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# UPS AND DOWNS

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

VOL. II.—No. 13.

TORONTO, AUGUST 2ND, 1897.

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" 23... LABRADOR " 9 " 10, 9 a.m.  
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THE CROP PROSPECTS IN ONTARIO.

THE Toronto Mail and Empire of July 31st contained most comprehensive reports of the crop prospects from all sections of Ontario, together with an extensive table comparing the prospective yield per acre of all kinds of grain with the yield of last year. Rarely does a daily paper place before its readers in one issue such a mass of information of the most useful character to all interested in agriculture, and we trust our large contemporary will pardon us for exceeding the limits of legitimate quotation in reproducing its comparative table almost in entirety as well as "summaries by counties." Lack of space alone prevents us trespassing still further upon the Mail and Empire's specially compiled statement, and compels us to omit from the table four cereals—oats, rye, barley and corn.

TABULATED RETURNS FROM EVERY SECTION OF THE PROVINCE.

WESTERN ONTARIO.										CENTRE ONTARIO.											
COUNTY.	Estimated yield per acre for 1897.				Estimated yield per acre for 1896.				REMARKS.	COUNTY.	Estimated yield per acre for 1897.				Estimated yield per acre for 1896.				REMARKS.		
	W. Wheat.	S. Wheat.	Peas.	Hay.	W. Wheat.	S. Wheat.	Peas.	Hay.			W. Wheat.	S. Wheat.	Peas.	Hay.	W. Wheat.	S. Wheat.	Peas.	Hay.			
<b>BRANT.</b>										<b>MIDDLESEX.</b>											
(1) Brantford	20	15	2	7	7	22	1	1	1	Komoka	20	20	14	25	15	1	1	1	1	Hay very large; early wheat damaged	
(2) Brantford	20	11	1	10	10	20	1	1	1	London	20	20	2	20	25	1	1	1	1		
(3) Brantford	25	20	1	18	18	10	1	1	1	Lucan	28	20	2	20	16	1	1	1	1		
St George	25	12	20	18	10	20	1	1	1	Ailsa Craig	30	30	3	25	25	24	1	1	1	All right with fine weather.	
<b>BRUCF.</b>										<b>NORFOLK.</b>											
(1) Walkerton	25	25	2	10	10	30	3	3	3	Simcoe	28	15	3	20	10	14	14	14	14	Danger of fall wheat being destroyed by rain.	
Hanover	25	20	2	6	10	20	1	1	1	Teeterville	25	30	2	20	10	1	1	1	1	Wheat will be damaged by rain.	
(1) Teeswater	30	25	2	10	10	25	1	1	1	Pt. Rowan	35	30	24	15	30	4	4	4	4		
(2) Teeswater	32	25	2	10	10	25	1	1	1	(1) Lynn Valley	25	25	2	20	20	14	14	14	14		
(3) Teeswater	30	30	2	10	10	25	1	1	1	(2) Lynn Valley	23	20	24	14	15	1	1	1	1		
Tiverton	25	15	2	12	12	15	1	1	1	Delhi	25	18	2	18	15	1	1	1	1		
Tara	30	15	20	13	15	25	22	22	22	Lynedoch	22	12	14	15	14	1	1	1	1	Wheat the best for years.	
(1) Allenford	30	23	2	13	13	22	1	1	1	<b>OXFORD.</b>											
(2) Allenford	25	23	2	13	13	22	1	1	1	Wolverton	28	20	2	20	20	1	1	1	1	Too early to estimate other crops.	
Port Elgin	27	20	2	7	7	25	1	1	1	Norwich	25	2	2	12	14	1	1	1	1	Other grains same as last year—fair.	
Brant Township	25	20	2	10	10	25	1	1	1	Bright	28	20	24	20	25	14	14	14	14	Crops generally very good.	
(2) Walkerton	28	20	2	10	10	18	1	1	1	Plattville	25	20	3	20	25	14	14	14	14	Most crops will be injured by rain.	
Paisley	25	15	25	10	10	20	1	1	1	Embro	28	20	24	20	25	14	14	14	14		
Kincardine	30	15	25	20	10	15	14	14	14	Woodstock	33	25	2	15	15	3	3	3	3	Hay double last year.	
<b>DUFFERIN.</b>										<b>PERTH.</b>											
Shelburne	30	20	25	25	15	25	4	4	4	(1) Listowel	25	25	14	20	20	14	14	14	14	Information not definite.	
Sheldon	25	18	20	22	18	25	1	1	1	Listowel	30	30	24	20	25	1	1	1	1	Wheat and hay very heavy.	
Waldemar	25	15	2	10	10	25	1	1	1	(3) Listowel	30	25	23	18	25	14	14	14	14	Further rain will do serious injury.	
<b>ELGIN.</b>										<b>WELLINGTON.</b>											
Orwell	30	25	14	8	18	14	14	14	14	(1) Guelph	30	25	2	20	20	1	1	1	1	Rain spoiling hay.	
Orwiler (West)	28	30	2	10	20	1	1	1	1	(2) Guelph	30	30	24	20	20	1	1	1	1	Hay above the average.	
Lawrence Station	27	15	15	15	15	15	1	1	1	(3) Guelph	30	15	14	20	15	1	1	1	1	All crops good average.	
<b>ESSEX.</b>										<b>WATERLOO.</b>											
South Woodilee	30	24	24	30	17	14	14	14	14	(1) Ayr	27	20	24	15	25	14	14	14	14	Fall and barley quality excellent.	
Amherstburgh	24	24	24	17	17	14	14	14	14	Bridgeport	28	20	24	20	20	25	14	14	14	Fall and barley quality excellent.	
Essex	20	24	24	17	17	14	14	14	14	(2) Ayr	25	2	2	20	20	3	3	3	3	Considerable wheat cut.	
Kingsville	30	24	24	24	24	2	2	2	2	Galt	25	2	2	20	20	3	3	3	3	Peas injured by drought; oats fair average; barley fair.	
<b>GREY.</b>										<b>WENTWORTH.</b>											
Holland Centre	25	18	30	14	15	12	30	4	4	Lynden	25	20	2	15	20	1	1	1	1	Rain has done damage.	
Hanover	30	25	23	15	15	15	1	1	1	Hamilton	25	20	2	10	20	25	1	1	1	1	
Normanby	30	30	2	15	15	30	1	1	1	<b>DURHAM.</b>											
Inglis Falls	30	30	2	15	15	30	1	1	1	Lotus	15	25	25	3	30	20	1	1	1	1	Full crop of all kinds badly killed.
Flesherton	30	20	30	2	22	10	25	1	1	Bowmanville	20	25	25	11	25	15	20	13	13	13	Grain injured by heavy rains.
Markdale	25	20	30	14	22	10	25	1	1	Bethany	15	22	14	1	25	10	20	1	1	1	No corn grown.
Durham	37	15	37	14	22	10	25	1	1	Garden Hill	15	18	1	30	20	20	1	1	1	1	Rain doing damage.
Meaford	25	16	24	14	14	12	28	1	1	<b>HASTINGS.</b>											
(2) Meaford	30	20	25	2	20	15	35	1	1	Actinolite	18	20	20	14	15	17	1	1	1	1	All crops looking well.
<b>HALDIMAND.</b>										<b>LINCOLN.</b>											
Dunnville	25	20	2	3	20	35	4	4	4	St. Davids	30	17	9	15	1	12	4	4	4	4	
Nanticoke	20	15	2	10	12	1	1	1	1	<b>NORTHUMBERLAND.</b>											
Jarvis	20	15	2	8	30	1	1	1	1	Campbellford	12	15	1-3	8	19	14	14	14	14	14	Fall wheat crop a failure.
Hagersville	30	20	15	2	15	40	25	1	1	Brighton	20	25	30	2	15	12	20	2	2	2	Hay crop spoiled by rain.
Croydon	22	15	24	3	35	4	4	4	4	Smithfield	25	15	30	15	12	30	1	1	1	1	
Caledonia	28	20	15	2	4	10	5	5	5	<b>KENT.</b>											
Cavoye	18	10	2	13	13	1	1	1	1	(1) Chatham	25	25	24	18	16	3	3	3	3	3	Danger from rain.
<b>HALTON.</b>										<b>LAMBTON.</b>											
Georgetown	27	35	2	20	35	4	4	4	4	(1) Thamesville	18	1	2	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	Wheat in danger from rain.
(1) Milton	27	15	11	22	10	15	20	4	4	(2) Thamesville	22	14	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Very wet spring.
Oranville	25	15	20	14	10	15	20	4	4	(1) Ridgetown	25	12	15	24	20	14	14	14	14	14	Wheat and hay all out but not housed
(2) Milton	25	15	20	14	10	15	20	4	4	(2) Chatham	25	18	20	2	15	10	1	1	1	1	
Burlington	30	20	25	3	15	20	25	1	1	Highgate	20	30	24	15	15	35	14	14	14	14	
Esqueping	30	25	2	25	25	4	4	4	4	<b>REMARKS.</b>											
<b>HURON.</b>										Best hay crop in years.											
Port Albert	30	25	20	3	20	10	25	4	4	Big crop of hay.											
(1) Brussels	37	25	2	25	25	20	1	1	1												
(2) Brussels	37	25	2	25	25	20	1	1	1												
(1) Seaforth	30	30	2	25	40	14	14	14	14												
(2) Seaforth	22	27	3	17	35	2	2	2	2												
(1) Clinton	35	20	27	3	15	20	22	22	22												
(2) Clinton	30	20	25	2	20	15	30	3	3												
(1) Hensall	25	20	14	15	20	43	3	3	3												
Centralia	25	20	14	15	20	43	3	3	3												
Oredition	20	15	14	18	10	15	1	1	1												
(1) Exeter	23	12	24	18	10	14	14	14	14												
(2) Hensall	30	18	2	20	18	1	1	1	1												
(3) Exeter	25	25	14	20	18	1	1	1	1												
(3) Clinton	30	20	2	20	18	1	1	1	1												
Blyth	30	22	2	20	18	14	14	14	14												

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## ECHOES OF THE MONTH.

ELSEWHERE in our columns we are dealing with the altered arrangements for issuing our paper that were hinted at in the last number, and which we have come to regard as an absolutely necessary change, forced upon us by the stern necessity of cutting our coat according to our cloth. We would have been glad to have avoided it if possible, as we have liked to think that by means of our paper we are in monthly communication with all our friends. But, after all, three months soon pass by, and, as our readers will see, we are looking forward to making our quarterly paper a much larger affair than we have been able to attempt with the monthly, and we hope that it will possess special attractions of its own, so that although we are effecting a very considerable economy, we do not consider that we are at all making a step backward.

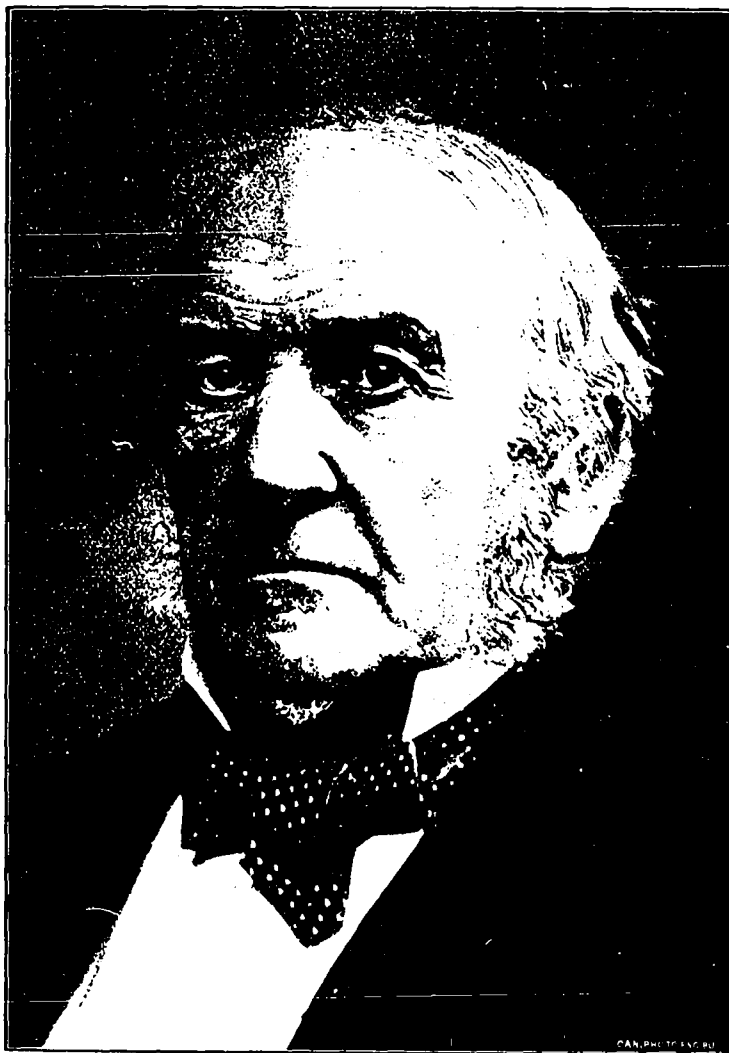
"Stepping backward" would be a very novel development for anything connected with Dr. Barnardo and his work, and we do not intend to begin in Canada. We regard ourselves as a young, growing community full of life and glorious possibilities, and if our boys will stand by us and by each other, our motto shall be "Onward and upward, ever forgetting those things which are behind, reaching forth unto those things which are before." There are no doubt a few "slow goers" amongst us who can stand lots of stirring up, but as a rule our boys have shown that as individuals and as a class they have entered into the spirit of progress, and we have hoped that our paper might inspire and keep this feeling alive amongst us. We should be very sorry, therefore, that anyone should think we are losing heart or losing ground because we find that the need for bread and butter must be considered before we can be allowed to spend money in printers' ink, and we hope our quarterly paper will receive the same kindly and loyal support that we have had so much reason to appreciate since we first embarked our little newspaper enterprise.

