbourne* nosing together, and pass to where *Alphonse*, the clean-limbed bay, and *Comanche*, the snowy Arabian, are standing. We pause to pat the latter and praise him for his clever trick of balancing a narrow see-saw board, with plump ponies at either end. At the trainer's word of command, he mounted a wooden rocker, and rocked away as though he were a veritable nursery charger, bestrode by a merciless five-year-old.

The motion of the nursery rocking-horse is one entirely opposed to the natural equestrian movements, and calculated to produce *mal de mer* in any properly constituted animal.

We rewarded the clever fellow with a biscuit; and then in a moment they were nosing all about us, and rubbing their pink damp nostrils against our faces.

They are accustomed to petting, these pretty well-groomed creatures; and each is jealous for his share of praise. But they are equally accustomed to obey; for when they grew too affectionate, a light crack of the attendant's whip sent them promptly back to their places again.

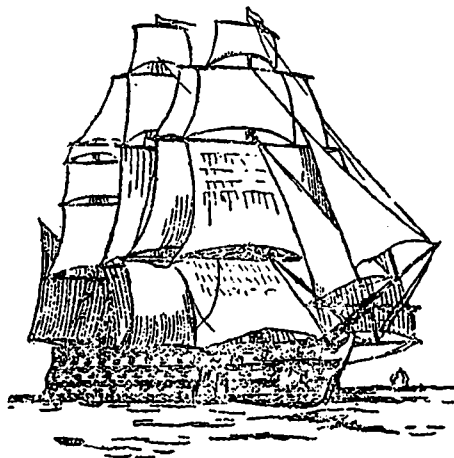
SEA BATTLES IN 1895.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OLD AND NEW WAR-SHIPS.

"The last century has probably wrought greater changes in the building and equipping of ships of war than in any other subject one could think of in five minutes," says a writer in an English contemporary.

Their size, shape, lines, means of propulsion, materials for construction, speed, and handiness have all undergone the most wonderful improvements. Heart of oak has given way first to iron and then to steel in building the hulls; the towering sides, pierced for 12 to 68 pounder guns, have been supplanted by a low freeboard, with less than half the number of portholes in a sort of box-battery in the centre part of the ship only; the bell-mouths of carronades and howitzers, and all sizes of smooth bores, from the 9 to the 80 pounder, are replaced by the long muzzles of the 4.7 in. and 6 in. quick-firers; whilst the frowning muzzles of 81 and 100 ton guns peep out from turrets and barbettes at the fore and after ends of the ship.

From ships of the largest class of between five and six thousand tons, such as the old *Victor Emanuel*—now depot ship at Hong Kong—we have advanced to 14,900 in the recently-launched *Majestic*. These huge factories, instead of being dependent for propulsion in a given direction on the tricky caprices of the wind, can now be pushed against both wind and sea at a speed equal to that made by the old craft bowling along before a whole-sail breeze on their "best points"—which the old sailor loved to talk so much about. Instead of a graceful, towering pyramid of white canvas, making a shapely hull "walk the water like a thing of life," our huge leviathan monsters are thrashed through a lumping sea, in showers of spray,



OLD STYLE—NELSON'S FLAGSHIP, "VICTORY."

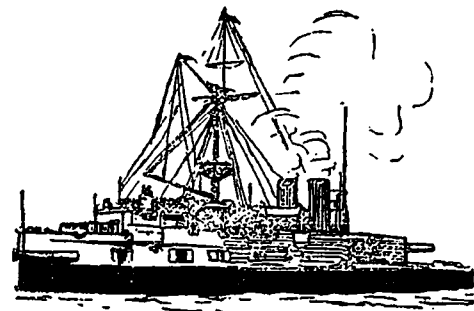
looking the very embodiment of tenacity, power, and bellicose stability.

Their construction is as different as their outward appearance. In lieu of thick 12 in. outside, and 4 in. inside, wooden planks of seasoned oak and teak, we find the thin, flexible 3/4 in. steel plates that will bend and give with the elasticity of a young sapling, whilst the massive oak beams and stout frames have given way to steel ribs and light girders, whose strength, weight for weight, is out of all proportion to those of the old "wooden walls."

The armament, too, is vastly changed from the day of Trafalgar. Nelson's flagship, the *Victory* (now lying in Portsmouth Harbour, and flying the flag of Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth), was armed with one hundred long 32, 24, and 12 pounders, and two 68-pounder carronade smooth-bore guns—the monsters of those days—and threw a broadside, when the guns were single-shotted, of less weight than a single shot (weighing

1,250 lb.) from one of the four 13 1/2 in. 67-ton breechloading guns of the present flagship of the Channel Squadron, the *Royal Sovereign*.

The weight of the whole broadside of the *Royal Sovereign*, including the light 6-pounder and 3-pounder quick-firing guns, totals up to the enormous mass of about 5,578 lb., to say nothing of 2,000 rounds of ball cartridge that could be poured in each minute from four Maxim guns mounted in commanding positions. When it is remembered how disastrous to England was the comparatively insignificant firing of the bullets of a few sharpshooters in the tops of the *Redoubtable*—that laid brave Nelson low—it will be seen that such a hail of bullets from opposing ships nowadays must quickly render any exposed position untenable on a modern ship of war.



PRESENT STYLE—H. M. S. "VICTORIA"
Sunk in collision with the "Camperdown," June 23, 1893.

The rapidity of fire is not less startling, by comparison; for whereas even the lighter guns in Nelson's days would be well worked to fire two rounds a minute, and then only discharge a 12 lb. or 18 lb. round-shot, our present 6 in. quick-firing gun could fire at least eight rounds per minute, at moderate ranges, each with a pointed armour-piercing projectile weighing 100 lb. The actual difference between the blow delivered by the *Victory's* broadside and that of the *Royal Sovereign* is, of course, not only to be measured by the addition of weight actually thrown, but also by the increased velocity at which it is travelling when it strikes; and this is enormously in favor of the modern ship, on account of the rifled guns, improved powders, and better shaped projectiles.

Other outward changes are the substitution of the iron masts—with the so-called military top, in which are mounted light, quick-firing and machine (*i.e.* rifle-fire) guns—for the graceful, towering masts, and square, tapering spars that adorned and beautified the wooden ships of the old days. Wire has also taken the place of rigging for stays and all permanent rigging; chain has been substituted for rope cables during the last century; while anchors are of a totally different build from those with which the British fleet would have been held had Nelson's last order, "Anchor, Hardy; anchor!" been obeyed.

For the springing, tilting bowsprit, jib, and flying jibbooms, that projected at a sharp and symmetrical angle over the prow of the old line-of-battle ship, we now have the terrible, death-dealing ram, which projects with such a sharp point under water that it will rip up a ship's bottom as easily as a butcher's knife will score the side of a sheep, or, driven direct in by a set of powerful engines, will fix itself into the vitals of the enemy with the appalling result of the *Camperdown* and *Victoria* collision.

These are a few of the changes that have occurred during the comparatively recent naval transition, which is still going on apace.

Yet these huge leviathans, full of the most delicate and intricate machinery, are manipulated by a crew of not more than two-thirds the number that comprised the crew of the *Victory* on the day of Trafalgar!

Ups and Downs

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

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18-26 Stepney Causeway, Lon., Eng., Founder and Director.
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UPS AND DOWNS circulates mainly among the many thousand young people who have been placed out from Dr. Barnardo's Homes with farmers and others, and will be found a desirable advertising medium by those who wish to reach the farmer and every member of his household.

