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UPS AND DOWNS

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

Vol. II.—No. 10.

TORONTO, MAY 1ST, 1897.

PRICE, PER YEAR, 25 Cents
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April 22	SCOTSMAN	May 8	May 9, 9 a.m.
May 6	LABRADOR	May 22	May 23, 9 a.m.
May 20	VANCOUVER	June 5	June 6, 9 a.m.
June 3	SCOTSMAN	June 19	June 20, 9 a.m.
June 17	LABRADOR	July 1	July 2, 9 a.m.
June 31	VANCOUVER	July 15	July 16, 9 a.m.
July 14	SCOTSMAN	July 29	July 30, 9 a.m.
July 28	LABRADOR	Aug 11	Aug 12, 9 a.m.

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

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What Duties the Farmer Pays and Did Pay.

MS members of the large and all important community of farmers, our friends cannot fail to be interested in the changes in the tariff introduced during the past month by the Dominion Government. The interests of the farmers more than those of any other class are directly affected by any alteration in the fiscal policy of the country, and we publish below a list of most of the articles in the purchase or sale of which the farmers are more immediately concerned, together with rate of duty under the old and new tariffs respectively. The most notable feature of the new policy, however, is that it will give preferential rates, except on a few specified articles, to countries granting similar privileges to Canada. This, in fact, means preferential trade between England and Canada, and has been hailed with delight on both sides of the Atlantic as the first practical step toward a closer union between the Mother Country and her leading colony.

ARTICLE.	TARIFF.		ARTICLE.	TARIFF.		ARTICLE.	TARIFF.	
	NEW.	OLD.		NEW.	OLD.		NEW.	OLD.
Animals, Farm Products and Groceries.			Animals, Farm Products, etc.—(Continued).			Animals, Farm Products, etc.—(Continued).		
Animals, living, n e s.....	20 pc ad val	same	Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, the weight of the package in all cases to be included in the weight for duty.....	1½c per lb	same	Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations thereof and substitutes for, including acorn nuts, n o p.....	2c per lb	10c (n e s)
Live hogs.....	1½c per lb	same	Seeds—Garden, field and other seeds for agricultural or other purposes, n o p, sunflower, canary, hemp, and millet seed, when in bulk or large parcels. 10 pc ad val; when put up in small papers or parcels....	25 pc ad val	same	Nuts, shelled, n e s.....	5c per lb	same
Meats, n e s (when in barrel the barrel to be free).....	2c per lb	same	Mustard, ground.....	25 pc ad val	same	Almonds, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pecans and shelled peanuts, n e s, 3c per lb; and nuts of all kinds, n o p.....	2c per lb	same
Meats, fresh, n e s.....	3c per lb	same	Mustard, cake.....	15 pc ad val	same	Cocoanuts, n e s.....	\$1 per 100	same
Canned meats and canned poultry and game, extracts of meats and fluid beef not medicated, and soups.....	25 pc ad val	same	Sweet potatoes and yams.....	10c per bu	25 pc	Spices, viz., ginger and spices of all kinds, n e s, unground, 12½ pc ad val.		
Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	35 pc ad val	same	Tomatoes, fresh.....	20c per bu & 10 pc ad val	same	ground.....	25 pc ad val	same
Poultry and game, n o p.....	20 pc ad val	same	Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans, in cans or other packages, n e s, the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty.....	1½c per lb	same	Fine salt in bulk and coarse salt, n e s.....	5c per 100 lbs	same
Lard, lard compound, and similar substances, cotton-lene and animal stearine of all kinds, n e s.....	2c per lb	same	Pickles, sauces and catsups, including soy.....	35 pc ad val	same	Salt, n e s, in bags, barrels or other packages, the bags, barrels or other packages being the first coverings or inside packages to bear the same duty as if such packages or first coverings were imported empty.....	7½c pr 100 lbs	same
Tallow and stearic acid.....	20 pc ad val	same	Malt, upon entry for warehouse subject to excise regulations.....	15c per bu	same			
Beeswax.....	10 pc ad val	same	Extract of malt (non-alcoholic) for medicinal and baking purposes.....	25 pc ad val	same	Iron and Manufactures Thereof.		
Candles, n e s.....	25 pc ad val	same	Hops.....	6c per lb	same	Iron or steel, scrap, wrought, being waste or refuse, including punchings, cuttings or clippings of iron or steel plates or sheets having been in actual use, crop ends of tin plate, bars, bloom and rails, the same not having been in actual use, \$1.50 per ton. Nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be remanufactured in rolling mills.....		\$4 per ton
Paraffine wax candles.....	50 pc ad val	4c per lb	Compressed yeast, in bulk or mass of not less than 50 lbs, 3c per lb; in packages weighing less than 50 lbs, 6c per lb, the weight of the package in the latter case to be included in the weight for duty.....	6c per lb	same	Iron in pigs, iron kedge, and cast, scrap iron.....	\$2.50 per ton	\$4 per ton
Soap, n e s, pearline and other soap powders, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, Sapolio and like articles.....	35 pc ad val	same	Yeast cakes and baking powders, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty.....	6c per lb	same	Iron or steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, billets, unfinished, measuring in size not less than 10 united inches in circumference, puddled bars, loops or other forms less finished than iron or steel bars, but more advanced than pig-iron, except castings.....	\$4 per ton	\$5 per ton
Soap, common or laundry.....	1c per lb	same	Trees, viz., apple, cherries, peaches, pears, plums and quinces, of all kinds, and small peach trees, known as June buds.....	3c each	same	Rolled iron or steel angles, tees, beams, channels, girders, and other rolled shapes or sections, weighing less than 35 lbs per lineal yard, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than rolled, n p.....	\$7 per ton	35 pc but not less than 3 pc
Castile soap, mottled or white.	2c per lb	same	Grape vines, gooseberries, raspberries, currants and rose bushes, fruit plants, n e s, and shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants.....	20 pc ad val	same	Rolled iron or steel angles, tees, beams, channels, joists, girders, sees, stars or other rolled shapes or trough, bridge, building or structural, rolled sections or shapes, not punctured, drilled or further manufactured than rolled, n e s, and flat eyed bar blanks not punched or drilled.....	15 pc ad val	12½ pc (with special rate for less than certain weight.)
Glue, liquid, powdered or sheet, and mucilage, gelatine and isinglass.....	25 pc ad val	same	Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, cherries and currants, n e s, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....	2c per lb	same			
Feathers, undressed.....	20 pc ad val	same	Cranberries, plums and quinces.....	25 pc ad val	same			
Feathers, n e s.....	30 pc ad val	same	Apples, dried, desiccated or evaporated, dates, figs and other dried, desiccated or evaporated fruits, n e s.....	25 pc ad val	same			
Eggs.....	3c per doz	5c per doz	Peaches, n o p, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty.....	1c per lb	same			
Butter.....	4c per lb	same	Grapes.....	2c per lb	same			
Cheese.....	3c per lb	same	Jellies, jams and preserves, n e s.....	3½c per lb	same			
Condensed milk (weight of the package to be included in the weight for the duty).....	3½c per lb	same	Honey, in the comb or otherwise, and imitations thereof.....	3c per lb	same			
Condensed Coffee, with milk foods and all similar preparations.....	30 pc ad val	same	Tea and green coffee, n e s.....	10 pc ad val	same			
Apples, including the duty on the barrel.....	40c per bbl	same	Coffee, roasted or ground, when not imported direct from the country of growth and production.....	2c per lb & 10 pc ad val	same			
Beans.....	15c per bu	same						
Buckwheat.....	10c per bu	same						
Peas, n e s.....	10c per bu	same						
Potatoes, n e s.....	15c per bu	25 pc						
Rye.....	10c per bu	same						
Rye flour, including the duty on the barrel.....	50c per bbl	same						
Hay.....	\$2 per ton	same						
Vegetables, n o p.....	25 pc ad val	same						
Barley.....	30 pc ad val	same						
Dutiable breadstuffs, grain and flour and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water in transit, 20 pc ad val, upon the appraised value, such appraised value to be ascertained as provided by sections 58, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the customs act.....		same						
Buckwheat, meal or flour.....	1c per lb	same						
Cornmeal, including the duty on the barrel.....	25c per bbl	40c per bbl						
Oats.....	10c per bu	same						
Oatmeal.....	20 pc ad val	same						
Rice, uncleaned, unhulled or paddy.....	3c per lb	3-10c per lb, but not less than 30 pc						
Rice, cleaned.....	1½c per lb	same						
Rice and sago flour and sago and tapioca.....	25 pc ad val	same						
Rice, when imported by makers of rice starch for use in their factories in making starch.....	3c per lb	same						
Wheat.....	12c per bu	15c per bu						
Wheat, flour, including the duty on the barrel.....	60c per bbl	75c per bbl						
Biscuits, not sweetened.....	25 pc ad val	same						
Biscuits, sweetened.....	27½ pc ad val	same						
Macaroni and vermicelli.....	25 pc ad val	same						