We are devoting \* \* \* this month's issue to the records of the various boys included in our latest list of prize-winners. This system of prize-giving is an especial and

most interesting feature of Dr. Barnardo's work. There is no exactly hard and fast rule governing the award of these prizes and it would not be desirable or practicable that there should be, but as a rule any boy who having been engaged, or more correctly speaking, being indentured to a farmer on his first arrival for a term of years, and who fulfils the term of his engagement with

of Dr. Barnardo's medals is an object of keen and lively ambition to many a youngster. The present list includes the names of a number of boys whose engagements ended in April last and who have qualified themselves for their prizes by three four, five or more years of service in one situation, and during that time have so conducted themselves that no serious

complaints have been made by their employers, and the reports of them generally have been satisfactory and creditable. It may seem at first sight that there is nothing so very praiseworthy in a youngster simply keeping his place from one year to another. We who know our boys and have taken note of their daily lives think rather differently. Be it remembered that these youngsters have during these years been *at work*, earning their bread by the sweat of their brow—making their own living and, more than that, laying by for the future. At an age when other lads are devoting much of their time and thoughts to play and sport these lads of ours have, day in and day out, been engaged in hard, honest work, rendering useful service to their employers, making their country richer by their labour. We cannot, it is true, say of any on the list that he has accomplished any startling achievement, and their lives have been as a rule very humdrum and uneventful, consisting of little more than "the daily round, the common task," but in these little common-place duties they have proved themselves trustworthy, honest and painstaking, and in the eyes of Him who appointeth to every man his place and his work in the world we believe these lads have shown themselves to be "faithful in that which is least," and in what we have said of them we believe we have done honour where honour is due. Unquestionably the same remarks apply to many hundreds of our lads who have not been fortunate enough to comply with the conditions on which we award Dr. Barnardo's medals. Our lists of



ENGLAND'S GRAND OLD MAN, THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

good character and unblemished record, receives as a present from Dr. Barnardo a medal, either silver or bronze, as the case may be, the inscription setting forth the full name of the recipient and that it is awarded to him "for good conduct and length of service." Besides being a very handsome possession for any boy to have, it is invaluable as a certificate of character and merit, and it is not surprising that to obtain one

prize-winners do not include the whole or a half or a quarter of the number of those who are patiently continuing in well-doing. There are not a few who change their places almost every year, obtaining only a small increase of a more every twelve months. This year than ever before. name ' year

merits have not come before us in the way that has enabled us to include them among our prize-winners. We would not have such lads discouraged by feeling that they are unappreciated. There are many good deeds and good lives that pass unhonored and unsung, and we are perhaps no exception to the rule of the world that we are told "knows nothing of its greatest men," but we would have all our boys who are doing well, whether they have received Dr. Barnardo's medal or not, remember, for their encouragement: first, that they are living in a country that has rich rewards to offer to industry and perseverance; and secondly, that there is a loftier ambition to strive after in life even than a good conduct medal, and there is a reward even richer than any earthly gift, which "in due season they shall reap if they faint not."

As for our prize-winners themselves, we make no concealment of the fact that we are heartily and sincerely proud of them, proud of them individually and proud of them in a body, as examples of what is being accomplished by Dr. Barnardo's efforts. We have been sometimes told, and that in the most unflattering terms, that we are not as good as other people, that by some mysterious law of nature Dr. Barnardo's boys in Canada have been cast in some inferior mould, and that as such we should be assailed in the newspapers, spoken of with scorn and aversion, and legislated against by acts of Parliament. Let the records of the seventy who comprise our present prize list speak for themselves, and offer a challenge to friend or foe to point out any boys in the country who have succeeded by their own honest efforts in reaching a better position or have made better use of their opportunities. Tried by any standard of character or conduct; subjected to any test of physical, moral or mental fitness, we claim for these lads and for hundreds of others among our numbers, that there are but few who are better deserving, few who have shown better results for the advantages they have had, and few who are better started in life. Truly we can thank God for these young lives; for all the way in which He has brought them in the past; and for the bright promise before them: and our prayer for them is that the Angel that redeemeth from all evil may bless the lads and cause His face to shine with favour upon them wherever His providence may lead them.

\* \* \*

We desire to extend once again a cordial invitation to our lads to pay us a visit at the "Home" during the second week of the Toronto Exhibition, on any day between and including the 6th and 10th of September. We need not enlarge upon the attractions of the Exhibition itself, because everyone has heard of them and knows that as an exhibition of agricultural products and of the arts and manufactures, as well as a gigantic pleasure-fair, combining every species of amusement and entertainment, there is not to be found its equal in the American Continent. Toronto is, during that week, the great gathering-place for country folk from all parts of the Province, and it is the one opportunity that offers during the year for a grand rally of our old boys to meet us and to meet each other, and this year we look forward to a bigger gathering than ever. We keep "open house" here for the week; lots of grub on the table, and a hearty welcome to all comers; and we wish every boy to consider himself personally invited and not to fail to be with us if he can by any possibility make arrangements for getting away. In case of the younger boys who are under agreement, we wish it to be understood that we fully authorize their drawing from their employers whatever may be required to meet their expenses, and that no account being due.

westward flitting in the shape of a bonny little party of 27 boys who left Toronto on the 6th of July for the Winnipeg Home, under the able escort of Mr. Griffith. As we write we have heard that all have left for situations and applications are being booked for fresh arrivals. A small detachment, consisting of about 40 boys, accompanying a party of 95 girls, will be on its way from England by the time this issue is in the hands of our readers, and Dr. Barnardo writes that he intends to despatch a larger party a few weeks later, so that our friends may see that we are keeping "the pot boiling," and that despite financial embarrassment and the insufficiency of income that weighs on him as a pall, the Doctor is as much as ever to the fore in holding wide open the "doors of hope" to an ever increasing multitude.

\* \* \*

We have elsewhere referred to the harvest excursions in connection with which tickets at very low rates can be purchased to points in Manitoba and the North-West, and which offer a highly favourable opportunity to any of our boys who are migrating to the West to overcome the difficulty of the usually heavy railway fare. We shall be glad to hear of many of our old boys taking this opportunity and wending their way to make, if not fortunes, at any rate successful, independent careers for themselves on the rich prairies of the great West. If we possessed the gift of eloquence we could find a fitting theme for all we had to expend in the greatness and the prospects of Canada's mighty heritage of fertile prairie, boundless alike in its limit and in its richness of production. Not having such a gift we will content ourselves with expressing again our opinion that the Canadian North-West is the country to-day for young men of the right sort to embark their fortunes, and quote to them anew the famous words of Horace Greeley, "go west young man." We may add for the benefit of those who may be going up by any of the special excursions, that they will almost always have to wait for some hours in Toronto, and we hope they will remember that we live here and that nothing will give us greater pleasure than to have a call from them to let us wish them "God speed" on their way.

*Alfred B. Owen*

#### MANITOBA FARM NOTES.

THE general routine of the Farm Home has been but little disturbed the past month by unusual occurrences of any kind; and the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee taking place, as it did, toward the end of the month of June, it was not considered advisable to open up Dominion Day, as has been the custom for some years, for the annual picnic, although should the lads go on with their work as they are now doing, we hope to be able to give the staff some kind of a treat when the harvest is safely home. The young men from the Labrador party have settled down nicely, and give promise of great credit to Dr. Barnardo, who has given them the chance of their lifetime, by transplanting from the cold, harsh soil of old country existence, to the fresh, healthy surroundings of a vigorous prairie life. Canada has this year of Jubilee attracted great attention in the motherland, owing to the loyal manner in which her people took up the duty of celebrating the accession year of their Queen and Governor, during whose reign such wonderful things have taken place; and it is to be hoped that the great possibilities existing in this wonderful British domain may have been brought plainly before the eyes of the shrewd statesmen of the Imperial Parliament, and ways and

means provided for a just and equitable exchange of the products offered by each member of the Empire.

While on the topic of the Jubilee, it will be pardonable for the Barnardo press, represented by UPS AND DOWNS, to boast a little in relation to the impression said to have been made by our North-West Mounted Police, a detachment of which force took a very prominent place in the great procession—for have not several of our young men been members of this creditable organizations. To many hundreds of our younger readers, even in Manitoba and the North-West, the initials, N.W.M.P., carry no intelligible meaning, so that it may be necessary to preface a short account of the doings of this fine body of men, by a statement in relation to the reasons which led to its formation.

The Canadian Government, in opening up the great North-West, had constantly before them the wonderful results arising from the administration of the Hudson's Bay Company, a corporation whose handful of officers and men had been able for so many years (over two hundred) to control and govern the fierce tribes of Indians roaming in thousands over the western plains, and through the rich valleys of the many streams rushing down from the foothills of rockies, and in the making of treaties with these children of the forest, wisely consulted with the chief officers of the great fur company, following their advice in matters of detail, and often arranging for the payment of annuities with this company, whose reputation for just and upright dealing stood them instead of rifles and brass cannon. In contrast with the above, the administrative officers at Ottawa witnessed with horror the atrocities constantly taking place on the American territory; they were informed that although the General Government at Washington voted most liberal amounts for the payment of annuities and maintenance of indigent Indians, a large percentage of these sums failed to reach the Indians, and general distrust in the honesty of the white man ensued. They saw miners, fur traders, whiskey peddlers, in the advance of civilization, literally robbing the Indian of his property, sacrificing, through his greed for whiskey, his buffalo robes, furs, horses, and even women. Such bad government and neglect could only end in disaster, and when at last a troop of Cavalry was sent into the Indian country to make warfare with a brave people, who had been simply goaded into rebellion, the American people had to look on with shame at the outcome of their criminal neglect, and mourn the loss of hundreds of their brave soldiers swept from their saddles in the thickets of the Big Horn mountains, and mutilated beyond the recognition of friends.

While a horrible warfare had been raging through the American Indian territory for years, little or no trouble occurred on the British side of the line until 1873, and then, strange to say, the aggressors were these self-same American desperadoes, who were charged with lying in ambush for a band of Assiniboine Indians (British) in the Cypress Hills, and literally murdering some thirty-two men, women and children. These desperadoes were found out through the treachery of one or two of their fiendish band, apprehended at the instance of the Canadian authorities, but could not be extradited owing to entire want of sympathy on the American territory with a just and fearless administration of civilized law.

The Western American description of a good Indian at the time we write of, was "a dead Indian." All honour to Great Britain, her subjects of white colour could not stand by and see ruffians of the lowest type operating in Canadian territory to the destruction of our Indian wards; consequently the late Sir John Macdonald conceived of a force of men to be organized on lines similar to the Irish Constabulary

or the Cape Mounted Police, these men to be given certain civil powers, and to precede altogether the advance of settlement, thus preparing the Indian for what was to come; and when we consider that in 1873 the whole region between the western boundary of Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains was a vast solitude, unbroken, except by the occasional stampede of the herds of buffalo, the howl of wolf and coyote, or the unearthly whoop of the mounted war party, with no sign of civilization other than the devoted missionary priest and a few small Hudson's Bay posts in the northern portion of the territories, the gravity of the situation which presented to Colonel French, the first commissioner of the force, when ordered by the Government to establish patrols in this immense wilderness, can be understood.

In the month of September, 1873, one hundred and fifty men were recruited in the eastern provinces and sent by the Dawson route to Lower Fort Garry, where they arrived in October of the same year. The winter of 1873-4 was spent in outfitting and drill, and as the recruits were largely the rawest of the raw, some very amusing episodes, particularly in the riding school, were now and again reported to the civilian outsiders resident in the neighbourhood of the historic "Stone Fort," and the instructors who had to deal with green striplings, who could not tell one side of a saddle from the other, and were prepared to argue that the Government spurs furnished were intended to keep the new recruit fastened to his horse and prevent his ignominious fall to the tan bark, certainly had a contract of some magnitude.

At this stage in the preparation of the now almost perfect force of mounted men, known since June 22 through the British Empire as the North-West Mounted Police, it was particularly fortunate that the authorities could place their instructions for drill in the hands of such a skilled officer and fine disciplinarian as at that date was the late Lieut.-Colonel James F. McLeod, C.M.G., who was appointed assistant commissioner while resident at the "Lower Fort," and marched out in the spring of 1874 to make a junction with Colonel French, who had, during the winter referred to, prepared three more troops at Toronto, leaving that city on June 6 with 16 officers, 201 men, and 244 horses. Colonel French moved his men by the way of Chicago and St. Paul, meeting Colonel McLeod, with his Fort Garry contingent, on the morning of the 19th June, 1874, at Dufferin, near the international boundary. The first real prairie work of the force began here at Dufferin, and Colonel French, in his official report, after detailing a few of the difficulties met with through the presence of baulky horses, unruly oxen and green teamsters, describes his force while in marching order as follows: "Our train was, I suppose, the largest ever seen in these parts; when closed up to a proper interval it was a mile and a half long." \* \* \*

The column presented a very fine appearance. First came "A" division, with their splendid dark bays and thirteen waggons; then "B," with their dark browns; next "C," with bright chestnuts drawing the guns and gun and small ammunition; next "D," with their greys; then "E," with their black horses; the rear being brought up by "F" with their light bays.

Then came a motley string of ox carts, ox waggons, cattle for slaughter, cows, calves, etc., not to forget mowing machines for cutting the season's hay.