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

The Annual Subscription is 25c., which may be remitted 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, SEPT. 1ST, 1895.

AT THE EDITOR'S DESK.

Two thousand copies of the first issue of UPS AND DOWNS went forth to our friends. The bulk of these, of course, circulated throughout Ontario, but every province contributed its quota of supporters. In the distant Territories of the North-West they are quite numerous, while at least one friend in Canada's most easterly port, Halifax, N.S., has read of the progress his old comrades are making in various parts of this large country.

We already feel like an old-established institution. Geographically our constituency is large enough to satisfy the longings of the most ambitious of editors, and in point of numbers we have no reason to complain; whilst in the matter of enthusiasm among our friends, expressions of appreciation, and promises of support, we have been treated most generously.

* * *

Although we feel that our first efforts hardly merited all the good things that have been said of them, we appreciate none the less the hearty good will and kindly feeling of the large number of "boys" who have written us since our first number reached them, and, whilst that first number came short of our expectations in many respects, we must remember that everything must have a beginning. We have had ours and are fairly on our way; let us hope to some measure of success. With "Excelsior" for our motto, we look forward to making each number an improvement on its predecessor.

* * *

It is a source of much regret to Mr. Owen that he constantly receives letters from some distressed mother, who asks piteously for news of a son "who never writes." This is very, very sad. It is more than that. It is wrong,

very wrong. Why will a boy, who would not wilfully be unkind, fail to remember that the first of all friends was his mother. She it was who cared for you and cherished you in your days of utter helplessness, deeming no sacrifice of comfort and strength too great for "her boy."

And remember, whether you now be youth or young man, well-off or poor, you are still, and ever will be till death closes her eyes, your dear old mother's "boy." Her days may not be long on earth, and her lot may be a heavy one, but the greatest trial of all is that she never hears from her absent son.

* * *

If this touches some of our friends in a vulnerable spot, as we think it will, earnestly do we ask them not to still their conscience with a "I will write as soon as I have time."

Write now. Write regularly.

Make it a primary and welcome duty, not a conditional one, to be hurriedly performed in spare moments, which never come.

We know that you can do this if you will, for we, ourselves, are, like you, far from the old home of childhood; far from that mother who loves us, and whom we love, and if it be the will of Providence that we shall never again on earth see that dear face, there will always be comfort and happiness in the remembrance that during the many years we have been busily engaged in Canada we have never allowed other calls, whether of pleasure or of business, to keep back a weekly letter to that distant mother, telling her not only of our pleasures, but of our sorrows, of our disappointments, of all that concerned us, thus lessening in a sense the distance between us, and adding some thing of happiness to the life of one to whom we owe so much.

We have spoken strongly on this topic because we feel strongly. We know how an absent son's letter will brighten a mother's days, and we know what life-long regret and remorse many of our friends will create for themselves if they do not "find time to write" before the news comes that the poor, loving, longing mother is no more.

* * *

Enquiries often reach the Home from boys regarding the whereabouts of some of those who formed the party with which the writers came out to Canada, as they would like to hear of and from their old friends. This desire not to allow the lapse of time to obliterate all traces of the enjoyable comradeship of days gone by is very commendable, and one we shall do all in our power to encourage. To that end we shall publish each month on the third page of the cover the names of one hundred of our subscribers, with their address and the party with which they came out from England. This "Directory of old friends" will, we think, prove not the least interesting feature of our little journal.

* * *

The annual report of the Department of the Interior for 1894, contains the following par-

ticulars of the juvenile immigrants who arrived in Canada during last year:

Rev. Mr. Wallace brought out.....	227
Church of England Waifs and Strays Society....	23
Mr. W. J. Pady	16
Finley Home	2
Dr. Stephenson's Homes.....	53
Gordon Boys' Homes	6
Miss Macpherson.....	103
Miss Rye	121
Mr. Quarrier.....	239
Mrs. Birt	130
Fegan's Homes.....	65
DR. BARNARDO.....	612
Salford Catholic Protection Society.....	31
Liverpool Catholic Protection Society.....	78
Hon. Mrs. Joyce.....	11
Self-Help Emigration Society	36
Rev. Father Seddon.....	61
Children's Aid Society	18
Young Colonists Aid Society.....	37
Philanthropic Society, Farm School.....	2
Bristol Immigration Society	20
Total	1891

During the previous year there were 2,720 juvenile immigrants, and there is a note at the foot of the list to the effect that—

"The reduction has been due no doubt, to some extent, to the more thorough 'weeding out' process which the present regulations have occasioned."

* * *

In spite of the "weeding out" process required by the new regulations, the number of boys brought out by Dr. Barnardo shows no appreciable decrease, and this for the very simple reason that from the day of the departure of the first Barnardo boy from England, the Director and Founder has insisted that one of the most important principles to be observed in connection with the work was that the greatest precautions be taken to select only those boys who were mentally, morally and physically suitable for the new life in Canada; and the "weeding out" process which the Canadian Government now requires of all who are responsible for the arrival of young immigrants is not one iota more thorough than that which Dr. Barnardo instituted at the outset and has practised ever since. As a matter of fact, we are indebted to the Government for compelling others to "fall in line," as it will be the means of preventing the indiscriminate shipment from England of a class of immigrants, selected (!) without any regard for their fitness, morally or physically, for agricultural life, and for whose sins we have been judged and condemned time and again by the thoughtless and unfriendly.

* * *

On our own merits and demerits we are ready and willing to be judged, but it is asking too much of human nature to expect us to shoulder the responsibility for the appearance in Canada of a youthful misdemeanant of whose existence we never heard until some imaginative, but not over-veracious, newspaper scribe blazoned it forth that the ne'er-do-well was a "Barnardo boy." Yet this has been no uncommon occurrence. A tardy and half-hearted apology and retraction will appear in the journals, that have hastened to do us an injury, but for everyone who sees the apology, ten will see or hear of the original fictitious statement, which, we regret to say, appears to be exactly what the writers desire. In view of the annoyance and pain caused to thousands of respectable young people by this cowardly and indefensible species of attack, we regard the Government's action in the matter of "weeding out" with considerable satisfaction, as it will deprive unprincipled antagonists of much of the material out of which they have been accustomed to manufacture their fabrications.

The following, taken from a letter written recently by Dr. Barnardo to the chairman of a meeting at which the Founder and Director had hoped to be present, will be read with interest by every one of our friends. From the hopeful, cheerful tone in which he writes, it is evident that Dr. Barnardo is making progress toward recovery. Though his progress is slow, it is something for which we are all devoutly thankful, and that the day of restoration to his old-time health and vigour may not be long delayed is, we are sure, the earnest prayer of every "Barnardo boy" in Canada:

"I regret to say I am *strongly advised not to attempt* to be present at the meeting on Friday, and to strictly avoid for a while all meetings of every kind, and all causes of excitement. I, therefore, very reluctantly abandon the hope I had entertained of taking some part in the meeting convened for to-morrow, and can only ask you to offer in my name *my hearty and sincere gratitude* to all the assembled friends for the great sympathy they have exhibited during my distressing illness. I never knew I had so many friends before, and my heart is full of gratitude to God as I think of the thousands of warm-hearted servants of Christ who have been raised up to support His work in your and my hands, and, for the work's sake, to think so kindly of the workers. During the last few weeks, while I have been cut off from all active share in the management of the Homes, everything has been carried on by my tried and trusty colleagues in an admirable manner, and all the arrangements for to-morrow's meeting have been in their hands. Everything that would save me from trouble or anxiety has been done with the most solicitous kindness, and, as I have often said before, I do not believe that any philanthropic or Christian work anywhere has more enthusiastic and single-eyed servitors than ours; nor has any chief of a mission enterprise more loyal colleagues and comrades than I.