UPS AND DOWNS

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

VOL. II.—No. 10.

TORONTO, MAY 1ST, 1897.

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

ECHOES OF THE MONTH.

WE are proud to report another increase in the family in the shape of a party of 130 boys and youths, who first set foot on Canadian shores on the 5th of April. We cannot bestow higher praise upon them than to say that we believe them to be in all respects worthy of their predecessors, and that they will as well and worthily maintain the good name and reputation of Dr. Barnardo and his Homes as those who have gone before them. The size of the party was a little disappointing, not only to ourselves but to a large number of those who had, long before the departure of the party from England, registered their applications; but if we lacked quantity there was nothing disappointing in the quality of the detachment, and the general average, both in physique and in character, was equal to the best who have passed through our hands.

Our passage was not an enjoyable one, wind and weather conspiring against us, but we were splendidly accommodated on the good ship "Labrador," and despite head winds, high seas, field ice and bergs, in other words, a typical March passage, we came across without accident or mishap. Much are we indebted to the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Welsh, the Chief Steward of the "Labrador." Early and late was Mr. Welsh to be found in our quarters, devising or suggesting something that would make the boys more comfortable or form a pleasant change in the dietary, or lessen the woes of seasickness and bad weather. We move, second, and carry unanimously, a very cordial thanks to Mr. Welsh for his kindly and indefatigable exertions on our behalf, and hope we may often again have the benefit of his excellent management and unflinching attentions.

All the various Homes were represented in the party, Leopold House contributing rather the largest quota. There would have been a much larger number of little boys but for the Director's decision not at present to increase the number boarded out in Canada, but as it

was, we brought very few under 12. On the other hand, there were but few over 15, and the bulk of the party consisted of boys from 12 to 14. With all respect to the many readers of UPS AND DOWNS who came out to Canada from 17 to 20 years of age, and who started well and have continued well since, we are great believers in the emigration of young boys, and it is an immense satisfaction to us to be able to place out boys of 11, 12 and 13 years of age. We consider the chances of success of such boys are greater by far than when they come out with more to unlearn, with habits more formed, and with the increased difficulty that



DOMINION LINE S.S. "SCOTSMAN," THE OCEAN HOME OF OUR PARTIES OF '96.

every year brings in adapting themselves to new ways, new conditions of life, and a new state of society. Unfortunately, we find no little difficulty in persuading our farmer friends to take the younger boys, and the bulk of the demand is always for boys of 14 and upwards. During the present spring, however, a great many openings have offered for our smaller fry, and we have been able to provide for the whole of the last party, including even the youngest.

As far as we can judge and ascertain, every boy has gone to a good home, that is, to a place where he will be kindly and fairly treated and will be properly fed, trained and cared for. We are not going to say that it may not prove in the future that, despite all precautions, we have

in one or two cases made a mistake, and when Mr. Griffith goes round on his tour of inspection he may have to report that a boy is in an undesirable place, and we shall at once remove him. But we are glad to say that such cases are but very rare exceptions, and looking back on the records of our youngsters and the circumstances of their lives, we are thankful to have the most abundant assurance that the great majority are happy, contented and comfortable. Unquestionably they have to work hard. Labour is the lot of man and boy in Canada. It is a country where industry alone is the avenue of success, and where there is no room

for idlers or cumberers of the ground, but the conditions of their life and their daily work are healthy, free and enjoyable; and further, every boy knows well and understands that if he is at any time subjected to hardship or illusage of any kind, he has friends to look to who will be swift to espouse his cause and will be ready to stand by him and give all the help and protection he requires. Happily, however, we have but seldom to intervene, and we can bear grateful testimony to the fact that, as a rule, our boys receive every possible kindness and consideration at the hands of their employers. We find them treated as members of the family, sharing in all the household comforts, sitting at the family table, scarcely at all regarded as servants, and generally on terms of the

pleasante familiarity with everyone about them. And we have to plead guilty, on our boys' behalf, to the fact that at first there are, no doubt, many cases when their total inexperience in the work and ways of the country is, undeniably, a sore trial to the patience to their employers. We can sympathize to some extent with the feelings of a farmer who, leaving a youngster to weed the onions, returns to find the onions carefully pulled out and the weeds as carefully left, under the impression that they, and not the onions, were the rightful occupants of the soil; or the cows turned into the young wheat in mistake for the pasture; or the horses hitched up in a fearful and wonderful manner to the handles of the plough. But,

despite such little mishaps as these, we but seldom hear of anything but kindness and good feeling shown to our boys, and we have the testimony of thousands of letters and conversations to show that affection and friendship most frequently exists on both sides, and that a boy's situation becomes and remains his home, to which he is bound by ties that will last for his lifetime.

* * *

Apropos of this, we are pleased to notice the large proportion of those who have this spring completed their first long apprenticeship engagement, who have hired on again in the same places, and, in almost all cases, at very satisfactory wages. This is most creditable and gratifying, and especially so, as it shows that there is plenty of room for our lads, both as young beginners and as skilled and experienced farm hands. We have, in fact, heard of no one who has found the least difficulty, this spring, in getting work, and in face of all the hard times, we do not know of a single case of a lad who is without employment and unable to obtain it at good, fair, living wages.

* * *

Our Winnipeg Branch Home is demonstrating itself to be a growing success. The demand for boys that it has been the means of opening up has equalled our most sanguine expectations, and all we have to grieve over is that we have not boys enough to supply it. As it is, our numbers boarded out in Muskoka have during the past few weeks been decreased from 565 to under 400, which means that, chiefly through the agency of the Winnipeg Home, upwards of 200 little lads are now self supporting and well started in life, and half as many again could find good places to-morrow in Manitoba if they were but old enough for us to transfer them. We are receiving so far the most encouraging accounts of those who have been placed out in the Prairie Province, and we are glad to regard this latest development of our Canadian work as one of its most hopeful.

* * *

We have had the pleasure of welcoming back the greater number of those who joined our excursion parties last autumn to re-visit their friends in England. We are inclined to think most of them take much more gratification in the thought that they are in the new world once more than in counting the cost of the expedition, and we shall be much surprised if any of them wish to cross the Atlantic again. We should say in fact they have as a rule gone back to work poorer and wiser men, and will be content in future to regard "Old England" as a pious memory.