The column described, pressed on, meeting with the difficulties attendant upon travel through the alkali plains in the old days, finally reaching the Porcupine Hills, near which Colonel McLeod, was instructed to build a fort or post, to be known as Fort McLeod. Part of "A," all "B," "C" and "F" troops were

established in this crude fortress, and for many years the even-handed justice which was dealt out from this most interesting transplanted



A GOOD SPECIMEN—STAFF-SERGT. BADGLEY, N.-W. MOUNTED POLICE.

germ of civilization by Colonel McLeod, who shortly became a judge, and Lieut.-Colonel Irvine, succeeding to the commissionership, was much admired by Canadians, and became a wonder to our American neighbours south of the 49th parallel of latitude. The poisoner, in the form of the vile whiskey-dealing fur trader, fled southward; horse-stealing ceased to be recognized as a legitimate occupation; and the

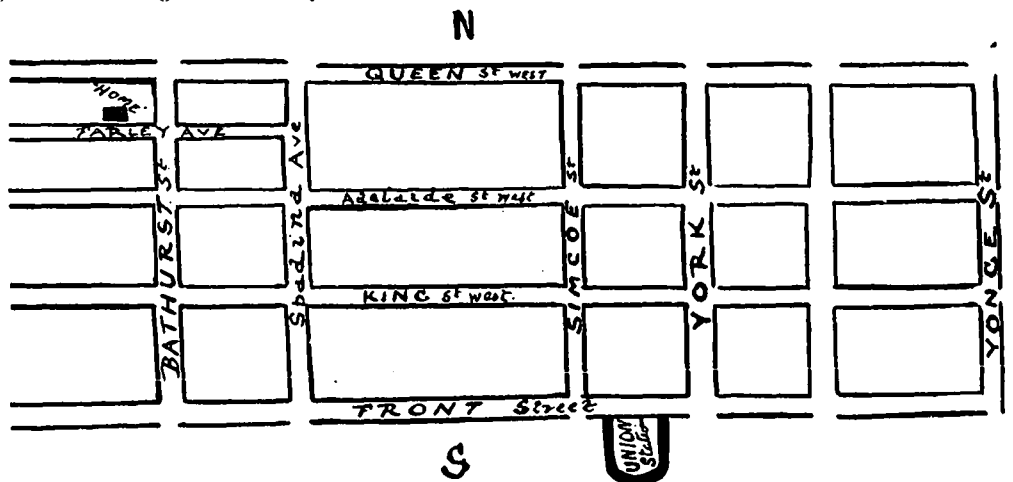
HOW TO REACH US.

ABOUT this time a year ago, one of our boys expressed a desire to visit the Home during the Exhibition, but, he told Mr. Griffith, he didn't "know Toronto at all." In the August number we set to work to remove from our friend's mind any uneasiness about being lost. We assured him of our personal protection and pointed out how extensive were the ramifications of Toronto's machinery for directing and caring for "lost boys." The "boy" whom we thus tried to comfort came to the Home: he was six feet high and weighed 190 pounds! We are not going to make the mistake this year of referring by name to any possible lost-ones, but for the benefit of all, big and little, who will visit Toronto for the first time, we will point out the most direct route to the Home.

Visitors arriving by train will emerge from the arched exit at the Union Station on to Front street, along which pass electric street cars going to and coming from all parts of the city. After the ride in the train, we think most of our visitors will be glad to stretch their legs by the one mile walk which will take them to the "Home." Those who decide to do this will, on leaving the station, turn to the west, or the left, and continue along Front street for about a mile when they will reach Bathurst street. They will turn up Bathurst street (follow the street car line), and, walking north on the left side for about 150 yards, they will come to Farley avenue. The "Home" is situated about 70 yards from the corner of Bathurst street and on the north or right side of Farley avenue.

Those of our friends who, on account of weighty baggage or for other reasons, decide to ride, should board a Yonge street car at the station on Front street and ask for a transfer to a Bathurst street car; the Yonge street car will carry them to the corner of King and York streets, where they must alight and wait for a Bathurst street car going west. The Bathurst street car will carry them to the corner of Bathurst street and Farley avenue.

There are other car routes by which our friends can reach the "Home," but the one we have referred to is the most direct. Those who wish to avoid making a transfer can walk to the corner of York and Front streets which, as our little plan shows, is only a few yards from



Indian chiefs, appreciating the moral strength of the force, and the assistance they could get when trying to preserve law and order among their followers for the asking, became the allies of the two white chiefs referred to; and even when stern decisions brought punishment upon their immediate relatives, stood up on the side of the representatives of the Good White Mother,

Continued on page 12.

the station exit, and there board a Bathurst car which will in time leave them at Farley ave. Whether they walk or whether they ride, and by whatever route, we ask all our friends to proceed to the Home and register immediately upon arrival in the city; and we very sincerely hope that the "visitors' register" will be a more voluminous document this year than ever before.

## Ups and Downs

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

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

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

The Annual Subscription is 25c., which may be 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, AUGUST 2ND, 1897.



It will not come altogether as a surprise to our readers to learn that this is the last copy of UPS AND DOWNS as a "12-page monthly" that they will receive.

The fiat has gone forth that UPS AND DOWNS must be changed to a quarterly, and it behooves us to see to it that as our journal will henceforth appear only every three months, it shall be three times as attractive as when it appeared every month. To do this we need the assistance of our friends in even greater measure than heretofore. But of this we shall speak more fully later on. We must first deal with the change as a matter of business between UPS AND DOWNS and our subscribers; and we would ask our friends to remember that business relations *do* exist between them and ourselves.

Not a few of our subscribers have fallen into very unbusinesslike habits. Although they are very anxious to receive their copies of UPS AND DOWNS regularly and punctually, and write us very businesslike little reminders if the paper does not reach them on time, they do not display any anxiety about remitting us the small amount of their annual subscription. We are charitable enough to suppose that it is the smallness of the amount that alone causes some of our friends to forget their part of the contract entered into when they asked to be placed on the subscribers' list.

Henceforth it will be necessary for us to conduct our business on the more businesslike basis of "no credit," except in the case of younger lads who are working under agreement for a number of years and who do not receive their wages until the expiry of the agreement.

In such cases all that is necessary is for a lad to ask to be placed on the subscription list and to undertake to pay the amount of the subscription when he receives his wages. Our friends who have emerged from the apprenticeship stage must "pay as they go."

This rule is absolute, and those subscribers whose subscriptions are not paid up to date must send us the modest "quarter" or be prepared to find themselves left in the cold at the end of next month when the first number of UPS AND DOWNS as a quarterly will appear.

To learn if you are in arrears, and if so, how much, look at the date on the label on the cover of the copy of this issue.

If the date on your label is *earlier than Aug., '97*, you are in arrears. If there is one cross (x) *after* the date on your label you owe one year's subscription *from that date*: if there are

two crosses *after* the date on your label you owe two years' subscription from that date: if three crosses, three years' subscription from that date.

If the date on your label is Aug., '97, your subscription expires with this issue and you owe one year's subscription, if you wish to continue receiving the paper.

We very earnestly ask our friends to give their immediate attention to this matter of arrears of subscription. We do not wish to have to write "dunning" letters in order to secure payment of accounts of twenty five or fifty cents, nor do we think it will be necessary once our friends realize what an amount of unnecessary trouble and loss *their* forgetfulness inflicts on *us*.

Neither do we wish to receive, about Oct. 1st, a large stack of letters from lads with a grievance—subscribers who have not received their copies of UPS AND DOWNS. It must be clearly understood that henceforth "subscriber" means to us "one who has paid his subscription."

So far we have dealt only with those "subscribers" who are our debtors, but there are those whose subscriptions are paid up to three, six or nine months hence, and who are doubtless wondering what we propose to do for them. It is our intention to deal with them in a manner which we hope and believe will meet with their fullest approval.

While UPS AND DOWNS will in the future appear only once in three months instead of once a month it will be a far more bulky volume than the familiar friend of the last two years. Instead of a twelve-page journal of the same size as heretofore, UPS AND DOWNS will consist of 48 pages of regulation magazine size and shape, so that our subscribers will have little reason to complain of the change on the score of "quantity." They will receive it in larger but less frequent instalments, and in dealing with those subscribers whose paid subscriptions have not yet expired we shall calculate what proportion the unexpired period covered by their subscription bears to a year's issue of UPS AND DOWNS, as a monthly, and credit them with the same proportion of a year's subscription to UPS AND DOWNS as a quarterly.

We will illustrate in the case of "Tom Smith," whom everybody knows. Last March Tom paid a year's subscription, which will expire in February next year. When a copy of this issue reaches Tom he will have received six monthly copies of UPS AND DOWNS, and there will be owing to him another half year's supply.

There being four issues of the quarterly in the year Tom will receive copies of two quarterly issues before we can call the account "square."

Every three months of unexpired subscription to the monthly UPS AND DOWNS entitles the subscriber to a copy of one quarterly issue. When the unexpired period is two, five or eight months, or other number that will not divide by three without a fraction, we will shoulder the loss and give the subscriber the benefit of the shortage: a subscriber whose subscription has two months to run will be treated as if he had three months to his credit; five months will be treated as six, and so on.

We have nothing more of a commercial character to add to what we have already written. We have reminded certain of our friends of their obligation to us, and we have shown others that we are not unmindful of our obligation to them. We sincerely trust all concerned will feel satisfied and will be prepared to give a kindly welcome to the first number of UPS AND DOWNS as a quarterly, which will be in our subscribers' hands by Oct. 1st, and in which our friends may look for a full account of what transpires

at the Home during the second week of the Exhibition, and also for interesting items of news relating to the progress of many of those who will be with us on that occasion.

We shall expect greater activity than ever in our various departments. Making only four demands in the year on the intellectual energy of our large army of capable young essayists, the Literary and Mutual Improvement Society ought to teem every issue with contributions of the most interesting character.

The more evidence of active participation by our friends our journal contains the more satisfied we feel that UPS AND DOWNS is fulfilling its mission as a bond of union among Dr. Barnardo's young people in Canada.

We regret to have to record a very serious accident that befell our esteemed friend and colleague, Mr. Griffith, during his recent trip to Winnipeg in charge of a party of boys. At Schreiber the requirements of the commissariat department necessitated Mr. Griffith leaving the train, and while crossing the track he tripped over some obstacle, falling heavily across the rails along which a shunted engine was approaching. The force of the fall stunned Mr. Griffith, but he was quickly drawn from the perilous position by someone who fortunately was close at hand. He was placed on board the train and the conductor telegraphed to Fort William for a medical man to be in attendance at the station when the party arrived there. A hurried examination showed that Mr. Griffith was seriously injured. He was made as comfortable as possible and continued his journey, suffering much pain. Upon his arrival at Winnipeg a closer medical examination revealed two broken ribs. News of the unfortunate accident was wired to the Toronto Home by Mr. White, in the care of whom and of Mrs. White Mr. Griffith remained for two weeks, when it was deemed safe for him to make the journey to Toronto. After several days further nursing at home Mr. Griffith has returned to the office, but freedom from exertion for some time has been enjoined by his medical attendant. We are sure that the many hundred lads to whom Mr. Griffith is personally known will join us in congratulating him upon having reached the convalescent stage and upon his escape from a still more serious accident.

We had intended to publish in this issue full particulars of the harvest excursions to the North-West, that those of our friends who are looking forward to an early departure for that country of vast possibilities might make themselves acquainted in good time with all particulars of rates and dates of excursions and acquire other useful information. Up to the time we go to press, however, the railway officers still "have the matter under consideration." We tried hard to obtain a little advance information, but the only satisfaction we received consisted of a promise from the representative of the Manitoba Government Agent in Toronto to forward us the particulars we asked for as soon as they come into his hands; and an assurance from the local railway office that as soon as the powers that be had decided upon their programme it would be published in the papers throughout the country. Under these circumstances all we can do for our would-be Manitobans is to urge them to watch the papers during the next week or two very closely, and, once they have made up their minds to go West, to take advantage of the first excursion, for in all probability there will be a bigger rush this year than ever before, and "first come, first served" is a rule which holds good the world over.

OUR MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

THE short time that has elapsed since the appearance of the July number and that of this issue is, doubtless, accountable for the dearth of contributions to this department this month. Our friends must make up for lost time and let us have a plentiful supply of interesting papers for publication in the first number of UPS AND DOWNS as a quarterly which will appear on Oct. 1st. MS. should be addressed as heretofore, Editor UPS AND DOWNS, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto, and in order to ensure insertion in the October number must reach us NOT LATER than Sept. 15th.

It has been our custom in the past to offer our contributors the choice of two topics. The object of this has been not necessarily to limit our friends' efforts to these topics, but to help them out of what is very frequently a serious difficulty to the young and inexperienced essayist: the selection of a suitable subject. We give our friends unlimited latitude in the selection of a topic, although we shall continue to suggest two or three topics each month, or, now, it will be each quarter; as we consider there is not only additional interest, but an advantage to be gained by the respective writers, in comparing the different methods of treatment of the same subject.

For the October number we suggest as topics:

1. A comparison of Toronto with some other city from a visitor's point of view.

[Necessarily only those of our friends who have visited Toronto, or who may visit Toronto during the forthcoming Exhibition, will be able to write on this.]

2. What I learned by my visit to the—Exhibition.

[We do not specify any exhibition; there are few of our lads who do not visit some fair during the fall.]

3. How I would farm if I had 100 acres of my own, and a capital of \$300 in cash.

It is to be supposed that of the 100 acres, 50 consist of bush (maple, beech, elm, pine): the remainder of the land is prairie, fair quality of virgin soil: there are no buildings of any kind on the land: the farm is situated ten miles from a railway station: the surrounding district consists of farms more or less cultivated and within a mile of his own place, our young pioneer could, if he wished, obtain work for five months in the year at \$15 a month. Describe how you would lay out your cash; what time of the year you would commence operations; how you would build a house and barns; what crops you would put in each year, and in what position you would expect to be at the end of five years.]

This third topic is suggested for the special benefit of our older lads, who, having had several years' practical experience and being possessed of a few hundred dollars, are thinking they would like to launch out on their own account. They will in an indefinite way, at least, have given considerable thought at one time and another to the question, "How would I manage?" If they will sit down, collect their thoughts, and arrange them in order, they will have a much clearer conception of what they would have to do, and how they proposed to do it. Later they will have the advantage of comparing their ideas with those of others on the same subject, and of subjecting them to the more dispassionate and deliberate judgment, which is generally accorded to ideas "in print," where they appear very different from what they did when undergoing the process of incubation.

WHAT IMPRESSED ME MOST IN THE JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

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

The long-looked-for Jubilee Day has come and gone. Never before in London's history has there assembled such a concourse of people to do homage to a sovereign,

as that which greeted Queen Victoria on that memorable day. With a splendour and ceremony appropriate to the unique state occasion, the reign of Queen Victoria, a record alike for length and progress, has been duly celebrated by her loyal people.

What most impressed me in the celebrations was the marked respect and loyalty paid to Her Majesty by all classes of people, both rich and poor.