"Before bringing this letter, already too long, to a close, I desire, for the information of all who are interested, to add that although the suddenness and alarming character of the attacks from which I have suffered during the last two months have compelled me to relinquish my share in my beloved work for a season, I am assured by each and all of the three medical men, under whose care I have been and still am, that I may confidently expect, by the blessing of God, to be able to resume my usual duties after a while, and that if certain changes are effected in my hours of daily labor and in other matters relating to the management of my health, I may hope for some years to come, if it be God's will, to continue to occupy the position it has been my privilege and joy to hold for so long.

"If spared until to-morrow I shall have reached my fiftieth year, and although deeply sensible of many wasted opportunities for serving Christ (opportunities which can never return, but are gone forever) and of much failure and imperfection in what has been accomplished, I cannot but also look back upon innumerable mercies, and upon the continued and unceasing goodness of God vouchsafed, spite of failure, to His unworthy servant; and I would ask all present at the meeting to give God thanks *alone*, the Creator rather than the creature, for what has been accomplished; to praise His name to whom alone the praise and honor are due! 'Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory, for Thy mercy, and for Thy truth's sake.'

MEDAL WINNERS

FAC-SIMILE OF LONG SERVICE MEDAL.
AWARDED BY DR. BARNARDO.

We have the sincerest pleasure in publishing the following list of the names and addresses of boys who have recently received Dr. Barnardo's silver or bronze medal in recognition of the way in which they have faithfully fulfilled their engagements and earned good characters by industry and merit. Some of these lads have been six and even seven years in the same place, and in every case there has been an unblemished record. They are now, we consider, fairly launched in life, able to look after their own affairs, and each lad to paddle his own



FACE.

canoe, and Dr. Barnardo presents the medals as an expression of his approval and pleasure at their good conduct while they have been under his care, and of his good wishes for their future success and welfare in life.

We wish we could publish a picture and sketch of each of our prize-winners, but considerations of space will not permit of our presenting more than three. They are good representatives of the others, neither better nor worse, and the story in each case, as well



REVERSE.

as in the others, may be summed up by saying that they have done their best and done well.

JOHN R. HEAD is now in his fourth year in the country. He is an "old hand" at Stepney and had been several years in the Home before he came to Canada. John did not take kindly to farming at first and found it uphill work to begin with. But we strenuously persuaded him to "stick to" it and put his shoulder bravely to the wheel. And our advice was well bestowed. John is now a stalwart and energetic young farmer, and realizes that there is a future before him. He has an idea of setting up for himself before long, and, in company with his "chum," Douglas Ellis—another of the right sort—getting a place of their own. That they will accomplish their aim, we have little doubt, and we heartily wish them God speed.

WILLIAM DEWBURY has not eaten the bread of idleness during the past five years, and that he has kept his situation for this length of time is highly creditable to him. Year by year Mr. Griffith has brought us the same excellent report from his annual visit, and no one has better earned the silver medal we have had so much pleasure in presenting to him.

GEORGE L. SWADDLING—a good boy, and a good record of five years' faithful service. George has now the world before him and a hundred dollars in the bank at his back, and we look forward with the fullest confidence to his doing well in the future. He has earned the esteem and regard of those who know him, and the moral for our readers that we draw from George's history is, "Go and do thou likewise."

The other boys whose long service and good conduct have recently been rewarded with a medal from Dr. Barnardo are:

- HERBERT C. CAVE, Box 35, Tweed P.O., who came to Canada in August, '89.
- VALENTINE TURNER, care of Mr. Stewart Stinson, Mono Mills; June, '89.
- CHAS. W. LEACH, care of Mr. A. Stewart, Woodbridge; April, '90.
- ARTHUR H. SMITH, Mount Elgin; April, '90.
- JOHN HESLOP, Warkworth; April, '90.
- CHAS. E. LAWRENCE, care of Mr. F. Crossley, Jura; June, '90.
- WM. LUFF, care of Mr. R. Patterson, Zimmerman; June, '90.
- WM. WHEELER, care of Mr. Alva Lane, Warkworth; April, '90.
- WM. C. DREWRY, care of Mr. J. B. Muir, Avonbank; April, '89.
- FRANK SINCLAIR, care of Mr. J. Rainey, Cookstown; April, '88.
- GEORGE HART, care of Mr. G. Lee, Chatham; June, '90.
- PETER CONNELL, care of Mr. R. Jackson, Cumnock; June, '89.
- JOHN ALLEN, Blackwell; April, '91.
- FRANK W. STEVENS, care of Mr. A. Andrews, Watford; April, '91.
- JOSEPH LEWIS, care of Mr. Henry Culver, Port Hope; June, '91.
- GEORGE SUMMERSBY, care of Mr. C. Atkinson, Newport; June, '91.
- WILLIAM HENRY BRAY, care of Mr. John Cropper, 464 Cannon street East, Hamilton; June, '88.
- JOHN MOULDEN, care of Mr. W. F. Young, Dunlop; August, '91.
- WM. PICKERING, care of Mr. Alex. Morrison, Smithdale; August, '91.
- DAVID A. LLOYD, care of Mr. John Shale, Exeter; March, '92.
- GEORGE MANNING, care of Mr. W. T. Bowman, Ilderton; March, '92.
- JOHN H. WATSON, care of Mr. J. Keats, Chatham; April, '90.
- ERNEST T. ARGENT, care of Mr. W. Stewart, Cedar Mills; June, '89.
- EDWARD SKENNELL, care of Mr. Edward McCracken, Rosemont; March, '92.
- CHAS. E. NANSON, Thamesville; July, '92.
- HORACE G. SHARPE, care of Mr. Donald Brown, Riverstown; July, '92.
- ALFRED BUSH, care of Mr. A. Winger, Wardsville; March, '92.
- WILLIAM HENRY STEPHENS, care of Mr. J. Bickley, Ealing; July, '92.
- CHRISTMAS ASPINALL, care of Mr. J. M. Shier, Leaskdale; March, '93.
- PETER ASPINALL, care of Mr. D. Walker, Leaskdale; March, '93.
- ALBERT CARPENTER, care of Mr. T. Reid, Branchton; March, '93.
- JOHN HAYES, care of Mr. Samuel L. Billings, Leaskdale; March, '93.
- ALFRED HOLLYFIELD, care of Mr. W. Ramage, Dromore; March, '93.
- ERNEST HAWTHORNE, care of Mr. F. W. Howe, Arnprior; March, '92.
- FRANCIS ORPWOOD, care of Mr. R. Staples, Lifford; March, '93.
- DANIEL BARLOW, care of Mr. C. McFadyen, Glamis; June, '93.
- AS. E. DAVIS, care of Mr. John Lamb, Nassagaweya; June, '93.
- DOUGLAS WILLIAM ELLIS, care of Mr. J. Stephens, Ballymote; June, '93.
- CHARLES WILLIAM SMITH, care of Mr. J. C. Campbell, Melbourne; August, '93.