* * *

Just as we go to press we have received a very melancholy letter from Dr. Barnardo. He says:

"I have no good news to send you myself. Indeed, I have been in sore need since I saw you. The public appeal for funds in aid of the Famine Fund, the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund, etc., are simply swallowing up all the money of benevolent people, so that how our work is to live through this year I hardly know."

I am sure we can bespeak for our beloved Director the heartfelt sympathy of all his old boys in Canada, and I know that they will join us in the hope and prayer that the much needed help may not be long withheld and that he himself may be sustained in this hour of gloom and anxiety, and may before long come forth from this trial of faith with renewed powers and with an enlarged assurance that He to whom belongs the silver and the gold will not forsake His servant or the work that has been laid upon him.

Alfred B. Owen

Leopold House and Leopold House Boys.

(Continued from Page 8.)

In the majority of cases the boys of '93 and subsequent years are still at work under agreements which will not expire for one or more years. In these instances we have not as much data on which to base our opinions of their future as in the case of lads who have emerged from the apprenticeship stage and who have shown, in the arrangements they have been able to enter into on their own account, by the exercise of their own judgment and by virtue of their respective merits, to what extent they profited by the opportunities afforded them during the years their interests were more directly under the control of the Home. But even a year or two will suffice to enable us to form a fairly accurate idea of where a lad's future will lie; whether we shall find him in early manhood among the large army of happy, contented, industrious toilers who, earning their bread by the sweat of their brow, warmly appreciate the lot of comparative comfort, or whether he will at 21 be one of the few disgruntled beings who, by their own wilful neglect of opportunities provided for them, have brought themselves to a pitiable condition, one in which they are utterly helpless and useless, except for the performance of the most poorly paid kind of duties.

At the end of his second year a boy has begun to "settle"—on one side or the other—the right or the wrong. The charm of novelty which may at first have been the incentive to him to forge ahead has worn off, leaving him face to face with more serious reasons why he should still put his best efforts into his work. If he grasps the full significance of these he continues to make as good progress as before, or even better; if they do not appeal to him, however, the process of deterioration at once commences. On the other hand the lad who commences as a grumbler, with a desire to shirk and to change his place, has in two years either conquered his weakness and goes ahead cheerfully and philosophically, or he has established for himself such an unenviable reputation that his future is one of little promise. We can, therefore, venture, with not a little confidence, an opinion as to which side of the line the future will find the arrivals of more recent years; for instance, who would hesitate to predict a future full of prosperity and happiness for our Leopold House lads of '93, of whom Wm. H. Prowse and James R. Peters may be taken as fair representatives.

Prowse went upon arrival to Mr. March, of Cowal, under an agreement which expires a year hence and by virtue of which our friend will then be possessor of \$100, plus a vast amount of practical experience. He will be 19 years of age, a lad still, and with the world before him, and bearing him company a five-years' character for capabilities of a high order, perfect trustworthiness and cheerfulness of disposition. This is the summary of a report that came to hand not long since, and of the same nature has been every report that has ever reached us of William, no matter from what source it came.

James R. Peters is also working under a five years' agreement that expires next year, and which will feather James' nest to the extent of \$100. Many of our readers may remember a famous murder trial—that of the Hyams Bros.—which was held last year, and which occupied the court for two or three weeks. James' employer, Mr. John Devines, of Emery, was on the jury, and during the whole of the time he was absent James "ran the farm," and "ran" it in a manner that was most satisfactory to Mr. Devines. Our friend is now in his 17th year. Are we not justified in saying that a lad who, at so early an age, can command the confidence

of his employer to such an extent as this will be sure of the trust and respect of his fellow creatures in manhood?

* * *

We open the ball for '94 with one who is decidedly a junior in years, but who, in experience and in what he has accomplished, is quite a "man." We refer to Arthur Murphy, now in his third year with Mr. James Watson of Nile, who says that although Arthur is so young—14—he can plough and harrow and do almost everything. He adds that our capable young friend is very manly and cheerful and thoroughly truthful. It gives us the greatest possible pleasure to record the splendid reputation Arthur has already earned for himself. No lad of 14 could have done better than he; few we think could have done as well; and throughout it all Arthur continues the same warm-hearted lad he was when a very little chap in Leopold House. He recently tells us he does not know what he should have done if it had not been for Dr. Barnardo, and he will try hard to repay the latter's kindness some day.

* * *

Our other "example" of '94 is a year younger than Arthur, and yet we find there has been "something attempted, something done," and a big something too, even if it be only a little fellow that has done it. George F. Flower went upon arrival to Riverstown. Slowly but surely he won the confidence and esteem of his master; doing cheerfully what was required of him, and proving himself perfectly trustworthy on all occasions. We had striking proof of the confidence reposed in this little man when Mr. Griffith last visited George. All the family were absent except three little girls who had been left in the charge of George, who was also maintaining faithful guardianship over his master's interests generally.

* * *

There can be no doubt about it that when Walter J. Amess arrived in Canada in '95, he determined to put his hand to the plough—literally—with a will. He went at once to a situation at Ingersoll, and we hear of him doing all the fall ploughing last year—not a small feat by any means for a lad of 16 with only a little over one year's experience on a farm; but Walter is a tall, stout lad, and in his employer he has a most capable instructor as well as a most considerate master.

* * *

We say nothing as yet of the lads, individually, who left Leopold House for Canada, last March. Of them as a body, and of what may be expected of them, from personal observation under circumstances particularly favourable to "weighing up" a lad, Mr. Owen will doubtless have something to say in Echoes of the Month, but they have yet to win their spurs; and when they have won them we shall have the greatest possible pleasure in recording their conquests and the brave fight they waged. And who can doubt that it will not be long before we are called upon to perform this pleasant task? Is there one among our readers, even if he be the hostile critic who views all we say and do, and every Barnardo boy in the country, with the jaundiced eye of bitter prejudice, who will not admit that the thirty or forty little sketches of Leopold House lads in Canada that we have been able to publish, are ample testimony that there are few places in this world in which a lad can be better equipped and trained, morally, mentally, physically, for the battle of life than that particular branch of Dr. Barnardo's institutions which has formed the subject of this article. "By their fruit shall ye know them." The fruit gathered in Canada of the seed sown in Leopold House has been, is, and will be, good citizenship, and useful lives of honest effort.

MANITOBA FARM NOTES.



HE month of April has witnessed a wonderful change at the Farm, for not only has Dame Nature been busy shifting her very heavy mantle of snow, changing the whole scene, but the arrival of the happy little party of lads from the steamship *Labrador*—who began their regular duties on Monday, 12th, after the usual baths, medical and other examinations—has very much changed the personnel of the Farm staff; and brand new jerseys and cords, topped by Tam o' Shanter bonnets, are in evidence at every turn. It is pleasing to the writer to be able to chronicle the statement of Dr. Wright, after examining this contingent, that in his estimation they were the cleanest and healthiest party it ever had been his pleasure to look over; a few of the fellows were suffering, to be sure, from the effects of recent vaccination on board ship, but otherwise they were almost entirely free from any blemish or break of skin. The new arrivals hail from different parts of the United Kingdom, five being from London, the same number from Liverpool, with representatives from Newcastle, Salisbury, Newmarket, Nottingham, Aberdeen, Belfast, Manchester, Yarmouth, beside a few country lads from the Durham and Hampshire districts.