Representatives from all of England's vast domains, as well as from other nations, came together to congratulate Her Majesty. The Empire had come together to revere and bless the Mother of the Empire

Amid all the pomp of gorgeous costumes and colors, the glittering uniforms, sat the Queen so grave and quiet and so unmistakably every inch a lady and queen. It was almost pathetic, that small black figure, in the middle of the shining cavaliers, that great army, that cheering multitude, but it was also very glorious.

When other kings of the world drive abroad an escort rides close to the wheels of their carriages

The Queen rode through her people plain and unguarded.

When people are thinking so much of their earthly sovereign, are they giving their love to the King of kings? What a glad time it will be when every tongue and nation shall confess the Lord Jesus!



OUR YOUNG ARTISTS—DRAWN BY CHARLES COLES FROM A PHOTO.

Dr. W. G. Grace—Champion Cricketer of England.

"What a gathering that will be when they shall gather from the east and from the west, on the Judgment Day, to receive their rewards, and to enter into the heavenly mansions which the Lord has gone before to prepare for those that love Him.

OUR LATEST MEDAL WINNERS.

IT has been a source of immense pleasure and gratification to us to have been able since the last issue to send out Dr. Barnardo's medals, the reward for good conduct and length of service, to 71 different boys, five of whom received bronze medals and 66 silver. With such a long roll of honour before us it is impossible for us to attempt any lengthy account of each individual, but we give below a brief mention of each name, and in doing so we offer to them all our hearty and sincere congratulations in having won this distinction, and proved themselves worthy of a prize that throughout all their future life will be a testimony to their worth and merit. Our young friends have not qualified for these distinctions by any "stroke of luck." They are given in recognition of several years' steady, patient,

persevering industry, and the maintenance of a good character. They are given to boys who have completed terms of service of from three to six years in length, who have patiently continued in well-doing and have made a reputation for themselves by their own steady efforts. They are boys who have done well in the past, and, under God's good providence, we believe, will do well in the future; and we have been glad and proud to award them, on Dr. Barnardo's behalf, the prize that is the token of his approval and good wishes.

Joseph Collins, the first name on our list, has, for ten years past, borne the burden and heat of the day on a backwoods farm in Muskoka. Joseph is now a big, stalwart, powerful young fellow, and as his employer is absent from home during a considerable portion of the year Joseph is practically manager of the farm. To our own knowledge our friend is worth a couple of hundred dollars, and we can't say how much besides, and we expect very soon to hear of the name of Mr Joseph Collins as the owner of a good farm. By that time there may perhaps be a Mrs. Joseph Collins in the question. Who can tell? Such things have happened before.

Octavius Aljovin is a lad of whom we believe we may say that he has done his best, and for several years he has had the advantage of an exceptionally good home where he was under the best influences, and has had a good practical training.

Looking back on a sensational incident that occurred at the Alexandra Dock at Liverpool five years ago, it is an especial pleasure to have the name of Henry McLaughlin on our roll of honour, and to think that Henry has earned his silver medal by five years of good conduct and steady work. We look over the record of these years with much thankfulness of heart, and while we could wish for Henry more of the "ornament of a meek and quiet spirit," we yet believe that he will turn out a good and a useful man.

Five years ago Mr. Dyer, of Holly, wrote us of George Wellman, that his "board and clothing for five years and a hundred dollars and teaching him is a good deal more than he is worth," and George wrote us the same time that Mr. Dyer had offered to give him fifty dollars and that he wished us to accept it as he "very much liked the place." We took a different view of the matter and stuck to our point, with the result that a hundred dollars was deposited to George's credit in the bank at the beginning of last April, and we venture to affirm that Mr. Dyer has not had such a bad bargain after all. Our only fear is that the money may not stop there long. "I wish you would let me have about twenty dollars, for I want to get a watch and some other things," reads rather ominously in a letter received a few days ago. But let us hope! George remains on for another year with Mr. Dyer, having now the privilege of making his own arrangements for hiring.

Charles Frank Wickens has completed five years' faithful service with Mr. Emerson Featherston, of Milton, and has been a good boy in a good home. We have never had to receive a word of complaint of Charles, and we believe he has in all respects well earned his prize

Frederick Parker has stuck to his place for the full term of his engagement, and we award him his medal in the belief that he has deserved it by his industry and faithfulness. We have twice received complaints of Fred during the five years, but each time in the fall when the busy season was over. We can often read



between the lines of such letters, and while we do not suppose Fred is free from faults any more than others, we have not considered that he has forfeited his prize.

William Knight is, we consider, a credit to the Emerald Isle, and if all the Irishmen who have crossed the Atlantic during the past generation or two had been built of the same stuff as William, America would be a pleasanter and a better country to live in, and a good many jailers and policemen would be looking for a job. Mr. Rolley, of Palgrave, has had a good man for the last three years, and we are sure that he and all the members of the family will be pleased to see William receive this mark of distinction.

Mr. Phipps' boys are well represented in our present list of prize-winners, and there are seven from his Home whose exemplary conduct and steadiness in keeping their situations have qualified them for silver medals, and who have thus done honour to Buckenhill and to those who have devoted time and substance to its inmates in fitting them for their future life. The first of the seven is Albert Dolling, who has stuck to his place and to business for the past six years. The last "Visitor's Report" describes him as "a truthful, trusty, well-mannered lad." Albert has now a hundred dollars in the bank, and has learned habits of industry that are worth many hundreds. George Hearn has just completed his three years' term with Mr. Andrew Taylor, of Carlingford, which means that he has served his Canadian apprenticeship under one of the most successful men in the country in the management and training of our boys. Mr. Taylor has never been without one or two of our boys since they first came to the country, and has never yet had a failure. He cannot very well make them into Scotchmen like himself, but they learn from him Scottish thrift and industry and Scottish self-respect and ambition to succeed. George is a credit in every way to himself and his friends, and now that he is his own master we expect to see him advancing with rapid strides, and we hope and believe that Dr. Barnardo's medal will be an incentive and encouragement to him.

Percy Hook is another good, honest, right-minded lad. Mr. Holmes, of Clinton, with whom Percy has lived for the past three years, recently wrote us of him:

"I have recommended him to a good farmer in Branford, where I know he will have a good home, which he well deserves. I feel sure he will give satisfaction. It is a good farm and beautiful country. I am glad to know he will be so well cared for."

Arthur Sarson has worked faithfully and well for Mr. J. B. Richardson, of Camlachie, for the past three years, and at the final settlement had seventy dollars to go to his credit in the savings' bank. He is hired for another year with Mr. Richardson, where he has a good comfortable home and is treated more as a member of the family than as a servant. Arthur has been attending school during the past winter, and is evidently keen to improve his education. We are sure that no one has better deserved the medal, and it goes to him with the sincere and hearty good wishes of all who know him.

Albert Skinner is another boy who is a credit to Mr. Phipps, and has the makings of a good, useful citizen. We find each of the "Visitor's Reports" that we have before us speaking of his being truthful and honest, and a hard, steady worker. Albert has lived since March, 1892, with Mr. John J. Nixon, of Campbell's Cross, and we understand has now hired again with Mr. Nixon for another year.

Thomas Tucker is a lad of whom we have heard only good things since he was placed out in March, 1893. He has completed his four years' engagement with Mr. David Johnson, of the Township of North Norwich, in the County of Oxford, and during that time has done useful and faithful service.

We can say the same of the last of the seven, Henry J. Granville. He and his brother, John Hood, have been together in the same situation since their arrival in 1893. They have proved themselves lads of sterling worth and have learned their business thoroughly. We hear the highest reports of them in the neighbourhood where they are living, and they have both been able to hire at good wages for the present season. They lately paid us a visit in Toronto, having come in for a day's excursion, and it was a genuine pleasure to see the lads again and see them looking so well and able to give such cheerful accounts of themselves. We are satisfied they have in every way well merited the prizes they are receiving.

George V. Fisher was a very small boy when he began life in Canada in 1891, but during these six years George has increased in wisdom and stature, and has earned for himself a good character and maintained the good name and fame of the Home. He has had an excellent place and has proved himself worthy of it, and we are glad to think that George is now well started in life.

Christopher J. Barnes receives his medal in consideration of his four years' service with Mr. William D. Barker, of Paris, without a complaint having been recorded against him. We believe him to be a credit to the Home, and wherever he goes we believe we shall hear of his doing well and making his way in the world. At present he is remaining on with Mr. Barker, who has hired him for another year.

Murray Bristol Grover has completed his engagement with Mr. W. S. Gage, of Simcoe, that began with his arrival in June, 1891. On the day of his arrival Mr. Gage wrote us that he was "well pleased with his appearance," and as far as we know he has had no reason to alter his good opinion. We have a record of six different visits that have been paid to Murray, and on each occasion he has been found "well and doing well." We have great pleasure in awarding him his medal.

Ernest C. Stephens has hired in the same neighbourhood as Grover, his employer for the past five years having been Mr. Alfred Ades, of Simcoe. This gentleman gives Ernest an excellent character, and we are sure will be pleased to hear of his receiving his medal. We have before us a letter that we lately received from Ernest that we confess made us hesitate a little in awarding him a prize, but we like to return good for evil. Ernest will understand what we refer to.

Mr. James Aikin, of Oil Springs, writes of Arthur W. Thompson at the close of his five years' service,

"He is a very good boy; we think a deal of him, he is so honest and trusty; he has grown a fine boy."

We hope and believe that the medal we are sending Arthur will be an encouragement to him not to weary in well doing.

Six years of good honest service have established Benjamin Fears' claim to his prize.

"He is a good boy, and I think of him as my own, and will try and do for him all I can,"

is the testimony of his excellent mistress, Mrs. Flaherty, of Shanty Bay, in a letter we have lately received from her.

William Thomas has proved himself a quiet, decent, honest young fellow, and has put in his term of service with Mr. George Needham, of Ripley, without a complaint. William is to be congratulated heartily on his present position, with his substantial bank account and good prospects before him in life. To his credit be it mentioned that no sooner was his money lodged in the bank than he proceeded to donate a generous sum to the "Homes" as the first fruits of his earnings.

William C. Gurr has, we believe, deserved his medal by his generally good conduct. He is a lad of many excellent qualities, but for his own sake we wish he added to them a disposition to save money instead of the fatal propensity to let it slip through his fingers. We only hope that now William realizes how quickly \$85 can be reduced to \$25, that he will see the necessity of putting the plug in, and that there will be a turn in the tide that has hitherto been flowing pretty steadily and pretty fast in the wrong direction.

Joseph Gater is a worker, and a successful man of business, as being his bankers we have good reason to know. We look forward with confident expectation to seeing Joe a rich man, and more than that, we believe he will grow up with the good name that is better than riches.

John F. French's master gives us a very flattering account of him, and observes that he knows of no boy who has stayed as long in his place as John. Mr. Muxlow's information is evidently limited, and we could tell him of a great many; but it is none the less much to John's credit to have worked faithfully for five years without change of situation, and all that time to have borne an excellent character. We know that John will prize his medal, and we have sincere pleasure in awarding it to him.

William H. Hurrell is a lad who deserves very great credit for his record of the past five years. His case is one that has been the cause of a good deal of anxiety and misgiving to us—not through any fault of his—but we have always felt satisfied that William was acquitting himself worthily and well, and we send him his prize with the knowledge that it has been fully and faithfully earned.

Richard Henry Hallam and Thomas E. Hallam are brothers, and two "of the right sort." Both completed their terms of engagement on the 1st of April with a hundred dollars to the good, and an admirable record. Richard has worked during his five years' engagement with Mr. John Brown, of Red Wing, and Mr. Brown has nothing but good words for him. He wrote us lately in reference to his leaving him:

"I would have kept Richard only I thought it was just as well for him to have a change. He goes to Mr. Charles Hill, of Epping. We will miss him a lot; he was very good and truthful. We part the best of friends. He can always get lots of employment in the neighbourhood as I can give him a good recommend."

Thomas we believe to be a good faithful lad, and the way in which he has fulfilled his engagement is a credit to him and betokens well for his future.

The following letter from Mr. James Matchett, of Peterborough, in reference to Charles H. Fenton, requires no comment except to say that we cordially endorse all that is said.

"As it has been your custom to give medals for good conduct and service Charles certainly deserves one, for his service has been excellent and his behaviour couldn't have been better."

We have referred to Charley before in UPS AND DOWNS and shall hope to be able to do so again, as we believe him to be one of those whose career in life will be "onward and upward."

\* \*

Charles F. Fisk has proved himself, during the past five years, an honest, faithful, steady worker. Having served his term with Mr. John S. Culbert, of Ripley, he has now hired with a neighbouring farmer at good wages. His hundred dollars is drawing interest for him in the bank, and we are much mistaken if that hundred dollars does not prove to be the foundation stone for a steadily accumulating pile of dollars.

\* \*

Under the name of Thomas Terry we look over a long series of entries in our register without finding the vestige of a complaint, and we award Thomas his medal with the conviction that he has fully qualified himself for this reward of merit.

\* \*

Charles Searle has gained his place in the roll of honour by six years of steady work and good character. Charles has now made a good start in life, and we believe that with God's blessing he is one of those who will rise in the world and do credit to the old "Home" and the Old Land.

\* \*

As usual, is giving every satisfaction; can do all kinds of farm work; is truthful, bright, and well behaved."

Such was the Visitor's Report of Thomas Stevens after seeing him in February last, that being the sixth visit Thomas has received from Mr. Griffith since he was first placed out in June, 1891. He remains on with Mr. Lockhart, of Ailsa Craig, who we are sure will share our pleasure at seeing Thomas receive Dr. Barnardo's prize

\* \*

George Springford has proved himself a steady, deserving young fellow, and the record of the past six years fully justifies us in awarding him a medal. We heartily congratulate him on his having earned this distinction, and it goes to him with the good wishes of us all for his future success.

\* \*

Our "brother of colour," Master Richard Perry, has proved himself a trusty, valuable servant during the five years that he has kept his present place with Mrs. Durand, of Niagara. There have unquestionably been ups and downs in the course of the five years, and once or twice they have come dangerously near an upheaval; but all's well that ends well, and it ends for the present, with Richard, in a bicycle, a substantial deposit in the bank, and now a silver medal as a reward of his good conduct.