"With Our Friends" is a department of our journal in attending to which we derive the greatest amount of pleasure. There is so much encouragement in hearing from our friends of their contentment and progress, of their efforts to lead noble lives, and of their desire to help us. About the majority of them there is such an abundance of optimism, often displayed under trying circumstances, which is positively contagious, and we have found that the best preventive for a threatened attack of dejection is an hour or two spent over the letters from "our boys." The incipient despondency vanishes like magic, and whatever results may attend our efforts to aid our friends, we can assure them they are a source of no little strength to us. Occasionally events transpire among our friends which are themselves a trouble to us, but these occasions are, we are thankful to say, very rare. At times, again, we are saddened by the news of the untimely death of some poor lad who has been cut off with startling suddenness, and it is with a feeling of intense sorrow that we have to commence our work among our friends this month by recording another death in our family. Our loss was again due to accident. On Friday, Aug. 16th, William John Ashworth, who came to Canada in 1892, was sent by his employer, Mr. Adam King, of Peterboro', to cut corn. Not returning, a search was instituted, but nothing could be learned of Ashworth until the Sunday following, when some young men, who were paddling down the Otonabee river, discovered a body floating on the water, which proved to be that of Ashworth. The only explanation of the sad occurrence is that Ashworth had been playing on the bank of the river, close by a tree which overhung the water, and, boy-like, attempted to walk along the almost horizontal trunk, and, losing his foothold, fell into the river. The sad news was conveyed to the Home on Monday morning, but as it was necessary to inter the body that afternoon, owing to its immersion in the water, it was impossible for anyone from the Home to be present at the funeral. Our poor little friend's grave is in the picturesque Little Lake Cemetery, Peterboro'.

* *

It gives us much happiness to be able to report that poor little Herbert Guthrie is gradually recovering from the effects of the fearful accident which befel him a year ago. Herbert was driving a team hitched to a heavy roller when he fell from his seat and became entangled between the roller and the frame work encasing it. His screams startled the horses, and but for the fact that the reins slipped under the roller, our little friend would have met a terrible death. As it was, he received fearful injuries, the flesh from the knee to the ankle being literally scraped away and the legs otherwise injured. Herbert had not been long in Canada, and was working for Mr. Robert P. Campbell, of Wyoming. Assistance was at once obtained and all that was possible was done to relieve the little sufferer. Naturally his recovery has

been a slow one, but, from first to last, Herbert has received the best of nursing and kindest of treatment from Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and the members of their family. Were Herbert their own son and brother these good people could not have been more unremitting in their kindness and attention, and we feel we cannot adequately express our appreciation of and gratitude for all they have done for our injured little friend.

* *

Since our last issue Mr. Griffith has made a number of visits in the districts of Mount Forest and Arthur. The results of Mr. Griffith's enquiries and observations are very satisfactory, and we learn with gratification that our friends in these localities are fighting their way manfully and honorably. Among those visited whose conduct and progress are entitled to special mention are:

T. DEWBURY, June, '90.	I. B. HIGGINS, March, '92
H. G. SHARPE, July, '92.	E. CLARKE, July, '92.
BENJ. PRESS, March, '92.	WM. STARLING, Mar., '87.
H. J. GILL, June, '88.	HY. W. WATTS, July, '94.
F. C. WARD, June, '93.	C. H. HATCHER, July, '94.
HENRY JARMAN, April, '89.	B. F. CALISE, March, '92.
HARRY OWEN, March, '92.	F. FORESTER, April, '90.
ERNEST MIDLANE, Nov., '91.	A. HOLLYFIELD, March, '93.
F. PARKER, August, '91.	JAMES and THOMAS LUCAS,
CHARLES and ARTHUR	June, '91.
TODD, March, '92.	

* *



JOHN R. HEAD.

Michael Doland has done well and established a record it will be hard to beat. He is just 21 years of age, and has completed the tenth year of his service with Mr. A. Culbert, of Dungannon, into whose employ he went on first coming to Canada, in 1885; and the respectable sum of \$200 lies at the bank to Michael's credit. These facts augur well for the future of our old friend. They demonstrate that he has learned the value of thrift, perseverance and industry, qualities which stand a man in good stead throughout life. We heartily congratulate him on the bright prospects which have greeted his arrival at the age of manhood.

* *

We are very glad to be able to report an improvement in the condition of Jeremiah Shea, who is leaving the hospital at Peterborough, where he has been confined for several weeks.

* *

Henri George Clarke, who came here in '91, and is now at Middlemiss, Ont., where he has the good opinion of all who know him, is bringing out his only sister from England. We are sincerely glad that Henri is in a position to do this, and wish him and his sister all happiness in their re-union.



GEORGE L. SWADDLING.

Although Wm. Ferry has changed his place of residence from Canada to the land of the Stars and Stripes, his heart remains true to his old friends. Writing from Oberon, in North Dakota, on August 9, Ferry says:—

"I received your first copy of UPS AND DOWNS on Wednesday night, the 7th of August, and read every line of it, and think it quite a paper. Dr. Barnardo looks just the same as ever. I don't see any change in his looks. The last time I saw him was in June, 1884, when I left the Home for Canada. . . . I hope to see some of the lads' names in your paper that came out with me in the year 1884, so I can write to them. We had quite a time on the boat *Circassian* that year—helping the sailors all we could. I am getting \$20 a month, and have nearly seven hundred dollars out on interest at six, eight and ten per cent. I think I will have a little fortune yet. I like this country first rate. We have fine crops, and there is lots of land out here to take up; but I am working out yet."

William will probably find the names of some of his comrades of '84 in "The Old Friends' Directory," published on another page. We wish him every success in his search for "a little fortune." Seven hundred dollars make a very substantial beginning, and invested at the rate of interest William states he is receiving the sum will soon double itself. Be cautious, however, friend William; big interest often means little security.

* *

From our faithful old friend, Richard Wright, we have received a very interesting and well-written article describing the beauties of Grand Bend and its advantages as a summer resort. It is only by exercising whatever ingenuity we possess that we can find room in this issue for matter for which arrangements had been made previous to the arrival of Richard's manuscript. We hope Richard will accept the non-appearance of his article with a good grace, and, at the same time, our thanks for the labor he has been under. Unfortunately by the time our next issue is ready for publication the majority of people will be thinking of getting the stoves and furnaces in good working order rather than of selecting a placewherein to spend the summer holidays. Safe in the pigeon-hole shall the manuscript lie, however, and at the proper season we will consider its claims for a place in the columns of UPS AND DOWNS.

* *

Douglas Ellis, who is living at Ballymote, has received a pleasant surprise, as will be seen from his letter:—

"I received the two letters and the present, which was quite a surprise to me. I never thought that I should ever win a medal; but I find I have. It is a great encouragement to the boys to stick to the one place; and then it is like a home to them. I know very well that I feel better now than when I first came out here. I think the idea you have of a paper is a good one,

and I hope every boy will take it up; it is just the thing for us, and 25 cents a year is not heavy at all. Everyone, I should think, could pay that. I hope you will succeed."

We too believe that the medal is a great encouragement to a boy. Wherever he may go to seek employment it will tell more eloquently than any letter of recommendation that the owner's record is a good one. Having gained the medal the next thing to do is to strive to keep up the record of which it is a token. This, we feel sure, Douglas will not fail to do.

* *

In sending his subscription for a year, Jno. Cripps, who is living at Oungah, says:—

"I am glad to hear that you are about to start a monthly paper for the boys in Canada and I hope you will carry out your plan successfully. It is a very good name you have given it, for we all have our ups and downs in life. I am in good health myself at the present time and I am doing well, and I hope the rest of the boys that came to Canada with me are. I hope the paper will be a benefit to us all."