The trip through by rail from Halifax to Russell, beginning on Sunday, April 4th, was most satisfactory, and after the Canadian Pacific tracks were reached at St. John, New Brunswick, no delays were permitted by the wide-awake and well-disciplined staff of that road; we wish something complimentary could likewise be said for the staff of the Intercolonial Railway, built as it was, and operated as it is, at such heavy expense to the Dominion of Canada; but alas candour compels all lookers on at the regulation Halifax end of a transcontinental journey, particularly those travellers who investigate the methods employed for delaying the departure of immigrant trains, to declare without reserve that there is much room for improvement, and to pray that on some bright morning the business public of Canada may awake to find politics eliminated from the management of this really fine railway, and baggage porters, car sweepers and train men holding their post through merit only. In sharp contrast with the Halifax methods above referred to, the party noted with pleasure and surprise the concerted action of a gang of C.P.R. repairers at the Windsor station, Montreal, who succeeded under strict orders from the ever-obliging agent, Mr. Miller, to rush matters, in replacing with perfect fittings a pair of damaged wheels under our tourist car, thus insuring our close connection with the outgoing west-bound train, and all performed in the short space of thirty minutes, showing that discipline for a successful railway is a prime requisite.

A steady run brought the party to Winnipeg on the evening of the 7th, where we were taken over by the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, and handled in a first-class manner by our friend Mr. Ross, the Assistant Superintendent, who managed to bring us safely into Russell at 10.30 on Thursday night. As the party had been travelling through an almost continuous winter scene from the limits of New Brunswick, they were somewhat surprised upon reaching Rat Portage to find the snow becoming less but were not prepared for the spring-like appearance of the country about Russell, where wheat-seeding and general farming operations were well under way, and our stalwart young farmers at the Home were in a most hopeful state of mind in regard to the prospects for the season of 1897. It is most satisfactory to the management to find the lads at the Farm taking such an interest in the work of the Institution; and numerous have been the requests this spring, from young men who have served their time, to be allowed to remain at least for another season.

Among the old-timers who are doing excellent work, and have the respect, not only of the officials of the Farm, but that of our neighbours as well, who come in contact with them weekly, are Greene, Ruddick, Howard, Woodward, Gravatte and Vickers. The young man Gravatte, mentioned in the above list, is still performing the duties of nightwatchman, and a more trusty man for this work has seldom been selected since the Home was opened.

Ruddick has taken charge of the cow stable, filling the post vacated by Gilbert Bishop, who, by the way,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Taken at Barnardo, Man.

Date.	Temperature.		Weather and Miscellaneous Phenomena at Observatory.			Wind.								
	Maximum.	Minimum.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Direction.			Velocity.					
						7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.			
March 24	15	-11	Blue	Cloudy	Overcast	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	2	3	2			
25	21	-6	Overcast	"	Blue	S.E.	W.	N.W.	3	3	1			
26	27	2	"	Overcast	Overcast	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	3	3	3			
27	25	11	"	"	"	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	3	3	1			
28	27	15	Foggy	"	"	N.E.	S.E.	S.E.	2	2	2			
29	32	19	Overcast	"	"	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	7	6	1			
30	35	29	"	"	"	S.E.	S.E.	N.	1	1	1			
31	37	32	"	"	"	N.E.	N.E.	E.	2	3	4			
April 1	37	34	Blue	Cloudy	Blue	N.E.	S.E.	S.E.	1	3	2			
2	38	29	Cloudy	Blue	"	N.E.	E.	N.E.	2	3	1			
3	45	23	Blue	Threat'ning	"	W.	N.W.	S.	1	1	1			
4	44	29	Overcast	"	Overcast	N.W.	E.	N.	1	2	2			
5	45	23	"	Overcast	"	N.W.	N.W.	N.	2	3	1			
6	45	24	"	Overcast	"	S.	N.W.	N.W.	1	1	1			
7	36	20	Blue	Cloudy	Cloudy	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	1	2	1			
8	41	25	Overcast	"	"	N.	N.W.	S.	2	3	1			
9	41	24	Cloudy	"	"	S.E.	S.	S.	3	2	1			
10	43	21	Blue	Blue	Overcast	N.	S.E.	S.E.	1	3	3			
11	35	12	Cloudy	Cloudy	Blue	N.	N.W.	N.W.	4	3	2			
12	46	20	"	"	Blue	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	2	1	1			
13	43	20	"	"	Cloudy	N.	S.W.	S.W.	1	3	2			
14	52	21	"	"	"	N.	N.W.	N.	2	2	1			
15	51	21	Blue	Blue	Blue	N.W.	W.	S.W.	1	3	1			
16	49	26	Cloudy	Cloudy	"	S.W.	W.	N.W.	2	3	1			
17	65	36	Blue	"	"	N.W.	W.	N.W.	1	3	1			
18	71	13	Cloudy	"	"	N.	N.W.	N.W.	7	5	6			
19	31	13	Blue	Blue	"	S.	S.	S.	2	2	1			
20	40	11	"	"	"	S.	S.	S.E.	2	3	1			
21	51	26	Overcast	Overcast	Overcast	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	2	3	1			
22	51	31	"	"	"	N.	N.	N.E.	2	3	1			
23	39	25	"	"	Cloudy	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	1	3	1			

was married a few days ago to a daughter of Mr. Lyon, a painter of Russell.

Greene still has in hand the laundry, and keeps check upon the issue of clean underwear, etc., to the satisfaction of all concerned; in fact Jimmie Greene, as he has been nicknamed, appears to be a most popular young man among both old hands and new arrivals.

Woodward, steady going and faithful, is doing his share of the ploughing this year, and it will be a sad day for all connected with the Institution when this exemplary young man decides to cut his connection with the Farm and go out into the world on his own account.

Vickers, although he has not had quite the experience of some of the lads mentioned above, is ever found trustworthy and obedient to orders, and is still filling the post of general messenger, being ex-officio mail courier between the post offices of Barnardo and Russell.

Surely no Christian man could have anything but praise and good wishes for any individual or institution offering a helping hand to lads such as we have described above, and of whom Dr. Barnardo has placed thousands in Canada as creditable; and it is to be hoped that as people become better informed in the Dominion upon the nature of our work, that the apparent desire in some quarters to throw obstacles in our way may disappear, and the sturdy young men and lads who fill the coaches we are bringing into Manitoba every few months, find such a welcome as should be accorded to all healthy young immigrants, even though they may be wretchedly poor in this world's goods.

The correspondence during the month has been unusually heavy, and applications for our young men and lads have poured in from districts in which we have hitherto had no clients. This extension of our work and the opening up of fresh districts it would appear is the result of the introduction of the fee system, which instead of calling for an amount equal to half of the railway fare from the applicant's nearest station, exacts from all parties desiring to secure help through our agency, the same fee, five dollars, no matter what their distance may be from Russell. From the general tone of letters received from lads who have been for several years in situations, we should judge that they are having no difficulty whatever in obtaining very flattering offers for their services now that they have become proficient in farm work, and we read with pleasure that many are receiving wages at the rate of from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty dollars per year.

On the 21st April a letter is received from James Granholm, *Peruvian*, April, 1889, a lad who has been lost to us for several years, and it is with pleasure that we now advertise the fact that he has secured an excellent homestead in the Neepawa district, and is preparing to do considerable breaking this summer. Arthur Prime, *Laurentian*, September, 1894, writes on April 4th as follows: "I have taken up a homestead and I am now

living upon it. I will likely hire for the summer and then live on my homestead in the winter." William Clare, *Mongolian*, 1892, is another lad from whom our readers, I am sure, will be glad to hear. Clare is employed with Mr. Lorenzo Hill, of Virden, Manitoba, and in writing he states that he has an excellent situation where he is getting one hundred and fifty-five dollars per year. One of the most interesting letters, however, that we have received for many a day comes from a young man who was employed upon the Farm and came out to Canada upon the old *Peruvian* in April, 1889. S. writes from Fort Sheridan, a post of the United States Government, located upon Lake Michigan, twenty-five miles from the city of Chicago, that he has for some time been a member of the fourth regiment of the United States Infantry, an organization which we know has for nearly a century taken part in all the wars of the United States, and since the Rebellion has undergone harrowing experiences in its Indian campaigns in the West. It may be of interest to our readers who incline to history to know that this regiment, in which one of our ex-colonists is now enrolled, has been more than once pitted against British troops; and although it is recorded that they totally defeated our defenders on the frontier near Detroit on August 9th, 1812, they were finally taken prisoners and removed as a regiment to the city of Montreal, being in the end exchanged and sent on by the British Government to Boston, Mass.