\* \*

Alfred E. Hinds has seen his name before in the pages of UPS AND DOWNS, and our readers know what we think of him, so that we need only say that we award him his medal with very great pleasure and in the hope and belief that it will always serve as an incentive to him not to weary in well doing, but in the future as in the past to adorn his profession of faith by a consistent Christian life and to maintain the good name and character that he has borne amongst us.

\* \*

We could bestow very high praise upon our friend Edward G. Thomas without giving him a bit more than he deserves. We recall a correspondence that took place between Edward and

ourselves some considerable time ago in which we strongly advised him to stick to farming in preference to trying his fortune in a city or town. As things have turned out, it is a case of "I told you so;" and we think when Edward takes stock of his present position in life—with his good big bank account, his practical knowledge of the finest business in the world, and the habits of thrift and industry that he has been trained in—we think he will agree with us that we were right; and if he has missed the gas lamps, and the music halls, and the Saturday afternoon outings, he has been, instead, laying the solid foundation for an honourable and successful career.

\* \*

Samuel G. Stargratt has earned his medal as he earned his hundred dollars, by five years of good steady work and satisfactory conduct. We had much difficulty in settling the terms on the beginning of Samuel's engagement and getting the agreement signed, of which he is now reaping the benefit, but by patience and perseverance we gained our point, and Sam is a hundred dollars better off to day as the result. We hear of his being well spoken of throughout the neighbourhood, and regarded as a lad of high promise. We confess to having also heard the suggestion that he and his money will soon be parted, but we refuse to believe this, and give Samuel credit for more sense than to let a fine opportunity slip through his fingers for want of a little self-denial.

\* \*

Charles Taylor has acquitted himself well in every way since he left the Home for his first situation on the 31st March, 1892. The agreement with his employer, Mr. William Evans, of Kincardine, was signed shortly after the engagement, covering a term of five years. This term expired on the 1st of April last, Charles being then just under 18 years of age. The agreement, which was similar to most of those we make for the younger boys, has entitled Charles to the sum of one hundred dollars, and he has now that amount in the bank, and is in a good way soon to add another to it. There has not been a word of complaint of Charlie during the five years. We have heard of his being regular at his church and Sunday school on Sunday, of his doing well at day school during the time he was attending, and of his working hard and faithfully on the farm; and we consider him in all respects worthy of his place on the list of prize-winners.

\* \*

Charles Cuttress is one of a family, all of whose members are, we believe, growing up to do credit to the "Homes." Charlie receives his medal as having worked faithfully for five years in the same situation, and generally given satisfaction to his employer in his conduct and behaviour.

\* \*

Arthur Todd has done well in every way during the past five years. His employer has always given him an excellent character, and each year's visit has brought a thoroughly satisfactory report.

\* \*

We hear of William Hickey as a lad of good character, liked and esteemed in the neighbourhood, and a member in good standing of the Methodist Church. We rejoice to know that William has been brought from the darkness of error and superstition into the light and liberty of the children of God, and we pray that he may have grace to walk worthy of his high calling. To his credit be it mentioned that we heard from his employer, Mr. Hughes, of Kerwood, only a short time ago, that it was his intention to forward the balance of last season's wages to his mother in England, and we believe this is

by no means the first time that he has assisted her in a similar way.

\* \*

As we look over the reports of Frederick Q. Cutforth we realize that like most other people Fred is not free from faults and shortcomings, but we observe that he has worked for five and a half years in the same situation, and, taking into consideration all the circumstances that have come to our knowledge, we believe he has earned his medal, and we award it in the hope that it will furnish a motive and an impulse to check any wrong or foolish course that would discredit the medal or the giver.

\* \*

The unvarying good reports that have reached us of Harry Leigh during the six years that have passed since he was first placed out, fully establish his claim to a place on the roll of honour. For a boy under 17 years of age, Harry is in a fine position in life, with savings accumulating in the bank, and a good prospect ahead of him. He has our cordial congratulations and good wishes.

\* \*

George Henry Parsons has been five years in the employ of Mr. Robert A. Elliott, of Allan's Mills, and still remains with him. We will not deny that we have sometimes wished George could be "made over again and made different"; but bearing in mind that the best of people have their faults and failings, and that we cannot put old heads on young shoulders, we have decided that we shall be doing right in awarding George his medal for long service, in the hope that it will help and encourage him to set before himself a higher standard of duty and faithfulness, and to strive after better things than in the past.

\* \*

Within a week of his arrival in Canada, John Hy. Sanders, then a very small boy, was at work in his situation. Since then his career has not been an eventful one; but we have every reason to believe that he has worked faithfully, has made steady progress, and done his duty like an Englishman. We hope his medal will be a token to him that he has friends who are interested in his welfare, and who look to him to maintain unsullied his own good reputation and theirs.

\* \*

We can say but little of Frederick Shapcott beyond that we have never heard anything but good things of him, and we consider him in all respects deserving of his reward for good conduct and length of service. We hear of his being a member of the church and the teacher of a class in the Sabbath school, and we thank God for the knowledge that Fred has not only a place in our roll of honour, but that his name is written in the Lamb's Book of Life.

\* \*

We have before us five successive Visitor's Reports, and a host of letters of, or from, William Evans, and everything they contain is to his credit, and tell a tale of steady progress and faithful, honest industry. We feel satisfied that William has earned his prize, and we have much pleasure in awarding it to him.

\* \*

There are special circumstances in the case of Frank Colborne that add to the pleasure with which we hand him his medal that he has so well and worthily earned, by the good record of the past three years. We know well that Frank comes of good stock, and that far away in England there are true loving hearts that will be cheered and warmed by the thought of his success, and by knowing that he has now made a good start in life, and has before him so fair a prospect of success. Nothing could have been more satisfactory than all we have seen

and heard of Frank, and he is a lad to whose future we can look forward with every assurance of his doing well and making a good position for himself in this country.

\* \* \*  
Fred A. Bates is described to us in a recent report as "a boy who should do well." We believe Fred will do well, and we award him his medal in the hope of its being an encouragement to him to continue in the right path and to maintain the good character that he has earned during the past six years.

\* \* \*  
We are awarding William H. Crouch a medal because we believe that, despite certain circumstances which we will not enlarge upon, he has qualified himself for it by the general inoffensiveness of his conduct during the six years he has kept his present place. He has undoubtedly been highly favoured in having fallen into the hands of people who have treated him with the utmost kindness and consideration, and while we have not yet reached the stage of offering medals to employers, we beg Mr. Fletcher and the members of his family to accept our thanks and appreciation for all the kindly treatment that Willie has received at their hands.

\* \* \*  
James R. Kibble has not eaten the bread of idleness since he came to Canada, and the country is the richer for a good deal of hard work that James has got through between meals during the last five years. He has been looking forward eagerly to receiving Dr. Barnardo's medal, and we are glad to think that he has earned it by his industry and generally good behaviour.

\* \* \*  
We have never yet heard of an absolutely perfect boy, but for all the reports that have reached us to the contrary, Albert Springall might have attained perfection. Every report and every letter have spoken in his praise, and we are sure that no boy has better deserved this recognition of good conduct and mark of Dr. Barnardo's approval.

\* \* \*  
We are sure we may say of Edwin Gouge that he has been a valuable help to his employer, and that the record of the past five years has been that of useful, steady service. There was just one little episode in the course of the five years that, we won't say, blotted the record or even seriously stained it, but just prevented its being quite unblemished, but Edwin admitted like a man that he had done wrong; and we have no hesitation in awarding him his medal and in commending him highly for his generally upright and praiseworthy conduct.

\* \* \*  
We venture to affirm that a certain large institution in London has seldom had to show a more satisfactory result for their training than they can point to in the person of Edward Mil- lar. Every year since Edward was placed out we have received the same excellent report of his conduct and progress; every year he has remembered and fulfilled his promise to contribute a dollar a year to the funds of the Home; and every year has increased our respect and good opinion of Edward, that we are now delighted to signify in presenting him with Dr. Barnardo's medal.

\* \* \*  
We feel ourselves quite among the old pioneers in writing of George A. Musk. George is now in his ninth year in the same place, and during these years has proved himself a youth of sterling worth and upright character. Perhaps George wouldn't appreciate our giving publicity to his money matters, but we may just say that we know he can speak correctly of his *hundreds* in the bank, and that the pile is a growing one.

We candidly confess that there was a time when we but little expected to see the name of Peter Eppy on any list of prize winners, but we think we may say of Peter that old things have passed away. We have before us a very old report of Peter and a very recent one, and we rejoice to see what a difference there is between the two, and what a change for the better has taken place in the interval of more than eight years that has elapsed. We award Peter his medal with our heartfelt good wishes for his future, and in the earnest hope that it will always serve to encourage him in the ways of honour and of duty.

\* \* \*  
William Jiggins has earned his medal by the record of honesty, industry and respectability that he has maintained during the past six years, "Could not wish for a better boy" was the remark quoted from Willie's employer in the last "Visitor's Report."

\* \* \*  
Nothing could be more satisfactory than all the reports that have reached us of Thomas H. Hart since we sent him out first as a little 13 year old boy to fight the battle of life. So far he has fought it bravely and well, and we regard him as one who will make his way to the front by his industry and intelligence.

\* \* \*  
James H. McLachlan is a lad of whom we have nothing but good things to say. He can point to a record of four years' steady work in the same place, and we believe we may say for him that he has won the good opinion of all who know him. We have referred to James before in UPS AND DOWNS, and will only add that his medal goes to him with our hearty congratulations and good wishes.

\* \* \*  
Jesse Hancock is a boy whose good behaviour and the steady, faithful way in which he has worked have entitled him to a high place in our estimation. We send him his medal with great pleasure, and we are glad to think that he should have this little token of Dr. Barnardo's appreciation of his worth and industry.

\* \* \*  
We look over the entries in the registers under Charles Hampson's name and we find a record year by year of steady progress and faithful industry. "His master places every confidence in him," "I like the lad very much," "I would like a boy like Mr. Asa Palmer's," are a few extracts from these entries. We feel sure that the medal is being placed in the hands of one who will appreciate it and who has earned it by his good conduct.

\* \* \*  
Henry J. Good has seen his name before in the pages of UPS AND DOWNS, and we are glad to be able to confirm all that we have previously said in eulogy of his good qualities. Henry is now well on his feet in life, and we are glad to think that his example is likely to be a help and encouragement to his two younger brothers who are with other members of the same family as Henry, and as far as we can judge are following in his footsteps. We hope we shall see both their names on future lists of prize winners.

\* \* \*  
John Bothwell is not a communicative person and from himself we know comparatively little of his affairs. "Could not get boy to say much," is Mr. Griffith's remark in his last report, but if John is an indifferent talker and a poor letter-writer he seems to be a faithful worker, and we have a higher opinion of workers than talkers. He has fulfilled his engagement faithfully and we have great pleasure in awarding him his medal.

\* \* \*  
William F. Leversuch should have been men-

tioned with the other boys from the Buckenhill Farm Home. We cannot bestow higher praise upon him than to say we believe him to be fully up to the average of Mr. Phipps' boys, and one who will be a credit to his upbringing. We have had to "hang on tight" to put William where he is to-day financially, but, thanks to his own good character and the fact that "though we say it as shouldn't," his interests have been well looked after; he has ninety dollars in the bank and a good prospect of more to follow.

\* \* \*  
Last, but not least, in the present list of silver medal winners, we come to the name of our esteemed friend, Joseph Ashton—esteemed for his many excellent qualities of heart and head, and not less for his unfailing loyalty to the Old Home. Dr. Barnardo's work among youths and big lads has befriended and uplifted many hundreds who came to him in the same position as Joe, but we doubt if his assistance was ever afforded to one more deserving or who has shown himself more grateful.

\* \* \*  
We cannot all be first prize winners, and, although in most cases it is only a "matter of time," still we have to draw a distinction between the "long service" and "short service" boys, and the difference is that the former receive a silver medal and the latter a bronze, the inscription being the same on both kinds of medal.

There are four names only on the "bronze medal" list, all of them good deserving lads.

\* \* \*  
George Clayton has worked since July, '94, with Mr. George Ernst, of Glenallan, fulfilling the engagement we made for him and learning his business in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. We look forward to see George making his way in the world, and our hope is that his medal may be an impulse in the right direction.

\* \* \*  
Frederick Duberry is a lad who has made a good start in the country, and has now a good character of three years' standing. He has stuck well to work, and we are pleased to be able to show our appreciation of the way in which he has done credit to the "Home."

\* \* \*  
Robert Nelson is a Yorkshireman, and a good one at that. We hear of him as being thoroughly trustworthy, honest and truthful, and his good character has fully entitled him to the medal which we award him with great pleasure.

\* \* \*  
Walter H. Self earns his medal by having kept his present situation for the past three years, and during that time given general satisfaction in his conduct and behaviour. The bronze medal was very near indeed to being a silver one, but we were obliged to take into account that this is not Walter's first situation. We wish it had been otherwise, but although we carefully considered the case and weighed and reweighed all the circumstances in our minds, the scale would descend in favour of the second grade reward. None the less we highly commend Walter for the good record of the past three years, and we assure him that even if we have to rank him a little lower than others on account of circumstances that are long past, we have marked with thankfulness and pleasure the efforts he has made of late to do what is right and earn for himself a good name and reputation.

\* \* \*  
We have reached the end of our long list, and in taking leave of our task we again congratulate those whose names are referred to

(Continued on page 12.)



HAZEL BRAE NOTES.

ONE of the writers in the July number, alluding to the last crossing from England, excuses himself from describing it by saying, "One Atlantic voyage is so much like another." Well, girls, do you know that sometimes we are inclined to say, "One month is so like another"—that there is nothing fresh to say; and yet what a great deal sometimes happens in a month, and what a change one short month makes in the lives of some

At Hazel Brae, this month has been chiefly marked by the absence of Miss Code, who is away taking a little holiday and a rest from letters, girls, situations, etc. A letter from her tells of looking forward to a pleasant sail out on the waters of the Georgian Bay.