We are glad to hear John's good account of his health and prospects. But we are not surprised. A sound body and a determination to do, not only well, but right, at the beginning, very quickly bring in good results. John, we know, possesses these attributes to success and



WILLIAM DEWBURY.

he can be trusted to make a good reputation and honorable position for himself. We share his hope that UPS AND DOWNS will be a benefit to us all.

* *

Albert Dolling, who is working at Tecumseth, says:

"I think you have got a splendid name for your paper and I hope you will make a success of it. I received the sample copy, and I am very much pleased with it."

Fully fifty per cent. of our correspondents allude to the name of our journal, expressing their appreciation of its suitability, as indicative of the career of the average human being. It may interest our friends to know that the selection of a name for our paper entailed a considerable amount of mental labour. Brains were racked and brows were furrowed as suggestion after suggestion was put forward. Eventually a halt was called and each suggested name was considered on its merits. There was a severe "weeding out process" until UPS AND DOWNS alone remained. That the final choice was a good one is evident by the congratulatory remarks of our friends, and the credit of it must go to Mr. Owen from whom the suggestion "UPS AND DOWNS" emanated.



WILLIAM FERRY.

It is a very kind, helpful letter that reaches us from John Bodger, who is now at Dutton. He writes:—

"I am more than pleased with the paper and I think it is worth twice the money to us boys. If the paper were to fail for the want of more money, double the price. I shall never be against giving fifty cents for it. I shall always be willing to take the paper while I am able to work. I feel proud that I belong to Dr. Barnardo's good class of people. Some boys are ashamed to own that they belong to the home; just remember where they would have been, myself as well, if there was no home to go to. I am very sorry that Dr. Barnardo has been ill. I hope he will get his health again. He is a man that England would miss badly, besides being a servant of the Lord God, who is the giver of all goodness. I see a piece in the paper about William Essland who went to Alberta. I should like to know whether he bought his land or took government land. I have made up my mind to go and get a farm myself. I was thinking of going to Algoma because I want to grow fruit trees; mixed farming I intend to go in for. I should like your advice which is the best country to go to, Alberta or Algoma, if one wants to grow apple trees. I shall have to take government land, if I can get it, because my capital is small. I am very anxious to start on life's journey. I have only put my foot at the bottom of the steep hill and I have it to climb. I hope the Doctor will get his health, and I hope the Lord will prosper Dr. Barnardo's good work. I would like to give three hearty cheers for UPS AND DOWNS."

Yes, John, England would "miss Dr. Barnardo badly," and particularly that portion of England whose faithful and indefatigable friend he has been for thirty years. But may it please God that he will be spared for many years to continue the work for his Master to which his life is devoted, and the fruits of which have indeed been plentiful. Accept our thanks for your hearty good wishes for our little journal. We are sure that Essland or any other friend would gladly give you all the information they could in regard to the section of the country they are living in, if you were to write. Our "Old Friends' Directory," on another page, might help you to locate some of those from whom you could obtain desirable information.

* *

Geo. W. Smith, who has now been in Canada six years, sends us a very interesting letter, full of kindly thoughts, and which also contains much of that commodity which is known as "common sense." Speaking of the attacks which are frequently made on "Barnardo boys," George, who is stationed at Appin, says:

"As to the criticism of different writers, if they would hunt up the good boys and write about them, they would have enough to do for a while. I don't care about praising myself, but if I don't tell the good about myself, the Barnardo critics won't. I have worked very steady for nearly seven years. I never worked less than a year in a place. The last place I was working two years and a half at one time. I was all alone. I worked the binder, mower and everything connected with the farm. I took 965 bushels off one year and 895 the next, and left 22 acres of as good wheat as a person would wish to see. They say that the Home boys lower the wages of Canadians. I refused \$145 for a year

after working two years and a half. But I am very glad to say that, in my own estimation, I have bettered myself. I wish you every success with your new paper. You may depend on a constant subscriber in me.

"I don't think I have read through anything with so much interest as UPS AND DOWNS. Reading the account of the boys leaving home just carried me back six or seven years. I seemed to go through everything again; going out for the last Saturday, then to Stepney, to get measured, then on to the bus to Euston Station, and the excitement in getting fixed on board a ship, and, most important of all, the Doctor's last words to the boys. If we tried to do as he counselled us there wouldn't have been any danger of failures. I was very sorry to read of the Doctor's illness, but I am sure the Doctor has the sympathy of myself and all the boys. I think your new paper will be the means of bringing us all together more than anything else."

George has done well, and evidently means to do still better. Pluck, determination, and steady adherence to principle will always conquer in the end.

* *

William S. Mucklestone has recently paid a visit to the old country and has returned full of vigour and ready for work again. One of the first things he did on his return was to send in his subscription for UPS AND DOWNS, a copy of which he had seen. He says in his letter: "Although I do not write, I have not forgotten my benefactors and all who have been so kind to me since I came from England." We are glad to hear from William. We do not think he is the kind of boy to forget old friends, but still we are always pleased to hear from a boy himself how he is getting along.

* *

WEDDING BELLS.

On Aug. 15th, Henry Cooper and Ellen Doveston were made man and wife, the marriage taking place at the Girls' Home at Peterboro', whence the bride originally came. We desire for the young couple every happiness in their married life, and that God's richest blessings and favor may attend them now and hereafter. It makes us feel quite old when we think of Henry as he was when he came from the London Home ten years ago. He has made admirable use of his time during these ten years and his letters to us show him to have a remarkable degree of ability and intelligence, besides a fund of shrewd common sense that will enable him to make his way in the world.



GEORGE W. SMITH.

We are indebted to Mr. T. Cooper, of Cooper's Falls, for a very kind, interesting letter, in which generous tribute is paid to Dr. Barnardo's Homes and boys. We regret that lack of space alone prevents us publishing portions of Mr. Cooper's letter.

SURGERY ON THE FARM AND IN THE HOME.

By C. A. HODGETTS, M.D.

"OUR BOYS" FIRST AID TO THE INJURED ASSOCIATION.

In this department will appear a series of articles, or lectures, careful attention to which will enable our friends to render valuable aid, in case of accident, "until the doctor arrives." We are sure that this departure will be thoroughly appreciated by "our boys," and that they will follow closely the instructions given by the writer of the articles, who is a gentleman much interested in the work of "first aid to the injured."—[ED.]

PART I.

Our young readers must study what follows very carefully and preserve this first article for future reference, as in the course of the papers they will require to go back to it occasionally.

THE HUMAN BODY.

As our work pertains to the human body, that body will necessarily form the ground work of our talks. It is, as you know, the masterpiece of God's creation—to be taken care of for its own sake as well for the soul it possesses; it is like a delicate piece of machinery, consisting of levers and pipes with joints and valves, supports and props; its pumping apparatus, the heart, is constantly at work, from our entrance into, to the hour of our exit from the world; its telegraph and telephone systems, the nerves, are perfect; fuel and water are, too, alike necessary for its working, for it derives sustenance from food swallowed and air breathed; and as the ashes are a result of the burning of the coal and wood, so waste materials are thrown off from the body by the organs of excretion.

How necessary then it must be for the greatest of care being exercised in the management of this complex piece of machinery. By following carefully the advice given in these columns, we trust you may be guided thereto.