Before closing these notes mention should be made of the fact that our old friend Edward Jones, who left this neighbourhood last fall for a trip to the Old Country, has returned with his brother, a bright young man like himself, and expects before many months to bring about the emigration of his whole family from England to this country.



MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT---TOPICS.

For June "My favourite of the Penny Volumes—how it impressed me."

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

NOTE.—The plot is supposed to be unbroken sod. Describe the number of beds you would cut, their shape and location, what each would contain, and what the effect in colour would be of your selection and arrangement. State briefly what you know of any traditions relating to different flowers. If you can draw, send a plan (in ink) of the garden you describe.

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

Another Opportunity for our Artists.

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

Papers for June should arrive not later than May 18th. For other instructions see previous issues.

Ups and Downs

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

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

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

The Annual Subscription is 25c., which may be 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, MAY 1ST, 1897.

THE "BARNARDO BOYS'" DIAMOND JUBILEE GIFT.

BARELY had the copies of the April issue of UPS AND DOWNS been despatched when the following letter arrived at the Home telling how quickly Acland's plea had touched a responsive chord:

"NAPANEE, Ont., Canada,
"April 13th, 1897.

"DEAR SIR,—In the April number of UPS AND DOWNS is a letter from Arthur Acland opening a list for subscription to a fund to be called the Diamond Jubilee Gift Fund. I fully approve of his efforts for the same and enclose \$1.25 for the Diamond Jubilee Gift Fund. Hoping it will meet with the success which such a noble object so richly deserves,

"I remain,
"Yours respectfully,
"ACHILLE GUERRIER."

As will be seen from the subjoined list, others of our friends have demonstrated their sympathy with Arthur Acland's suggestion in a practical manner. There are many more from whom we expect to hear, and as the time for receiving donations to a fund of this character is necessarily limited, we *very earnestly urge all our friends who intend to subscribe to do so at once*. It will be a great disappointment to the projector of the idea and to ourselves if procrastination causes us to close the list on *June 10th* with a total amount far short of what we have reason to hope our lads will subscribe, in commemoration of an event which is calling forth the most remarkable instances of self-denying loyalty in all parts of the British Empire.

We have been wont to pride ourselves upon our numerical strength as a community in ourselves; upon our loyalty—to one another, to the Director and Founder of the Homes, and, last but not least, to our Sovereign. We could not have a better opportunity of exemplifying this than is afforded in the project which now engages our attention. By a generous response all round we shall show to the world that we are united—loyal to each other; that we are eager to help Dr Barnardo to continue his God-given work, and that we are anxious to mark in tangible manner our appreciation of the many blessings we enjoy as faithful subjects of our beloved and aged Queen.

It never before has been the lot of a Briton, and probably never will again, to commemorate such an anniversary as that which is fast approaching. Throughout the ages to come 1897 will be regarded as a memorable year. Those who are lads now will speak of it to their grandchildren fifty and sixty years hence as the year in which the whole world paid homage to Britain's venerable Queen. They will point to this institution and to that institution, that for half a century have been carrying on a blessed work—giving aid to the injured, relief to the dis-

tressed, help to the orphan; they will tell how all these agencies were established in the first place, or their facilities for work increased by a loyal and loving people's desire to commemorate for all time the long reign of Victoria the Good. And how much will be added to the pleasure of recalling that year of Commemoration by Good Deeds, if each of us can say to himself and to those around him "I had a share in it. I gave freely of what I had at the time. Dr. Barnardo's boys were *only* seven thousand strong in Canada in those days, but we sent the dear old Doctor enough to help several more parties to come; out. *That's* the way *we* celebrated the Jubilee of Queen Victoria."

* *

DIAMOND JUBILEE FUND.

The following donations to the Diamond Jubilee Fund have been received up to the time we go to press:

Acland, Arthur	\$5.00
Collard, Emille	3.00
Guerrier, Achille	1.25
Townson, Fras. G	2.00
Lednor, H. W.	1.00
Evans, F.	1.00
Dalton, Warwick	1.00

OUR LITERARY AND MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

IT will be remembered that it was in connection with our Literary and Mutual Improvement Society that we first offered to procure for our friends copies of the penny volumes of standard poetry and prose. Like the Mutual Improvement Society itself the assumption of the role of book importer was an experiment, and both experiments long ago justified their being undertaken, for both have proved remarkably successful. The well-sustained, active interest of a large number of our lads in the Mutual Improvement Society has been most gratifying, and, we believe, profitable to all concerned. The demand for the penny volumes has in the past exceeded all our expectations. We made in the autumn what we thought was ample provision to meet all orders likely to come in; but, alas, half a dozen lists, lying in a pigeon-hole not far away, remind us that a number of friends are doubtless wondering why the Editor of UPS AND DOWNS does not send the books they asked for; and we fear the number of impatient ones will increase every day. While we are extremely sorry to cause any of our friends even temporary disappointment, we cannot help being pleased that the demand for the books has exceeded the supply, and not the supply exceeded the demand. Had the latter been the case it would have meant that we had overestimated the appreciation of wholesome literature existing in our large family, and that would have been a grievous disappointment indeed. As it is, we wofully underestimated it, and we owe our friends an apology, which we humbly tender, and very sincerely promise never to offend again. This, however, does not fill the orders of our impatient ones, whose indulgence we crave a little longer.

We will publish elsewhere in this issue (page 3 of cover) a full list of all the penny volumes that have been published. Some of these were "out of print" many months since, but fresh editions have doubtless been printed. It may be impossible to obtain copies of one or two of the works on our lists. We must take our chances however of that. Any of our friends who wish to obtain all or some of the penny volumes should send us a list of the books they desire, so that it will reach us before May 15th. We will then arrange for a fresh supply to be sent from England, which may be ex-

pected to reach here about June 24th. Our order to the publishers, however, will be based upon the orders sent in to us. We shall procure only the books asked for on the lists received from our friends, except, perhaps, a few copies each of the six more popular works. Unless we are prepared to provide ourselves with a large stock, comprising a great number of copies of each of the eighty different works, the foregoing is the only way in which we can undertake to send our friends the books they select. We have frequently in the past received half a dozen lists of six books each, not any two of the works selected appearing on more than one list. The range of selection is a wide one; and so is the variety of taste among our friends; and we have decided that in future we will order the books from time to time, as the lists that reach us assume sufficiently large proportions to enable us to obtain for our friends the wholesale rate. This means that those who delay in sending in their orders may have to wait two or three months for the next supply. Those who wish to obtain six or more of the penny volumes earlier must write us not later than May 15th. Very sincerely do we hope that we shall receive a large number of lists between now and then. There is no surer sign of healthy, intellectual and moral growth than a desire for literature of the right kind. Perhaps few of our friends realize how much of "evidence of character" a lad displays in a written list of books selected by himself for his own use. No matter what a lad's vocation may be it augurs well for his success therein that he has an appetite for healthful mental food; and it is a fact worth remembering by those who are inclined to think that they "don't require any reading" that the "boys," numbering between one and two hundred, who have obtained six or more of the penny volumes, are among the most successful in our ranks; and it must necessarily be that the lad who is anxious to make himself acquainted with the different problems of life, as presented in the various works of the master writers, brings a much riper intellect to bear upon the problems of his own daily life than the lad who is content to jog along with that small modicum of knowledge that he has acquired—that has forced itself upon him—in the daily routine of working, eating and sleeping.