We are glad to report very good progress made by our invalids, Marie Garbe and Rose Cook; the latter, indeed, scarcely an invalid now, being pronounced well enough to go with the others for a long day's picnic to Idyl Wyld. Marie has so far improved as to be able, with very little assistance, to get down stairs, round the garden and into the meadow, and to enjoy the fresh air and cool shade out-of-doors during this hot Canadian summer. She has slight paralysis of the hands and feet, but a rather intricate piece of knitting that she was seen doing the other day, shows that her "right hand has not lost all its cunning," and we hope in time she may regain the full use of it.

The thought of holidays seems to come naturally with the hot sunny days, and we have been glad to welcome several of our girls at Hazel Brae for a little visit.

ANNIE MARKS, who has been in one situation since she came out in October, '93, well deserved the holiday she has been enjoying lately. She spent a part of it here with us, and the remainder in Toronto at the house of her mistress's married daughter. We think she will go back better in health and altogether benefited by the change.

MARY HENDERSON (whose portrait we publish this month), and ELLEN MASSEY have both spent a Sunday with us.

HILDA GREEN stayed a couple of days, and EDITH HALLENDALE spent a night here on her way to and from seeing her sister. These two girls have a very nice arrangement, and where distance permits—we wish other sisters would do the same—Edith goes to see Gertie one year, and the next year Gertie returns the visit, and spends a week with Edith. Both have been in their present places more than three years; if they changed often they would not be able to carry out this plan.

MAUD NOKE was with us a while, just for real rest, she has been working very hard in one place for over eleven years, and although not very far from Peterborough has not once been to see us the whole of that time. Do you not think she has earned a rest and a change?

Then we had several Saturday callers,

Emily Hook, Adelaide Emmens, Charlotte Cleur, and Hannah Perrin, and one or two married girls, who have been doing business in Peterborough and have looked in on their old home.

Before this month closes we expect that another of our girls, Annie Freshwater, will have started on her way to England to see her mother. This is a very natural, and in some cases, a worthy thing to do, but we greatly fear that much of the pleasure of this is in the anticipation, in so many cases only disappointment meets them on the other side. The following is an extract from a letter just received from a mistress, and refers to a girl who went to England this spring:

"I have received a letter from L—, telling me that she reached home safely, being 14 days crossing the water and the weather being very bad. She tells me that they will not have a servant over there without a character, and her mother wishes to get her a situation as soon as possible, as she has others of the family out of work at home, also that work is very bad in that town. I think she wishes herself back in this country."

The girls in the house too have not been forgotten. Miss Pearse took all her little

magazine is valued and its arrival each month looked forward to; but we believe all will agree, on thinking it over carefully, that we ought not to let it be such an expense to the Mission as it is, and that we are willing to make this sacrifice, if by so doing we can lighten the burdens that press so heavily on those who have charge of the financial arrangements. And remember we are not giving up the paper entirely; it will only mean a little more patience in waiting for it; and if it be true that we value a thing in proportion to its scarcity, UPS AND DOWNS will be valued each quarter even more than it has been each month.

Again, have all who have taken the magazine more than a year renewed their subscriptions? Look at the printed label on the last copy that was mailed to you, there you will find the date when your subscription expires.

Miss Gibbs has been visiting girls west of Toronto, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Brampton, Georgetown, Guelph and Galt. She brings good reports of most of the girls she has seen.

We fear there may be a few girls who will begin to think they are forgotten, and that it is a long time since they saw a visitor. There are some districts that have been left rather long,



WELL-REMEMBERED FRIENDS—A GROUP OF COTTAGE MOTHERS.

scholars one bright afternoon to the Quarry Park, about a mile from Hazel Brae. There they paddled in the water, rambled among the trees, had their tea in picnic fashion, and had a thoroughly happy time.

A little later on, Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf, wishing to give the girls a treat, made arrangements to take all who were in the house for a whole day down the river to Idyl Wyld. Some of those who went must tell you how they enjoyed that.

And now we are looking forward next month to the arrival of girls from England. We did at one time think they might be here in July, but we expect them now in August. Then will come a busy time, and we shall not want any girls who are out to be changing places just then; we should like them to help by leaving all the vacant situations for the new arrivals.

Our readers will have been prepared by Mr. Owen's article in July, to hear this month that it is decided in future to publish UPS AND DOWNS quarterly instead of monthly. I am afraid the first feeling will be one of disappointment, for we hear repeatedly how much this

owing to absence of some of our staff, but we are hoping to take those in very soon, and if you wait patiently your turn will come in good time.

*J. Loveday.*

OUR PICTURE GALLERY.

The photograph reproduced above was given to Miss Loveday when in England, two months ago, but not with the thought of publication. However, we hope these ladies will not object, as it is *our own paper*, and we think a great many girls will gladly recognize them. This is a little group of "Cottage Mothers," all of whom have been many years in the Home at Illford, and here is something for you to do with it. Find out the name of each lady and the Cottage to which she belongs.

We give photos this month of three girls who all came out in 1892.

Mary Henderson, the eldest, has been nearly the whole of the time with two branches of the same family, Mrs. M. H. Webster, of Mariposa, and Mr. S. D. Webster, of Glandine. A little change was made in between, but Mary has returned to her old place, feeling that there she has a good home and kind friends.

Bertha Jordan has a very good record. She lived for nearly two years with the family of a Presbyterian minister, where there were twin babies, and a lot of little folks who were all fond of Bertha, and she has been nearly three years in her present place, where she is respected and valued by her master and mistress. She is a regular attendant at Sunday school, a member of the church, and active in the Christian Endeavor Society. Shall I tell you the secret of this success? Bertha has learned that the "fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," and her service is "as to the Lord and not to men."

Mary Hannah Smith. We wish we could give the photo of the sisters, Ruth as well as Hannah, for we look upon Ruth as one of our *very good girls*. She is still in the place to which she went in '92. The two girls are in different branches of the same family. Of Mary Hannah, our Visitor's Diary says: "Heard a good report of Hannah, she is perfectly contented, and now that there is a little baby, she is more interested than ever. Her mistress says she is clean and neat in her work, and very trustworthy with the baby." We publish elsewhere a letter from Mary.

Now a word to those who have sent photos which have not yet appeared in UPS AND DOWNS. Do not be disappointed. I was almost going to say jealous, but have a little patience. We must not use up all our good things at once, or what is to become of the future. We get more sent to us than our editor will allow us to put in, because you see they add to the cost considerably. But we are not unmindful of those who are kept back, and if you continue to have a good record, you may look forward to the hope of seeing yourself in our magazine some day.

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#### OUR MOTTO FOR 1897.

"Let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus."—Heb. xii. 1, 2.

Most of you, we hope, have a card with these words, hanging in some conspicuous position about the house—on the walls of your own bedroom probably; and we hope, too, that they often catch your eye, that you read them, and that they help you to keep down quick, irritable words and impatient thoughts that will come sometimes, and that they throw a little ray of sunshine and hope along the "race" that looks so tiring and dull before us at times. (By the way, if any of you have put this motto card carefully aside, lest it should get soiled, bring it out now. The second half of the year has just begun, and pin it up in some place where you can often and easily read it.) Turn up also your January number of UPS AND DOWNS, and read again the opening chapter on "Our Girls" page there.

Perhaps some of you started the year with high hopes and ambitions, meaning to do great things before its close, but the great opportunities have not come yet, and half the year has gone by just in the old routine, milking, cleaning, baking—baking cleaning, milking; till you get tired and sometimes out of patience. Well, but remember girls, the great secret of a happy, useful life lies in just doing the little everyday things *well*, and "the best we can." And do not forget the close of the motto "Looking unto Jesus." Ah, there is the remedy for discouragement, impatience, loneliness, and other things that take the brightness out of our life.

With Christ by our side, knowing our longings, helping through all difficulties, and promising us victory over temptations here, a "well done" and a crown of life at the close, surely we should take courage and start afresh to "run with patience the race set before us, looking unto Jesus."

The following extract from a book called "Glimpses Through Life's Windows," by J. R. Miller, D.D., may serve to illustrate this:

"In one of Murillo's pictures in the Louvre, as described by a writer, one sees the interior of a convent kitchen; but, doing the work there, are, not mortals in odd dresses, but beautiful white-winged angels. One serenely puts the kettle on the fire to boil, and one is lifting up a pail of water with heavenly grace, and one is at the dresser reaching up for plates, and there is a little cherub running about and getting in the way, trying to help. All are so busy, and working with such a will, and so refining is the work as they do it, that somehow you forget that pans are pans, and pots pots, and only think of the angels and how very natural and beautiful kitchen work is, just what the angels would do, of course, if called upon to do it.

"The picture is very suggestive. It shows us, for one thing, the dignity of all duty, even of the humblest drudgery. The angels are not ashamed to be seen doing it. It is the motive and the aim that alone can consecrate anything we do, and the doing of God's will is always splendid work, though it be but washing dishes or cleaning a room. The smallest roadside pool has its water from heaven and its gleam from the sun, and can hold the stars in its bosom, as well as the great ocean. So the humblest duty is a bit of God's will, and shines with heavenly radiance. This ought to be an inspiration to those who live in lowly places and can do only common task-work. Do it all well and as God's will, and no great man's brilliant deeds will shine more brightly than your little things in God's sight."

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#### IN MEMORIAM.

We have to record this month the death of one of our children, around whose little life a very touching interest clings. Some years ago, a lady, Mrs. Strachan, living in Brussels, whose home had become childless by the death of a dear little niece, corresponded with Dr. Barnardo about adopting one of his little ones. A baby, Winnie Parker, only a year old, was selected, and since that time Mrs. Strachan paid for the support of the child, with the hope of some day being able to take her to her own home in Canada. Little Winnie was brought over in '94, and Mrs. Strachan took her at once into her home and heart, and from that time the child has been lovingly cared for, and made as happy as a child could be. She was a frail little thing, affectionate and good, and soon became devoted to Mrs. Strachan. In notes of a visit in May, '96, we read: "The child is a favourite wherever she goes, because of her good nature, good tempered disposition."

In Feb. '97: "She is a good, obedient child, never naughty, goes regularly to school, and compares very well with other children."

In June Mrs. Strachan wrote to us:

"Dear little Winnie is very poorly, she is just tired and cannot play; there is no place so nice as Auntie's knee. She is lying sleeping on the lounge now. She sleeps a great deal. There is no disease, but we see that she is going down, and that she is weaker every day. She eats so little, I can see her going as the snow melts away in the spring. The tears will come to my eyes as I look at the wee little girl lying asleep, and feel that she will never again run and play like she used to. I know that it is

better for her, that she will miss a great deal of pain and sorrow, and will be much better off if she goes to Jesus now. I need not tell you she has all the care and love I can give her. So many little feet come up our stairs to ask, 'How is Winnie to-day?' and little friends bring her so many flowers. Her little schoolmates are very kind."

This letter was soon followed by another telling us of the end:

"Our dear little Winnie has gone to her rest. She passed away to be with Jesus the 23rd of June, one week in heaven. I miss my little girl so much, and think of her so often, but I would not wish her back again, she will miss so much sorrow and pain. Often we used to talk about going to heaven, and she always said, 'I want to when you go,' or 'We will both go together.' I never thought then she was to go so soon.

"She had grippe last winter, and since then she had not been so well. The great trouble was she never was hungry, and she could not eat enough to keep her strength up.

"She was up every day till the last. She suffered more from distress in breathing than anything else. The last few weeks she liked to be with me best, not wanting often to see any of her schoolmates. Every person was so kind to Winnie. It was touching to see the little girls when they came to see her for the last time bringing their white flowers. Barbara sobbed as if her heart would break. I cannot write any more."

While we grieve for Mrs. Strachan's loss, we can but be thankful that she was able to put such brightness into this little life, and that through her Christian love Winnie's last days were peaceful and happy. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

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#### PICNIC TO IDYL WYLD, 23RD JULY, 1897.

While I was staying at Hazel Brae for a little visit, Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe kindly arranged to take all the girls in the house for a day's picnic. We started at nine from the wharf, and sailed on the "North Star," which is a very nice boat. We enjoyed the trip over the water very much. There were not many other people on board, and we arrived at Idyl Wyld a little after one.

We all had a good dinner the first thing when we landed, and while we were taking dinner a very nice old gentleman came up and spoke to us all, and told us a story about a little black girl being buried alive, and a man digging her up, and now this same girl is a missionary out in Africa, which was quite a wonderful ending to such a strange story. After the gentleman had finished we all sang "Jesus loves me," and he joined in and sang very nicely for such an old gentleman, for he told us his age—he was almost ninety years old. After we finished dinner we went and had swings, and saw quite a lot of nice scenery. The little ones were paddling quite a long time, and they enjoyed it so much, and got some very nice shells and pebbles. While on the beach some of us saw a big black snake, a very nasty thing to turn up in the midst of our fun.

We left on the boat about 4 o'clock, and shortly after starting a storm came on, so all the girls went down stairs for shelter, and we had some very nice singing. We all enjoyed our cakes and tarts so much, and we had lots of sweets too, we all got so hungry.

Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe were so kind to us, and we all had such a lovely time, that we are quite ready to start on another picnic. We landed at Peterborough about half-past eight, and all the girls were ready for bed by that time,

but were not as tired as some people would think. With love to all those girls that take the UPS AND DOWNS.

I remain, yours sincerely,  
A. MARKS.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

The following extracts are from letters received during the month.



MARY HENDERSON.

A lady writing for another maid says :

"I must remind you that six years ago this month you sent me —, and I have found her as nearly perfect as it is possible for a servant to be. She left me once to take up a 'Business College course,' but did not for many reasons go on with it, and returned after a couple of months. She now wishes to leave and go on with it, and has been offered a place as teacher in the college when she has finished her course. I have had so much trouble lately, and she has been such a comfort in all of it, and was so devoted to my husband, during his illness, and to the time of his death. My father, who lives here now, is also very fond of her, and says he will never forget her devotion to my husband and to me."

Is not that a splendid testimony ?