THE BONES.

These form the props, supports, and levers of your body. They vary in size and shape—long and flat—small and large—as is necessary for the purpose they each serve, but held together, or jointed, to make a framework (the skeleton) which serves to carry the muscles, blood vessels, nerves, etc

There are three cavities in this skeleton to be noticed: (1) The head, which contains the brain; (2) the chest, formed by the ribs, which contains the lungs and heart; and below this (3) the pelvis which protects the bladder and other vital parts, and supports a column composed of 24 small bones, "the spinal column." At the top of this is found the head, and passing out from either side at its upper part you will notice the ribs spoken of as forming the chest. These three cavities are supported upon two columns, the thigh bones and bones of the legs, not firmly fixed on each other but held together by strong bands where they are "jointed," thus permitting of walking, jumping, etc., and not forcing us to move about as boys on stilts—perfect movement being given by the column resting upon "an arch," the foot, composed of a number of small bones, deftly jointed. But this does not complete the skeleton, for how could you work, eat, write or do a thousand other things without your arms and hands? The framework of these parts is attached in a peculiar manner to the upper part of the chest as you will see in figure 1.

We now come to discuss briefly the various portions of the skeleton. The construction of each will be found most interesting and instructive—curious the design, but wonderfully perfect, when you consider the use for which each portion of this, the framework of the machine, is intended.

We will deal with them in the following order: 1 The Head, 2 Chest, 3 Pelvis, 4 Spine, 5 Lower Limbs, and 6 Upper Limbs.

(1). The head is formed of 22 bones, all closely united and immovably locked together, with the exception of the lower jaw. Eight of these bones form the upper and back portion, that part which is rounded, and so shaped, the better to protect that most delicately constructed and important organ, the brain. The other bones, 14 in number, form the sockets for the eyes, the cavities of the nose and mouth. They form the face.

(2). The chest is formed in the manner indicated in the early portion of the article, viz.: the spine and the ribs, twelve of the latter each side and united in the centre in front, by the breast bone. Just consider for a moment the peculiar arrangement of the ribs whereby the chest wall is elastic and springing and the better able to resist severe squeezes or blows, and allowing of expansion of the chest cavity in breathing. Behind, the ribs are attached to the spine by movable joints, and in front, by pliable gristle,

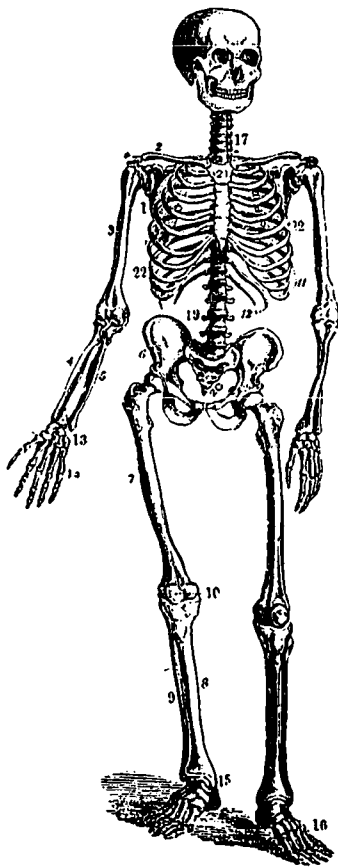


FIG. 1. SKELETON.

to the breast bone. The chest is separated from the belly by a fleshy or muscular partition, the midriff or diaphragm.

The pelvis is a very strong irregularly shaped cavity. It is formed, at the sides, of two haunch bones, firmly united in front, and immovably jointed behind to the triangular or wedge-shaped rump bone. This cavity contains and protects the bladder and various other vital parts; it sustains the supporting column, the spine. Between this cavity and the chest is what is familiarly called the belly, containing the stomach and intestines, the liver, pancreas, kidneys, spleen, and important nerves and blood vessels.

The spine or backbone is composed of 24 bony pieces, called vertebrae, lying one upon the other, with pads of gristle in between, and instead of being straight there is a double curve. To these two peculiarities are due the elasticity and flexibility of the spine. Besides supporting the brain it contains within itself the spinal marrow which is a continuation of the brain substance.

The lower limbs, which have to support the

whole weight of the body, are strong and massive, the bones being connected by joints of great strength. We shall speak of the lower limb as composed of 3 parts. The thigh, being that part above the knee, is composed of one bone connected with the pelvis by a movable joint of wonderful strength. This is known as a "ball and socket" joint. The lower end of this bone is united to the upper end of the two bones of the leg by the knee joint, protected in front by the knee cap. Understand, reader, that the expression "leg" is meant to include only that portion of the lower limb from the knee to the ankle. The leg is supported by the bones of the foot which includes (1) the heel and instep, made of seven bones; (2) the foot proper, five bones; and (3) the toes, fourteen bones.

The upper limbs consist of the (1) shoulder, (2) arm, (3) forearm, (4) hand. The shoulder comprises the blade bone and collar bone; the former is triangular and movable upon the upper and back part of the chest; the latter divides the chest from the neck and is united in front, to the breast bone, and to the blade bone behind. This, the collar bone, is the bone most frequently broken, and when such is the case the shoulder sinks down towards the chest. The arm consists of one bone which extends from the shoulder to the elbow. The upper end of this bone is rounded like a ball and it fits into a socket in the blade bone, thus allowing a very movable joint. In the forearm are two bones which extend from the elbow to the wrist. They are connected at the elbow with the arm bone by a movable joint, like a "hinge;" but a peculiarity is here to be noticed, the bone nearest the thumb is capable of rolling around the other. Just watch the motion in your own forearm; you can have either the palm or back of your hand uppermost. The hand itself consists of the wrist, in which are 8 small bones, and the hand proper, 5 bones, forming the palm; and the fingers, comprising 14 bones.

We will not weary you with any more words of a descriptive character. In your spare moments review what has been said. Look over the figure of the skeleton carefully, and figure out on your own body, as far as possible, the several portions as described. You cannot fail to be interested, and do not forget, if you master this portion of the instruction, which we have given as simply as possible, that the "first aid" lessons, to be given subsequently, will be most interesting and will be easily learned and remembered.

THE DUKE RODE ON.

When H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught was at Aldershot, and held the rank of lieutenant-colonel in comm and of the Rifle Brigade, a military order was issued by direction of the Queen that he was only to be saluted as an officer in charge of a battalion.

The Duke himself was very strict about the observance of this rule, but, in spite of all precautions, the Royal salute was often given, to the apparent provocation of the Prince. One morning H. R. H., with the Princess seated by his side, was driving in his dogcart through the part occupied by an Irish regiment, when the sentry before the guard-room door called out the guard.

The sergeant of the company was at once cognizant of the mistake, but, thinking to make the best of a bad matter, ordered the guard to remain at their post and give the Royal salute in the usual way.

The Duke immediately called the sergeant to book for this utter disregard of orders, and gave him a piece of his mind; but the ready-witted son of Erin smartly replied:

"The guard is not out for you, sir, but for her Royal Highness, who, being a member of the Royal Family, is, of course, entitled to it."

The Duke drove hurriedly on, evidently finding the Irishman altogether too much for him.

THE QUEEN'S CROWN: WHAT IT WEIGHS, AND HOW IT IS COMPOSED.

I had the rare opportunity of making a detailed examination of the most famous collection of gems in the world—our Queen's most uncomfortable crown; uncomfortable merely by reason of its 2½ lb. weight.