* *

The standard work of fiction not only affords mental recreation of the most pleasurable kind, which in itself helps to preserve the mental powers in a fit condition, but it also brings within the grasp of the thoughtful reader a solution of many of the questions and difficulties which agitate mankind; gives him an insight into the complex character of the emotions by which mankind is moved to good or evil. It does this not in the cold dry manner of a purely scientific treatise, but by embodying principles in characters that are at once recognizable as human beings, and which as such engage interest and sympathy; and by illustrating the results of the working of different principles by incidents in the lives of these "fictitious—real" characters. Of course the superficial reader may see nothing in the standard work that is not in the pernicious, sensational books that find altogether too ready a market. A procession of personages and a train of events are all he can detect in either; and, possibly, the more unnatural the personage and the more impossible the event, the better he is pleased. To such a reader the real value of good literature is lost. He reads the words; is pleased; his palate is tickled for the moment; he closes the book and—there is nothing left. We are not going to suppose this kind of slipshod reading is practised by any of our book buyers, but in view of the fact that we have been the medium for the distribution of not less than 1,000 of the penny volumes, we

Our Musical Society.

INSTRUCTION, ADVICE AND SUGGESTIONS

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

CHOICE OF INSTRUMENTS.

LESSON II.

THE suggestions given in last month's article on the selection of a suitable band instrument, had special reference to the choice of brass instruments, and of the cornet and alto horn in particular; and I think the subject will be fully appreciated if I continue my remarks along the same lines before taking up the interesting question concerning the reed section of a band.

My advice to those who have decided to learn the cornet or alto horn is this—if there is still some difficulty experienced in producing the notes as shown in the example of last month, after allowing a fair trial of about six months' conscientious study to form the proper "embouchure," then I say it is advisable to change the instrument to the baritone slide trombone, euphonium, or bass.

Many cornet pupils spend too much time in useless endeavours to overcome a task that is not within their ability to accomplish. A good teacher can judge quickly what instrument is best suited to the pupil's "embouchure."

BARITONE.

The baritone is used extensively in Canadian bands, having very important and difficult parts assigned it in the absence of the euphonium. It is pitched in B \flat , like the euphonium, but having a much smaller bore, which accounts for the light quality of tone produced.

The euphonium should be introduced oftener in bands along with the baritone, it having the proper quality and richness of tone so much desired in accompaniment parts. The euph. is also used with great effect in orchestra. The compass of the baritone is about two-and-a-half octaves, from F sharp below the staff, to C on the second leger line above, and an ordinary performer should play with ease the following notes.



If there is still some difficulty in playing those notes with ease and fluency on the baritone, then I advise the pupil to change on to the bass, unless he prefers to try "his luck" with a reed instrument.

It is absolutely necessary for the baritone player to know both the treble and bass clefs thoroughly.

PRODUCTION OF TONE.

Authorities differ as to the proper method of placing the mouthpiece on the lips to form the correct embouchure by which the quality of tone is produced, but the majority teach and assert that the mouthpiece ought to be placed on the centre of the lips, a little more on the upper than the lower, or in other words about two-thirds of the upper lip should be in the mouthpiece.

From practical experience as a solo instrumentalist and teacher I am obliged to say emphatically that the statement is misleading and does more harm than good, for I am convinced by my own observations that the majority of artists and soloists on brass instruments place the mouthpiece a little more on the lower lip.

Arban, the celebrated French authority on

the cornet, advises pupils to place the mouthpiece more on the lower lip.

I remember very well whilst serving in the "Guards" band that many a hot argument would arise upon the same question, how to place the mouthpiece correctly on the lips; and it was the overwhelming opinion expressed then by the leading musicians that the mouthpiece should be placed a little more on the lower lip, especially when playing an ascending passage, and relaxing the lips as the middle and lower tones were reached; but I must here emphasize again that no iron bound rule can be laid down, for in many instances the peculiar formation of the pupils' lips, teeth and jaw upsets this theory.

Another very important thing to observe is the proper care of the teeth.

Unnecessary worry and trouble and loss of time will be saved if the beginner can be made to understand that to develop a strong and flexible "embouchure" the teeth must receive every care and attention.

I have known many fine performers put back to secondary parts through loss and neglect of teeth. So take my advice on the above subject if you wish to excel in instrumental playing.

To produce a tone after the mouthpiece is placed on the lips is a simple matter. First draw back the lips over the teeth as in the act of smiling, with the tongue between as if about to blow something from the end of it, press the instrument well against the lips, at the same time the tongue must strike out pointedly and be immediately withdrawn, allowing the lips to guide the column of air through the instrument with proper pressure, by which the desired tone is produced.

REED INSTRUMENTS.

The efficiency of a band is established through the ability of its reed players. No musical composition for military band can be interpreted with refinement and taste unless that part of the band is in the hands of capable and intelligent performers. Speaking to those in Canada who are desirous of learning some reed instrument that will be both useful and advantageous, I recommend the B \flat clarinet as the best instrument to study. It is the leading instrument in a military band, as the violin is in a string band. The rich singing tone and extended compass enables the performer to play all difficult and technical passages with comparative ease.

B \flat CLARINET.

The compass of the B \flat clarinet is nearly four octaves, commencing with low tenor E, and reaching top C, including all the intermediate semitones. The notes above are very



seldom used, however, on account of the thin quality of tone.

A very important part of the clarinet is the mouthpiece, including the reed, which must not be too hard or too soft, but rather flexible. When the student has become proficient he will soon understand what kind of a reed to use.

There are many different makes and systems of clarinets in use, and it is reasonable to suppose the pupil will take proper advice before purchasing an instrument. The best clarinets now used by artists and others are the Boehm, the Albert, and ordinary system with thirteen keys and two rings. For rudimentary and elementary studies I recommend the pupil to get the first edition of Otto Langey's book for clarinet, and when satisfactory progress is made with that work, to get the more practical and extended methods by Klosé or Lazarus.

should like to learn to what extent these works have influenced our friends into whose hands they went; and we ask them to make a special effort to contribute a paper for the Mutual Improvement Society of next month, telling which of the penny volumes they appreciated most and why; who is their favourite character in that or other of the works and why; briefly sketching the story of the volume, mentioning some of the most notable incidents; and stating what appears to be the motive of the work being written; and what effect the book produced on their minds.

If our reading friends will enter heartily into our suggestion they will not only derive considerable benefit from this species of self-examination, but they will be the means of stimulating others to take a keener and more intelligent interest in subjects that *should* interest them more than they do at present.

WHAT COMING TO CANADA HAS DONE FOR ME.

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

I have been in Canada nearly seven years, and the longer I stay the better I like it. I think by this time I can surely call myself an adopted Canadian, and I am proud of the name. It is not for me to say how my life would have been spent had I remained in England, but I do know that it was good for me to come to Canada. I found the people of Canada very hospitable and kind, and there is more of an equal class of people. "Jack is as good as his master," as the saying is; and I find it is so.

Although I am not on a farm now, I got my start on the farm, and I am glad of it. The farm is a good place to start. What I am to-day, I mean my habits and morals, I received mostly on the farm, and though I have started another trade I do not disparage the farm.