M. H. SMITH (whose portrait we publish this month) writes :

"It is with great pleasure I write a few lines to our paper UPS AND DOWNS. Would you like to hear of the trip I had on the 4th of June? Well, Mrs. Hyndman and the baby and myself went for a drive between eight and nine miles. I went to get my photo taken, and was anxious to have the baby with me, so we both had it taken together. The baby will be eight months old on the 26th of this month. He is such a dear little boy, and good, that I would not like to part with him now. I had the baby all the way going and coming home, and he was a very good little boy all the way. I like living on the farm very much; it is a very nice farm. I like living in Canada very much, although I would not mind taking a trip back to the dear Old Country again. I came out in October '92, so those who read this letter will likely remember who I am. I am the sister of Ruth Smith, of Perth, whose letter was in one of last year's papers. Those who knew me will hardly recognize me when you see me in my picture, as I have grown quite a big girl since I came out to Canada. I would like to see some of the 'Violet' girls' names in our paper, but have not seen any yet.

"I am living with very nice, kind, Christian people. My master, Mr. Clarke Hyndman, is superintendent of the Sunday school here, and is also an elder in the church, of which I am a member. If we look to Jesus for help in our daily tasks we would get on far better than some do. If we are the Lord's children let us try to be like Him in obeying those who have the rule over us and trying to please others and not ourselves, then we will be sure to get on with our daily duties."

CISSY SMITH, who has been in Canada since she was a little mite of five or six years old, has not been over three years in her

present place, where she seems to fit in nicely, and to be very happy. Cissy is doing her best to respond to the call for action given in last month's issue, and we hope that though this is her first attempt, it will not be the last.

"As you asked in the last issue of UPS AND DOWNS what we girls are all doing that we don't 'give the old tub a push,' I thought I would write a few lines and tell you about a picnic I had the pleasure of attending a week ago. We left home about half-past eight in the morning, and then came a lovely drive about eight miles along the shore of Lake Ontario the West Point Resort, commonly called the Sandbanks. It was the annual picnic of the Patrons of Industry, and there was a big crowd, about a thousand people. Our Sunday school picnic was held on the same day too, at the same place, and I think everybody enjoyed themselves, for besides the great mountains of sand to play in, there were swings and balls to play with. We had dinner out under the pine trees in the grove, and as many as stayed to tea had it outdoors. We left for home about four o'clock, and although we had a good time and enjoyed ourselves, yet we were far more tired than though we had worked all day. Wouldn't it be nice if all our girls could get together and have a picnic all to themselves? The Sandbanks would be a capital place; there is lots of room, and the sand is so clean, it will clean one's clothes instead of soiling them. But I must stop this. So with love to all,

I remain, yours truly,

CISSIE SMITH,

June, 1885, party from Violet Cottage.

P. S. As this is my first attempt at writing for our paper, I will ask you to excuse all mistakes.—C. S."

DOROTHY BLACK is one of the '95 party.



BERTHA JORDON.

Dorothy's letter shows she is happy and that she takes an interest in the affairs of the family.

"I do not very often write to the Home, as I have nothing very special to say.

"My mistress' daughter has got married. There were forty-five people here, and it was very grand. Our own church minister married them, and in the dining-room there were ten little tables with fancy tablecloths. After dinner the bride and bridegroom left for Toronto. There was a good deal of packing up of presents to do. The bride had three tables full of things—silver knives and forks, dishes and almost everything that you could think of for use. They do not live very far from us.

"We have had some very hot weather lately, and on Saturday I thought I wouldn't be working all day, so I got up early, and had my kitchen all done up by seven o'clock. We have got a large house, and quite a bit of work, but not much cooking, so I get along all right.

"Our lawn and flowers are just looking their best, and I must say I have not got anything to complain of. I am quite contented."

CARRIE WALL and LOUISA MACKAY are later arrivals. They both came in the first party of 1896, and are both keeping their first places, so we hope they will continue to run well.

"I have not written to you for such a long time, but it is not because I have forgotten you. We have been very busy preparing for moving. We only moved a week ago, and we have not got all our things here yet. I have the sweetest little room here you ever saw. I have white curtains tied with pink ribbons, and a dear little cupboard and a little closet to hang my clothes in, a dressing table and wash-stand, everything complete, and of course a bed. We are going to have our Sunday-school picnic next Saturday. I am still getting on nicely, and in two more

months I shall have been here a year. It was my birthday the 11th of June. My mistress thinks I am very small for my age, but I tell her that sometimes the best things are done up in small parcels. I think this is all this time, as I am so very busy.

I remain,  
Yours very lovingly,  
"C. WALL."

"I received your letter and was pleased to get it. We had a very pleasant time on the Jubilee Day. All the Sunday schools joined us, and we marched at half-past two to the fair grounds. The town band went first and the bicycles all decorated with colors, then all the Sunday schools and the Salvation Army. It was very hot and dusty. When we got there we all went up on the grand stand and sang awhile. Then we went into the fair grounds, and we watched the baseball players till six o'clock, and then we all had refreshments. The races came next, and other games after I went home.

"I had a nice apron trimmed with embroidery, a present from my England boarding out mother, for my birthday, which was on the 24th of May. I am very well and happy. With love to all,

Your loving friend,  
"L. MACKAY."

**THE ANNUAL MEETING IN LONDON.**

It is now some time since this meeting took place, but, though late, I daresay some of you will be interested to read some little account of it. The following is taken from a June number of *The Young Helpers' League* :

"The annual meeting really did take place, but it was not one bit like our usual annual meeting. First of all, we were not at the Royal Albert Hall. The meeting was held in the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, which is not nearly as big, and then we had none of the pretty sights or merry games that we always have to look at at the Royal Albert Hall. The boys were not at work nor the girls at play, and how I missed the dear babies from Babies' Castle.

"Well, at the Queen's Hall we had no babies, only some beautiful singing by the children, and some lovely speeches by grown-up folk. Indeed, for the sake of the speeches, the Queen's Hall was even better than the Royal Albert Hall, for you can hear better. The Albert Hall gives us more of the children, the Queen's Hall gives us more of the grown-ups. But, I suppose it was a useful change to go back once in a while to one of the old-fashioned meetings.

"We saw some of the young emigrant lads, who were going off to Canada. What a fine batch of fellows they were! It was a brave and encouraging sight to see them crowding up on the platform, dressed in their Manitoba suits, with leggings and cowboy hats, and then hear them give three hearty cheers for the Queen as they went off. Then they marched away to the spirited music of the



MARY HANNAH SMITH.

band. And what do you think happened next? Why, seven little sprites of girls, wee maidens from the Village Home, with 'bells on their fingers and bells on their toes,' came on the platform, and moved their little bodies nimbly to the sound of the piano, so as to show us how alert and sprightly and obedient musical drill had made them.

"Then came Canon Fleming with his lovely speech, and he introduced into his eloquent address a few lines of Mrs. Barrett Browning's 'Cry of the Children.' What a charming voice the Canon has, and how tender and fatherly is his manner, and with what wise and gracious words he spoke to us all of our duty to the children.

"Then we had some singing, lots of it, with bells ringing and flags flying, and boys whistling, and the band playing. Afterwards we had the collection.

"Then came the speech of the day, the Right Honourable A. J. Mundella, M.P., gave utterance to perhaps the most weighty words heard at the meeting, for he was once a member of Government, and lately presided over a Parliamentary Committee, which examined into all kinds of Homes, so as to make a report to Parliament; and he said that after he came to examine into Dr. Barnardo's Homes he found them so splendid that he thought the Government could not do better than imitate what the Doctor had been doing all these years. You may imagine how the people cheered when they heard that.

"And what shall I say of the next speaker, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes. I could have listened to him for two hours, but he spoke for only about twelve minutes. It was lovely short, and to the point; it was also very earnest, and made us all feel as if we wanted to give all the money we had in our pockets.

"The funniest thing of all happened at the close. Dr. Barnardo had a surprise for us. A lot of little boys were going to jump over a wooden horse on the platform, and they were about half-way through their task when two gentlemen appeared on the platform behind. I could not hear what they said, but the director quietly stopped the boys from continuing their jumping, and then he turned to the band, and it played the National Anthem. We were to be turned out on the spot, because other people wanted to come into the Hall, so we all stood up and sang one verse of the good old anthem, and then left the Hall at about ten minutes past six."

This speech of the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., has now a special and sad interest attaching to it, by the fact that only the other day the papers announced the death of that gentleman from paralysis, after ten days' illness.

### IN LEISURE HOUR.

Owing probably to the late appearance of the July number we have as yet received no answers to the questions and puzzles given then. We therefore repeat them for August with some additions.

#### QUESTIONS FOR JULY.

(SEE SCRIPTURE UNION CARDS.)

1. Why was Saul rejected from being king?
2. What first gave rise to Saul's jealousy of David?
3. Name the occasion when Saul's life was in David's hands, and he spared it. (This is not actually in the Daily Readings but closely follows one of them.)
4. David was a Beth-lehemite. Name two other interesting events at Bethlehem, one in the Old Testament and one in the New.

Where are the following texts found? (They are all in the New Testament.)

1. Have patience with me.
2. Ye have need of patience.
3. With patience wait for it.
4. Be patient towards all men.

#### PUZZLES.

From Edith Hallendale:—

Formed long ago yet made to day,  
I'm most employed while others sleep;  
What few would care to give away,  
And none would ever care to peek.

From E. G. Francis:—

1. My first is in egg, but not in chick;
- My second is in mortar, but not in brick;
- My third is in sea, but not in lake;
- My fourth is in roast, but not in bake;
- My fifth is in leap, but not in work;
- My sixth is in scrub, but not in soak;
- The name of my whole you may relate,  
'Tis a notable festival we celebrate.

The following are sent by Emily and Annie Addison:—

1. Name a bat that can fly without wings.
2. Three corner square, and as black as a bear.
3. Comes with a wagon, goes with a wagon, no use to a wagon, wagon can't go without it.

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### SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR GIRLS' DONATION FUND.

Florence Hughes	\$1 00
Emma Sharp	\$1.00
Annie Ware	\$1.00
Annie Cox	\$1.00

### MANITOBA FARM NOTES.

(Continued from page 3.)

whose wonderful influence has sustained the sometimes weary march of civilization in so many parts of the globe. The days we write of are, of course, very much bygone; the police posts of to-day are palaces compared with the log-walled, mud floored edifice, built under the direction of Colonel McLeod; but we doubt if they shelter any braver men than those who fell in to the bugle call in the early days on the Saskatchewan plains.

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The friends of the young man, Reynolds, of the Farm Home, will be pleased to note that his artistic efforts are appreciated by the Editor of UPS AND DOWNS, and it is to be hoped the talent he possesses will not be allowed to lie fallow.



### OUR LATEST MEDAL WINNERS.

(Continued from page 8.)

upon the fact of which the medal is the token, that they have passed an important stage of their lives and up to that point have acquitted themselves with honor and credit. They have now earned the right to the management of their own affairs, and from this time each boy will "paddle his own canoe," to a much larger extent than hitherto. He will not be forgotten or lost sight of, and we hope the medal will among other things serve as a reminder to every boy who received one, that he has friends who are watching his career and ready to help him and stand by him if ever he finds himself in difficulties, but while we have no idea of shaking off our old boys we consider that they are now standing on their own feet, and have as it were received their start in life. In saying this and in handing them their medals we wish them on Dr. Barnardo's behalf, "God speed" in their future, and we would express what we know is his desire and prayer for all his boys, that they will retain their loyalty to the old Home, and that it will ever be a motive and a power in their lives to lead them to what is manly and true and of good report.

### Our Musical Society.

#### INSTRUCTION, ADVICE AND SUGGESTIONS

John Slatter, Bandmaster 45th Highlanders, Toronto,  
late 1st Life Guards Band, London, Eng.

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

#### INSTRUMENTATION OF BANDS.

THE formation of a band is a subject little understood by the majority of the leaders of our Canadian bands. Very little attention is given to the establishment of a good balance, and the result is that many of our bands (so called) consist of a brigade of cornets and any other instrument that likes to join in. Particular license is allowed the drum section of the band, who seem to delight in the liberty thus afforded by taking extraordinary pains to keep their arms in prime condition for loud beating.

I know very well that bandmasters in country places are badly handicapped in choosing the proper instruments from a limited number of players, but that should not prevent him from making the best out of a bad bargain.

For the benefit of those who are desirous of knowing how to properly balance a band out of the material at hand, so that the tone will form a harmonious whole, I give the following list of instruments that ought to be employed in bands of various sizes; but first let the

leader understand that to be effectual a band ought to consist of at least seven performers.

Others claim that nine, or even ten, instruments should be the least number employed. Of course this is merely a matter of opinion, for, musically speaking, a band is not complete and properly balanced with a necessary instrument left out. The instrumentation of a military band should consist of at least 1 flute, 1 piccolo, 1 oboe, 2 Eb clarinets, 2 bassoons, 1 Eb tenor clarinet, 4 first Bb clarinets, 2 second Bb clarinets, 2 third Bb clarinets, 3 first Bb cornets, 2 second cornets, 2 trumpets, 4 horns in Eb, 2 tenor trombones, 1 bass trombone in F or G, 1 baritone, 1 euphonium, 2 Eb basses, 1 Bb bass, 1 string bass, drums, etc.

The introduction of saxophones in bands is considered by some to be an improvement, and in some kinds of music I have no doubt they are very effective; but in my opinion, a single saxophone in a band is out of place; either have the complete set introduced or none at all.

Having given the formation of a military band, I will now speak of brass bands commencing with the brass quartette which should consist of the following instruments: 1 cornet, 1 alto, 1 tenor and 1 baritone. There are many ways of forming a quartette besides the above; for instance, much amusement and instruction may be got from the following composition: 4 cornets; 4 trombones; 2 cornets and 2 trombones; 2 cornets, 1 alto and 1 trombone; 2 cornets, 1 trombone and 1 baritone; 2 trombones and 2 baritones.

The following list will give an effective instrumentation for brass bands of all sizes.

Band of seven performers—2 first Bb cornets; 1 second Bb cornet; 2 Eb altos, 1 baritone, 1 Eb bass.