The State crown of Her Majesty Queen Victoria was made by a wealthy firm of jewelers, very celebrated in the early part of the century, Rundle & Bridge.

The crown is constructed of jewels taken from old crowns, and other stones provided by Her Majesty. It consists of emeralds, rubies, sapphires, pearls and diamonds. The stones, which are set in gold and silver, encase a crimson velvet cap with a border of ermine, the whole of the interior being lined with the finest white silk.

Above the ermine border on the lower edge of the band is a row of 129 pearls. Round the upper part of the band is a border of 112 pearls. In the front, stationed between the two borders of pearls, is a huge sapphire, purchased by George IV., set in the centre of valuable pearls. At the back, in the same position, is another but smaller sapphire.

The sides are adorned with three sapphires, and between these are eight emeralds. Above and below the sapphires, extending all round the crown, are placed at intervals fourteen large diamonds, the eight emeralds being encircled by clusters of diamonds, 128 in number. Between the emeralds and sapphires are sixteen ornaments, each consisting of eight diamonds. Above a circular bend are eight sapphires, set separately, encircled by eight diamonds. Between each of these eight sapphires are eight festoons of eighteen diamonds each.

In front of the crown is a diamond Maltese cross, in the centre of which glistens the famous ruby given to Edward I. by Don Pedro the Cruel. This is the stone which adorned the helmet of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt. The centre of the ruby is hollowed out, and the space filled, in accordance with the Eastern custom, with a smaller ruby. The Maltese cross is formed of seventy-five splendid diamonds. At each of the sides and at the back is a Maltese cross with emerald centres containing respectively 132, 124, and 130 sparkling diamonds.

Level with the four Maltese crosses, and stationed between them, are four ornaments shaped like the fleur-de-lis, with four rubies in the centre, and surrounded by diamonds containing eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-six, and eighty-seven diamonds. From the Maltese crosses spring four Imperial arches, composed of oak-leaves and diamonds. The leaves are formed by 728 diamonds; thirty-two pearls represent the acorns, and fifty-four diamonds the cups.

From the upper part of the Imperial arches hang suspended four large pendant-shaped pearls set in diamond cups, each cup being formed of twelve diamonds, the stems from each of the four hanging pearls being encrusted with twenty-four diamonds. Above the arch is the mount, which is made of 438 diamonds. The zone and arc are represented by thirty-three diamonds. On the summit of the throne is a cross, which has for its centre a rose-cut sapphire set in the centre of fourteen large diamonds.

Altogether the crown comprises one large ruby, one large sapphire, twenty-six smaller sapphires, eleven emeralds, four rubies, 1,363 brilliants, 1,273 rose diamonds, four pendant-shaped pearls, and 273 smaller pearls. The crown was completed in 1838.

Teacher: "What great event occurred in '88?"
Small Boy (after a pause): "Please, sir, I was born then."

SOLVING AN AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM.

The application of the forces of nature to the needs of man is one of the great questions of the day, and it has been so far solved by human research and invention that many of the great trials of physical endurance which were the daily lot of our fathers and grandfathers are now rarely necessary. This is particularly noticeable in the use of wind mills on the farm for a hundred and one purposes formerly performed slowly, and at great cost of labour, by hand.

It is now quite an easy thing for the farmer to grind as much of the grain he grows as he may require. This is but one instance of the benefit the farmer has derived from the inventive genius of the age. We have spent some time in examination of the various contrivances placed on the market by the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., of Toronto, including their various styles of windmills, haying tools, and pumps, and we cannot help feeling that firms of this class are nearly as much responsible for the agricultural success of a country as are the farmers themselves. We are sure that this opinion will be shared by the majority of those who are fortunate enough to see the Company's exhibits at Toronto and other fairs.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

A good anecdote is told of an ambitious gentleman, who, rather indiscreetly, set himself up as a candidate for some office, and who, after the election was over, was found to have received only one vote.

The candidate's mortification was extreme, and, to increase his chagrin, all his neighbours talked as if it were a matter of course that he had given that one vote himself.

This annoyed him so much that he offered a fifty-shilling suit of clothes to the lone voter, if he would declare himself. An Irishman responded to this appeal, proved his claim, and called for the reward.

"How did it happen," inquired the candidate quite taken by surprise—"how did it happen that you voted for me?"

The son of Erin hesitated, but, on being pressed, he said:

"If I tell yez, ye don't go back on the clothes?"

"Oh, no. I promise you you shall have the suit anyhow."

"Well, then, yer honour, sure I made a mistake in the ballot-paper!"

HOW MANY WORDS DO YOU KNOW?

700?

There are about 200,000 words in the English language, although the average individual is not familiar with more than seven or eight hundred.

Even Shakespeare, the greatest of English writers, only made use of 16,000 words. Milton struggled along on 8,000. Many other great writers used less than 5,000. The average educated man of the day, the graduates of the great universities, get through life with a vocabulary of 2,500 or 3,000 words, and use only a fourth of them, except on occasions. Men use more words in writing than in speaking. In ordinary conversation few use more than 400 or 500.

In the beginning of the present century English was spoken by only 20,000,000 people. It is the language to-day of more than 120,000,000 persons. It is not only rapidly becoming the common language of the world, but the polite tongue as well.

PORTRAITS—High-class, low price, next week for your friends.—ROSEVEAR. [Bus.

WHERE MILK IS BRITTLE.

Irkutsk is a city in Central Siberia, where people have more occasion for fire and furs than for artificial ice-cream or thin clothing.

The markets of Irkutsk are an interesting sight in the winter time, for everything on sale is frozen solid. Fish are piled up in stacks like so much wood, and meat likewise. All kinds of fowl are similarly frozen and piled up.

Some animals brought into the market whole, are propped up on their legs and have the appearance of being actually alive, and, as you go through the markets, you seem to be surrounded by living pigs, sheep, oxen, and fowls standing up and watching you as though you were a visitor to the barnyard.

But, stranger still, even the liquids are frozen solid and sold in blocks. Milk is frozen into a block in this way, with a string or stick frozen into or projecting from it. This is for the convenience of the purchaser, who can take his milk by the string or stick and carry it home swung across the shoulder.

FARMERS ARE MUCH INTERESTED.

We have much pleasure in drawing the attention of our farming friends to the advertisement of the People's Wholesale Supply Co., 35 Colborne Street, Toronto. The manager of this enterprising firm is Mr. R. Y. Manning, a gentleman whose business record has gained him the confidence of all the leading business men in Toronto, and we can unhesitatingly recommend farmers to entrust their produce to the care of Mr. Manning's firm. Whether payment be made in goods or cash, of which the producer has the choice, we are sure the result will be satisfactory. We shall be obliged if those of our readers who desire to communicate with the People's, will kindly mention that their attention was drawn to that Company through the advertisement in UPS AND DOWNS.

KEEP WATCH.

There is probably no article for which our friends are more frequent in their demands than a watch, and we would advise them to read the advertisement of Kent Bros. on the first page. They may feel confident that they are dealing with a reliable firm, and the offer made by Kent Bros. seems to be a particularly good one, and gives a purchaser a fair opportunity of satisfying himself on the merits of his purchase.

Boys for Farm Help.