Canada is the country of my choice. I think it is as fine a place in the world for a boy to be brought up in, and I believe it is the making of me bringing me to Canada.

I am pushing on and on further towards a home for myself, and I am as happy as anyone ought to expect to be in this world. I thank God for this. Now that I have such a start in life, I must not forget who helped to give me this start, and I thank Dr. Barnardo for all he has done for me, and for hundreds of others before and since. And as a Barnardo boy and an adopted Canadian, it is my wish that I may be the means of helping some one to a better life, and give a kind word and a helping hand to the fatherless and orphans. My prayer is that the Doctor may long be spared to carry on the good work, and let us give a helping hand.

A GOOD NAME.

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

"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."
—Proverbs xxii : 1.

Every boy or girl when first going out into life to battle with its temptations and snares should strive to win a good name, and when once obtained, to keep it. A person may be ever so wealthy and influential, but unless he has a good name for honesty and trustworthiness he cannot be relied on.

To win a good name a boy must be diligent in business, honest, truthful, trustworthy, obedient, and of good morals. We may not have as great a name as Stanley, or W. E. Gladstone, or any other men of repute; but we can still have an honest name, obtained by our own untiring efforts.

It has always been one of the chief aims of my life to win a good and honest name, and I think I can honestly say that my efforts have been crowned with success.

Each one has a reputation either to win or to lose. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time cannot destroy. Write your name in kindness, love, and mercy in the hearts of thousands you come in contact with year by year; you will never be forgotten. Your name, your deeds will be as legible in the hearts you leave behind as the stars on the brow of evening.

Leopold House and " Leopold House Boys "

TO hundreds of youths and young men steadily pursuing their daily lives of honest effort in Canada to-day, and reaping the blessings derivable therefrom, Leopold House possesses all the memory-stirring power of the magic word "home": for Leopold House was in very deed a home, and a happy home to them; and we feel sure that every old Leopold House boy on our subscription list will experience a feeling of intense pleasure and gratification as he learns that a large portion of this number of UPS AND DOWNS is to be devoted to his old home and those connected therewith; that it contains a long letter, full of interesting news of present Leopold House inmates, and bearing the kindest of greetings to all Leopold House boys in Canada, from their old friend and counsellor, Mr. Armitage, who has for several years held the position of chief-in-command in that Institution.

Leopold House became one of Dr. Barnardo's Homes nearly twenty years ago, but it was not at that time the Leopold House known to ninety-five per cent. of those who have passed from its portals to the wide world in which they have since been engaged in fighting the battle of life. In "Something Attempted—Something Done," which was published in 1889, Dr. Barnardo says:

"Here, as elsewhere throughout the Homes, the work has been greatly furthered during the bygone year by the result of large extensions and alterations of premises, upon which the builders were engaged during 1886 and 1887. The remainder of the lease of the old premises of Leopold House, with 81 years to run, was acquired by purchase in the autumn of 1884 at a cost of £4,000, and extensions were only delayed by the lack of funds. A new House has now, however, been built at the rear of the old premises, which accommodates 400 little boys, in lieu of only 100 previously. The new structure is roomy, and although plain and without ornament, is fitted with every improvement which the experience of many years has suggested as necessary. Adjoining this building there is a very useful detached cottage, in which, in case of sudden illness arising, patients may be isolated, thus minimising the risks of contagion.

"The following are the various rooms included in the new Leopold House—a large top Dormitory, containing 200 beds, with linen room attached, and apartments for the master and matron; lower Dormitory, with 70 beds, containing also a matron's room; Dining Hall, with 450 seats; plunge Bath, in which 80 boys are daily bathed; spacious Swimming Bath (with dressing-room); School and two smaller class-rooms, with accommodation for resident schoolmaster. In the old building is the Kitchen, in which the food for the whole household is prepared; six small Dormitory rooms; superintendent's and matron's apartments; office, and a play room. All these, of course, in addition to various offices and a very commodious playground."

In another part of the same chapter Dr. Barnardo thus describes the specific objects of Leopold House and the methods of training that there obtain:

"While the average residence of the boys at Stepney is only about twelve months, that at Leopold House is usually two or three years. The majority of the occupants go in at about ten years of age, and only pass on to Stepney in due course when they have attained thirteen. With these younger boys I act more fully than it is possible to do in the Homes for older boys on the principle that the Christian family sitting-room is the best Training School, and further, that a family without a mother is like a parlour without a fire in winter.

Indeed, the education of boys, however orderly and well disciplined, must, in many respects, be one-sided which does not admit of kind womanly influence. Especially would this be the case with very young boys like the inmates of Leopold House. Here, accordingly, the residents are placed specially under womanly care. Admitted as they are at such tender years, they very soon throw

aside their burdens of care and suffering, and become the happiest and most natural and boyish little fellows imaginable. Leopold House is thus really the *homieliest* of all the large Homes under my care, and when the inmates leave its family circle, I find that for the most part they look back to it with a store of pleasant memories.

"Considerable attention is always paid to musical training at Leopold House. All my little Hand-Bell Ringers, whose music is universally appreciated, are from this Home. Five or six of these little fellows, with their table of bells, have attended public meetings in connection with the Homes for several years past. To these were added in 1887 a party of half a dozen little Scotch Bagpipers. The latter, gay in their tartans, and tuneful in their lilt, have become at once the most attractive of all my wee musicians."

Turning to more recent times we find that Dr. Barnardo refers as follows to Leopold

House, in the 30th annual report, which was presented last year:

"This, which contains the largest number of inmates of any of our Boys' Homes, is devoted to boys from 8 to 13 years of age, and it forms a stepping-stone to the Stepney Boys' Home. The resident superintendents are Mr. and Miss Armitage. It accommodates 400 boys. Beyond the ordinary work of the house and kitchen, no industrial training is engaged in—that being reserved for the shops at Stepney.

"Leopold House provides most of the musical boys who accompany our Deputation Secretaries, and whose playing supplies such an attractive element at our anniversaries and public meetings. There are also at Leopold House, a Drum and Fife Band, a Bugle Band, four sets of Handbell Ringers, and four of young Bagpipers, a class for Musical Drill, and one for players on the Ocarina, in addition to which four boys have commenced to learn the piano and are making good progress. The swimming bath here, although small, has done good service, 120 boys having been taught to swim last year. The annual 'Day in the Country' took place on 19th June, when every member of the household and also all the old boys who were in London spent a most happy day at Loughton. The school here, despite the drawbacks of irregular attendance, which is the unavoidable bane of all our Homes, well maintains its position. It has earned an 'Excellent' mark for drawing from the Science and Art Department. The school staff consists of Headmaster (Mr. C. E. Douglas, who has occupied this position for 11 years) and four assistants, three of these being certified and one an ex-pupil teacher. 1,462 boys have been in residence here first and last during the year. 171 were emigrated, 18 were sent to situations, and 16 were restored to friends. The remainder were boarded out or passed on to other branches."

Those of our friends who have accompanied us thus far and are anxious for still later news of the old familiar spot in which they spent so many happy days, will find their wish gratified in the following letter, which has just reached us:

LEOPOLD HOUSE,
199 Burdett Road, Bow.