Band of ten performers—3 first Bb cornets, 2 second Bb cornets, 2 Eb altos, 1 baritone, 1 euphonium, 1 Eb bass.

Band of fourteen—3 first Bb cornets, 2 second Bb cornets, 2 Eb altos, 2 trombones, 1 baritone, 1 euphonium, 2 Eb bass, 1 Bbb bass.

Band of twenty—4 first cornets, 2 second cornets, 3 Eb Altos, 2 tenor trombones, 1 bass trombone, 2 baritones, 1 euphonium, 2 Eb bass, 1 Bbb bass, 2 drums.

The addition of drums to brass bands is not the proper thing, but I suppose it is useless to keep them out, for country bands will have them in spite of any remarks to the contrary.

#### THE FLUTE.

Of all wood wind instruments the flute appears to be the least defective. It is specially adapted for those parts requiring extreme facility in executing difficult modulations. It has, besides, a perfect equality of tone in all the intervals of its compass, which extends from middle C to the third C above.

The flute that is used in orchestra is pitched in C, and is called the concert flute, the tone of which is rich and mellow, making it an ideal instrument for accompaniment in string music. The military band flute is pitched in Eb and F, enabling the performer to produce a tone which conforms more to the temperament of band instruments. Many performers, however, use the concert flute in military bands, adding a most charming effect and strengthening the ensemble of the reed section. Flute players will find it advantageous to learn the piccolo along with the flute, for both instruments are very essential in band and orchestra; in fact, I might say it is imperative that the performer should have an equal knowledge of both.

The proper position of holding the flute as well as the necessity of acquiring a firm and brilliant tone is of the utmost importance to all beginners.

Not wishing to go to any extended detail on this important subject, I shall say briefly that it is particularly required of the pupil when practising to have the head and body perfectly upright, allowing the respiration to be free and natural. The flute should be held nearly horizontally, and slightly inclined to the right.

Above all things endeavor to produce a fine quality of tone, and the only way to obtain that desirable acquisition is to practise scales, and plenty of them.

NOTE—It was my intention to give another article this month on "Phrasing and Expression in Music," dealing with accentuation, but it is unavoidably postponed through pressure of engagements and other duties.

### OUR YOUNG ARTISTS.

The two drawings by Edward J. Reynolds, which we reproduced last month, and the one just received from Charles Coles, justify our calling upon our young artists to assist us in making our journal attractive, and they indicate that there is undoubted talent in our ranks which, for want of encouragement, has hitherto hidden its light under a bushel. We shall be much disappointed if we are not able to publish, each quarter, two or three pages of illustrations entirely the work of some of our friends. We may not have a Leighton, a Millais, or a Du Maurier in our ranks, but we know there are a number of very clever knights of the pencil among us, and we say to them, "Do your best and send us some of your work."

# UPS AND DOWNS.

Continued from Second page of Cover.

COUNTY.	Estimated yield per acre for 1897.				Estimated yield per acre for 1896.				REMARKS.	COUNTY.	Estimated yield per acre for 1897.				Estimated yield per acre for 1896.				REMARKS.	
	W. Wheat.	S. Wheat.	Peas.	Hay.	W. Wheat.	S. Wheat.	Peas.	Hay.			W. Wheat.	S. Wheat.	Peas.	Hay.	W. Wheat.	S. Wheat.	Peas.	Hay.		
<b>ONTARIO.</b>																				
Green River	15	15	2	2	20	12	20	1	All grain except peas looking well. No corn grown. Hay has increased 25 per cent. Hay crop, best known. Corn, fair crop. General outlook above average. Crops except peas heavy. Rain injured hay crop. Rain doing some harm.	Pt Colborne	25	18	2	2	5	15	20	1	Rain destroying hay.  <b>YORK.</b> Mount Albion ..... 25 14 20 2 18 8 18 1 1/2 Newtonbrook ..... 30 23 17 2 10 20 ..... 1 1/2 Toronto Junction ..... 25 20 13 1 10 20 ..... 1 1/2 Newmarket ..... 25 18 25 1 1/2 25 16 30 1 1/2 Markham ..... 30 25 30 ..... 15 Mt. Albert ..... 20 17 10 2 25 10 20 1 1/2 Highland Creek ..... 25 20 35 1 1 20 20 ..... 1 Aurora ..... 25 20 4 1 35 10 ..... 1 Kettleby ..... 25 16 20 2 31 17 25 1	
Claremont	15	16	2	2	33	15	25	1		Wainfleet	25	20	2	2	15	20	20	1		
Port Perry	15	15	1	1	32	15	25	1												
Uxbridge	15	15	2	2	30	10	25	1												
Sunderland	20	30	2	2	30	10	30	1												
Udora	20	25	1	1	30	10	30	1												
Beaverton	20	25	1	1	20	15	20	1												
Goodwood	20	15	2	2	20	15	20	1												
Prince Albert	20	15	2	2	23	12	18	1												
Oshawa Junction	20	12	2	2	20	11	20	1												
Washago	30	20	1	1	25	12	20	1												
Greenwood	33	23	25	3	25	12	18	1												
Columbus	30	20	20	1	25	15	16	1												
<b>PRINCE EDWARD.</b>																				
Bloomfield	15	20	15	2	20	20	1	1	Winter wheat rusting badly.											
<b>PARRY SOUND.</b>																				
Powassan	20	30	28	1	20	25	1	1	Wet weather in spring delayed crops.											
<b>PEEL.</b>																				
Brampton	30	20	20	2	12	15	20	1	Hay crop good, but acreage small on account of failure of grass seeds. Spring wheat rusting. Good yield of barley.  Best crop in twenty years. Rain doing damage.  W. wheat crop almost total failure. Barley full. Everything good except w. wheat. Good root crop.  If wet weather continues will spoil hay. Too early to estimate other grains.  Rain is doing harm. Hay crop half spoiled. Spring crops late. All crops looking well. One of highest points in W. Ontario. If good weather continues crops all right.  All w. wheat killed. Peas the only crop out.  Wheat injured by rain.											
Malton	23	20	20	1	5	20	20	1												
Mono Road	25	15	25	2	30	20	20	1												
Catawact	33	25	2	2	20	20	20	1												
(1) Boston Mills	23	15	20	1	20	8	20	1												
(2) Boston Mills	23	15	20	1	20	8	20	1												
Streetsville	25	15	20	1	15	7	10	1												
Palgrove	25	15	20	1	21	7	10	1												
<b>PETERBORO'.</b>																				
Lakefield	3	15	20	1	20	6	10	1												
Lang Mills	15	20	33	2	30	21	33	1												
Warsaw	20	10	4	6	15	25	1	1												
Peterborough	23	26	1	1	35	20	1	1												
<b>SIMCOE.</b>																				
Avening	30	25	25	1	20	20	20	1												
(1) Collingwood	20	25	25	1	20	15	20	1												
(2) Collingwood	35	25	25	2	20	15	20	1												
Nottawa	25	20	30	1	15	10	35	1												
(1) New Lowell	25	15	25	1	15	10	18	1												
(2) New Lowell	23	15	25	2	15	10	17	1												
East Oro	35	23	30	3	20	15	20	1												
Singhampton	30	25	28	2	25	20	28	1												
Cookstown	30	25	28	2	25	20	28	1												
<b>VICTORIA.</b>																				
Penelon Falls	25	45	1	1	20	15	25	3												
Oakwood	20	15	1	1	30	.....	.....	.....												
<b>WELLAND.</b>																				
Sherkston	20	10	2	2	10	.....	10	1												

## EASTERN ONTARIO.

<b>ADDINGTON.</b>																			
Northbrook	12	1	.....	10	1	No spring or white wheat grown.													
<b>CARLETON.</b>																			
Carp	20	1	.....	15	2	Crops all looking fine.													
<b>FRONTENAC.</b>																			
Batterssea	15	20	20	2	20	15	20	1	1	Best prospects in years.									
<b>GLENGARRY.</b>																			
Alexander	15	20	1	10	15	1	1												
Greenfield	17	15	1	17	15	1	1												
<b>GRENVILLE.</b>																			
Oxford Mills	18	25	18	1	20	20	18	1	1	Corn too early to estimate crop; looks well. Grain crop good average. Hay crop poor. Grain crop good average. Hay crop poor.									
Prescott	25	20	18	1	20	15	15	1	1										
Burritt's Rapids	10	15	3	12	15	2	2												
<b>LANARK.</b>																			
(1) Pakenham	25	1	.....	20	1	Grain looks well; hay a two-thirds crop.													
(2) Pakenham	20	20	1	25	25	1	1	Crops never looked better except winter wheat.											
Lanark	25	30	3	25	18	30	1	1	Prospects good.										
Perth	20	20	1	25	10	30	1	1	Good root crop.										
Almonte	23	1	.....	30	2														
Blakeney	25	20	1	20	20	2	2												
<b>LEEDS.</b>																			
Gananoque	25	2	.....	20	.....	Spring wheat best in years.													
Brockville	20	1	.....	20	.....														
Lyndhurst	10	30	2	25	20	18	1	1											
Lyn	15	25	1	10	20	1	1												
<b>PRESCOTT.</b>																			
Hawkesbury	15	25	25	1	15	15	20	1	1										

### SUMMARIES BY COUNTIES.

#### BRUCE.

There has been a large increase in the acreage of spring and winter wheat in Bruce. All other grains except corn looking well. Only fodder corn is raised, and the quality of this is poor.

#### BRANT.

In Brant county the acreage in wheat has been about the same. Peas have increased and oats decreased. The prospects here are not of the brightest.

#### DURHAM.

Acreage of winter wheat decreased; spring wheat increased; peas, oats, rye, and barley, same as last year. Much heavy grain spoiled by rain.

#### WATERLOO.

In Waterloo county the winter wheat acreage shows a large increase, to the almost entire exclusion of spring wheat. The yield in winter wheat and barley promised to be the largest in years until the rain came, when the damage done greatly reduced the record. Other grains are in good shape, with no increase in acreage.

#### DUFFERIN.

Acreage of winter and spring wheat increased; oats and barley decreased; peas and rye about same as last year; very little corn grown. Crops looking well. Rain damaged hay.

#### ELGIN.

The corn in Elgin county is backward, but will probably average 40 to 50 bushels to the acre. No increase in acreage, and a fair crop all round.

#### ESSEX.

Essex county grows a great quantity of corn, and the crops of this are looking fine. Wheat under an increased acreage, is a much better sample than last year. The oat crop will be a great success.

#### GREY.

Acreage of winter and spring wheat shows increase; peas same as last year; oats decreased; rye, barley and corn, not enough grown to mention. Crops looking well.

#### GRENVILLE.

In Grenville county there has been no increase in acreage sown, but all crops except hay are looking well. Hay is very light.

#### HALTON.

Acreage of winter wheat, spring wheat, peas, oats, and rye, increased; barley, big decrease. All crops looking extremely well.

#### HALDIMAND.

Acreage of peas, oats, rye, barley and corn show decrease; winter wheat about same as last year; spring wheat very little grown. Hay crop very fine.

#### HASTINGS.

Spring wheat acreage is increased in Hastings, and fall wheat acreage correspondingly decreased. The heavy rain in some sections has done harm, and in others was just what was needed.

#### HURON.

The acreage of winter wheat in Huron has increased about one half. Oats show a decrease in every section. The crops are the best known in years.

#### KENT.

In Kent county there has been an increase

in acreage in spring and fall wheat, peas, barley and oats, and a decrease in corn.

#### LEEDS.

Acreage of winter wheat reduced; spring wheat increased; oats decreased; rye increased; barley increased; corn increased. Corn backwards on account of late spring. Spring wheat excellent.

#### LAMBTON.

Acreage of winter wheat, oats, corn, and barley decreased; spring wheat increased; peas same as last year; hay heavy, but damaged by rain.

#### WENTWORTH.

In Wentworth county there has been an increased acreage in fall wheat and rye, and a decrease in corn and barley. Wheat has sprouted in some sections during recent heavy rains.

#### WELLAND.

Winter wheat acreage shows a slight increase. Spring wheat, very little grown. Acreage of peas slightly decreased; oats, increased; rye, decreased; barley same as last year; corn, increased. Wet weather doing much damage.

#### PEEL.

The general consensus of opinion from Peel county is that the crops will be much better than last year. One report only speaks of rust, and on the other hand three or four sections will produce fifty per cent. better crops. Acreage about the same.

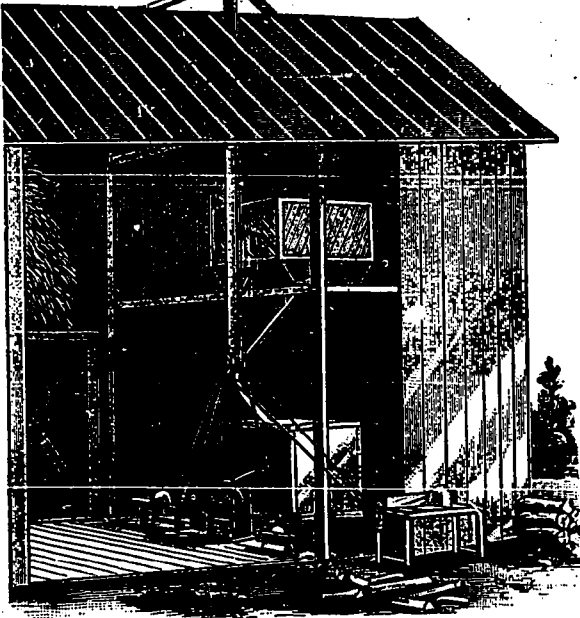
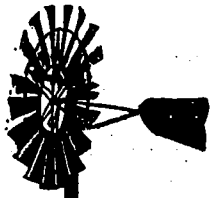
#### YORK.

Winter and spring wheat acreage increased some; peas and oats about same as last year; very little rye, barley, and corn grown. Prospects generally very bright.



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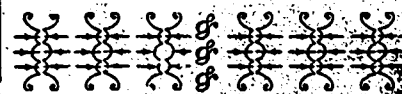
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