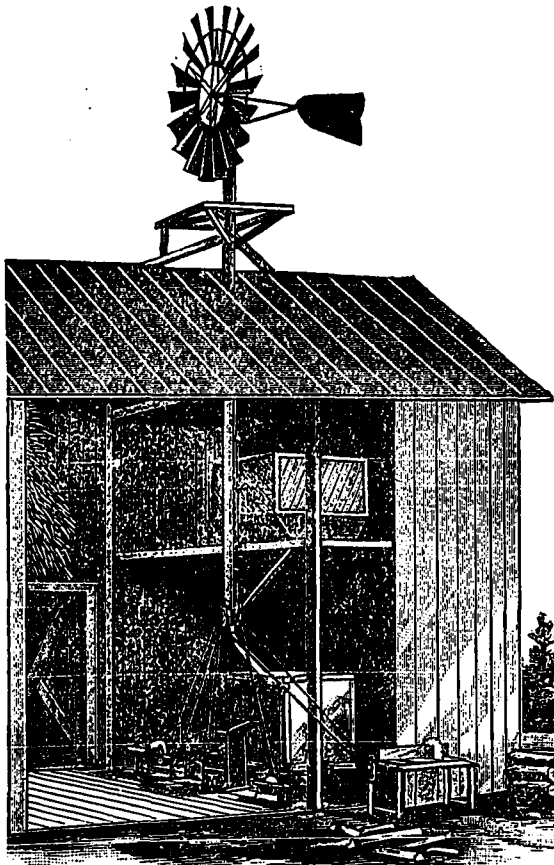
The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers throughout the country for the boys whom they are sending out periodically from the English homes. The young immigrants vary in age from ten to sixteen. They have all passed through a period of practical training, and have been carefully 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 OWEN, Agent,
Dr. Barnardo's Home,
214 FARLEY AVENUE, TORONTO.

"Why don't you ever strike more than twelve?"

The pendulum asked with a waggish swing. "Oh, my!" said the clock, with uplifted hands, "I haven't the face to do such a thing."

STEEL WINDMILLS.



If you want excellent returns, send for our illustrated Catalogues, furnished free on application.

- Gem Steel Windmills
- Gem Steel Towers
- Canadian (Steel) Air Motors
- Halladay Standard Windmills
- Haying Tools
- Iron & Wood Pumps
- Dust Collectors
- Saw Tables, etc.

We manufacture a full line of both pumping and Geared Windmills and the greatest variety of Pumps of any firm in Canada. Be sure and see our Exhibits at the leading Fairs of the country if you are thinking of putting up a Windmill.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO.,

367 Spadina Avenue, - Toronto, Ont.

THE BRITISH BOOK SUPPLY CO.

It requires too much space to tell in detail what books we have to offer. We will send by mail, post-paid, for 30 cts., almost any one of the works by the most popular authors.

THESE WORKS ARE HANDSOMELY BOUND IN CLOTH.

We will send 6 of these for \$1.75, and include with them pocket edition of Webster's Dictionary and set of Photogravure views of Toronto.

Write us telling what Books you want and we will give you prices in all kinds of binding.

If you prefer the not very lasting paper cover edition of almost any standard works, we will supply them at, in some cases, from 10 cts., or 12 for a dollar. But see what we can offer you in BIBLES, HISTORIES, BOOKS OF REFERENCE of all descriptions. English and Canadian Monthly Magazines at low prices.

It will pay the young man who reads, to write

THE BRITISH BOOK SUPPLY CO.,

84 ADELAIDE STREET EAST,

TORONTO.

"UPS AND DOWNS" EXCHANGE : AND : MART.

THE Exchange and Mart is instituted for the benefit of our subscribers, as a medium through which they can make each other acquainted with what they may have to exchange or sell or wish to procure.

NO REGULAR BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in the Exchange and Mart except on payment of our ordinary advertising rates, and indications will be given that such advertisements are business notices.

NO CHARGE, however, will be made to our subscribers for advertising their personal wants, whether buying, selling or exchanging, when the advertisement does not exceed twenty-four words. Over twenty-four words we shall make a charge of five cents for each additional line of eight words.

Subscribers using the Exchange and Mart may have REPLIES ADDRESSED to our office if they desire, but in that case stamps should be sent us to cover the cost of forwarding any letters we may receive.

It must be distinctly understood that we assume NO RESPONSIBILITY in regard to the articles which may be advertised in the Exchange and Mart, but we shall always be glad to give all information possible as to the reliability of the individual to an intending purchaser residing at a distance from an advertiser when his address is known to us, and vice versa. When information of this kind is asked for a stamped envelope should be enclosed for reply.

REPLIES TO ADVERTISEMENTS when sent to the office of UPS AND DOWNS should be addressed "UPS AND DOWNS, 214 Farley Avenue, Toronto." ON THE TOP LEFT HAND CORNER must appear the words "Exchange and Mart," or abbreviation, together with the reference number given in the advertisement; for example, replies to the first advertisement below should be endorsed:

[EX. AND M.—A. 2.]

To ensure insertion, advertisements for the Exchange and Mart should reach us not later than the 20th of the month prior to publication.

CAUTION.—Never send any goods on approval unless the individual you are dealing with is known to you or supplies references.

FOR SALE. CABINET ORGAN. Uxbridge make. 11 stops. Fine tone. Price \$40. cash or approved note. Address "B. 6," Ex. & M., UPS AND DOWNS.

LARGE SELF FEEDER in good condition. \$6. A bargain, as owner is moving to house with furnace. "B. 9," Ex. & M., UPS AND DOWNS.

FARMERS PRODUCE wanted in large or small quantities. Best value given. Peoples Wholesale Supply Co., Toronto. [Bus.]

FIFTY GOOD LAYING HENS. One year old. Wanted this month. State price, delivered in Toronto Junction. "B. 10," Ex. & M., UPS AND DOWNS.

RED TAMWORTH & JERSEY DUROC PIGS. Buy now and get TWO for the price of one. Caldwell Bros., Briery Bank Farm., Orchard, Ont.

WANTED SMALL PONY AND CARRIAGE.—Will trade Bicycle that cost \$90, in good condition. B. 12, Ex. & M., UPS AND DOWNS.

WANTED about half a dozen pure bred hens and rooster. Leghorns, Wyandottes or Plymouth Rocks. State price to F. R. Ward, Bracondale, Ont.

LARGE, SQUARE PIANO. Ebony Case. Will exchange for small upright. As have not room for the square. Answers, B. 14, Ex. & M., UPS AND DOWNS.

I WANT TO BUY, cheap, joiners saw, plainer, brace and bit, chisel, screw driver and a few other tools. Give all particulars and prices. B. 16, Ex. & M., UPS AND DOWNS.

WANTED COCKER SPANIEL. Dog. Not more than two years old. State colour and marks. B. 20, Ex. & M., UPS AND DOWNS.



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

67 YONGE STREET, - TORONTO.

FIRST AND FOREMOST!

CANADA'S GREAT

INDUSTRIAL

FAIR

TORONTO

SEPT. 2nd to 14th

1895.

The Finest and Fullest Display of LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS and MANUFACTURES to be seen on the Continent.

Increased Prizes, Improved Facilities and Special Attractions, etc.

A TRIP
TO
TORONTO
AT
FAIR TIME
IS AN
IDEAL
HOLIDAY

There is **MORE to SEE**
MORE to LEARN
and **MORE to ENJOY**

— AT THE —

GREAT = TORONTO = FAIR

Than at all others put together.

EXCURSIONS ON ALL LINES.

Entries close August 10th.

For Prize Lists, Programmes, etc., address

H. J. HILL, Manager,

TORONTO