MY DEAR LADS,—I am sending you some pictures of Leopold House with this letter, and in fancy I can see many an old Leopold boy eagerly scanning them, and possibly pointing out himself in one or other of the groups. Perhaps he will call the attention of his present master or mistress and tell them that he "slept in that room, and Mr. So-and-so's boy, Jack, slept in this room, and oh! we did used to have such fun—when the boys in No. 4 used to get their pillows and come—" but there, I had better not go too much into detail. Very happy

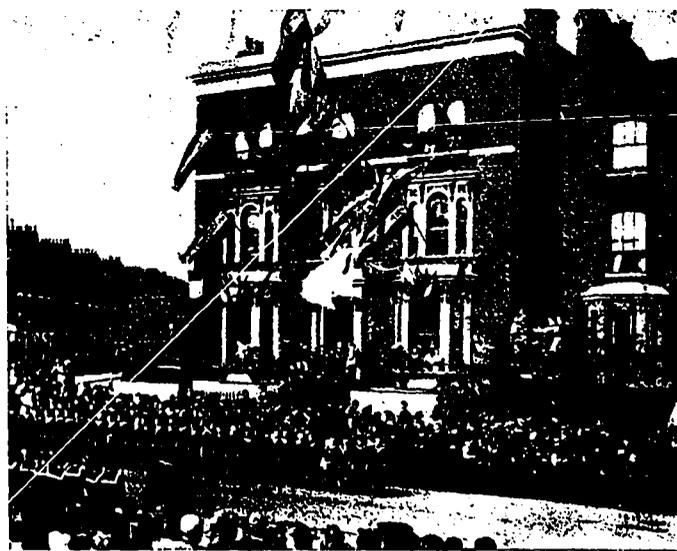
times they no doubt were, but let us hope, too, that in addition to the fun so closely connected with the dormitories, many a boy can silently remember, with a heart full of gratitude, that it was in that dormitory was sealed that compact with his Heavenly Father by which he became His child.

Very much the same is the routine now as it has been for many years. At 5.30 a.m. the bugle calls us out of bed, and the same instrument, with a much prettier call, turns down our lights at 8

p.m.; one dormitory alone, where the musical boys sleep (No. 2), having the privilege—provided they are all in bed—of keeping their lights up until 8.30. As it often happens, however, that not a single boy has a thing off but his boots when the call begins,



MR. AND MISS ARMITAGE AND STAFF.



LEOPOLD HOUSE.

Leopold House boys forming a guard of honour to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

some wonderfully quick undressing against time ensues—usually ending in favour of the boys, with a cheery "Cop out, sir—we're all in." Occasionally, however, the discovery is made that one boy has no trousers *outside* his bed, and the bed-clothes all turned down; the lights quickly follow suit; and the luckless culprit is left in the darkness to make his peace with his outraged companions around him, thus deprived of their valued privilege for that night.

Miss Oldfield still watches over the interests of the old building, and takes particular pains to let this boy always have a blue shirt because it suits his complexion, and that boy must have a pair of socks without any darns



"NEVER BEEN BEATEN."

in them, or otherwise he could not play the bells properly; and she tries to humour them all, and—but I must whisper this—she humours herself at the same time. As I pause in my writing I can hear her call of "Lau-der" up the staircase, and a reply, amid smothered laughter, of "Yes, mum," quickly followed by a boy whose eyes alone tell that he could ever do anything that was not perfectly proper.

I am sending a picture of all the staff, not forgetting the cook—may her shadow never grow less—with Soldier in her arms. The old cat still parades the dining hall, and is particularly affectionate on fish days.

Now, from the office window, let us see what is going on. In the yard we shall find Mr. Butterfield, and hear him, too, directing his "terriers" (as he calls the yard lads) to clean up here and there; but almost before they have done, a burst of shouting and laughter proclaims that the boys are pouring out of school for ten minutes' play. They don't lose any time either—a football suddenly appears from, no master knows where—and lo, Mr. Masterson is already in the goal between the pillars of the lower yard, while with coat-tails flying and literally "on the wing," in close pursuit of the ball you see Mr. Douglas—not a bit older than when you saw him last—as eager to kick that aerated piece of leather as any boy of 12. Mr. Penney is there too, occasionally indulging in a kick, while he "gies em a sight o' good advice"; for you must know that Mr. Penney often acts as referee, and is going to arrange no end of matches next season for our football team. Our football team for this season deserves a word or two. It has never yet been beaten, the nearest approach being a draw with Mr. Fegan's "Little Wanderers," when the Leopolds were not playing their full strength. Space prevents an individual description of each of the players. The boy in the centre is Alfred Hartley, the captain. This boy has apparently taken Solomon's injunction to himself, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," only he applies the doctrine to his feet as well. He stands without a rival in all our sports, holds the silver medal for swimming, has recently received the Edinburgh Castle Medal for gymnastic exercises there, in the junior section, and is our best musician; in fact, he is called "Bun" by the boys, I suppose because he "takes the cake" in everything. The reason for all this excellence is not far to seek—he has lived in Leopold House longer than any other boy. All the other boys in the team will be equally good when they have lived in the Home as long. Turning again to the windows we notice Mr. Carter, who still keeps up his reputation as our fastest walker, though he modestly asserts that he cannot now walk to Forest Gate in twenty minutes. Where is Mr. Wrigley? Don't you see him? Look about and you will find him very likely helping some of the new boys or the little ones to be happy, or quite possibly enjoying a game of cricket with the cripples.

The top dormitory, with its 200 beds, is still in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Its walls are now decorated with twelve beautiful pictures, and it has a nice little library of over 200 books. The boards are as

white as ever, in spite of Mr. Smith's assertion that all his best scrubbers go to Canada. The Cottage, with Miss Klaiber in charge, is a much prettier place than of yore, and boasts two rocking-horses and a host of toys; yet, in spite of all these enticements, it is very seldom overflowing.

I have not said anything about Mr. Gowen, whose cheery voice and face used to almost seem a part of the place—but, bless me! now, he lives for the most part in Canada, and only visits us occasionally.

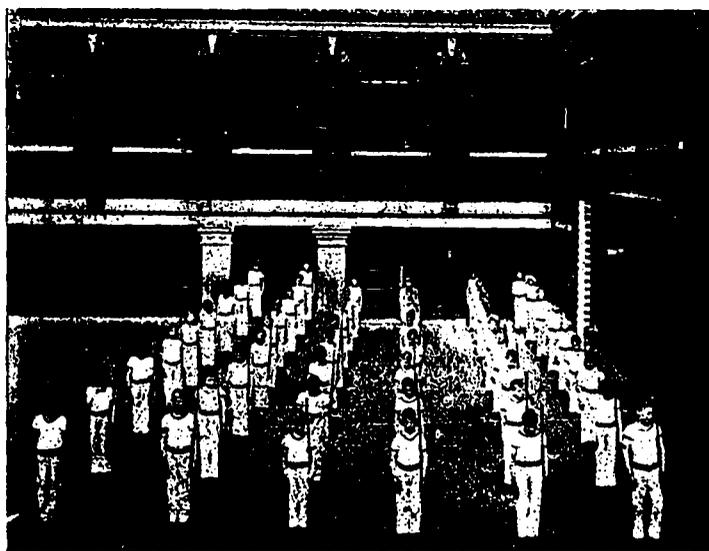
My letter has already exceeded the prescribed limits, and, as I want the Editor to allow me to send another by and bye I must be careful to keep within reasonable bounds. So, with very best love and good wishes from Miss Armitage and all the staff,

I remain, your sincere friend,
HERBERT ARMITAGE.

Having glanced at the history of Leopold House; learned from Mr. Armitage's most interesting letter how it fares with the present inmates; we feel it will be quite in order for us to devote some space and time to telling Mr. Armitage and all friends how it fares with some of those who, in the last dozen years, have gone forth from Leopold House, and who have, in the agricultural interests of Canada, put to profitable use the excellent training they received in that branch of Dr. Barnardo's Institutions.

Among the earlier arrivals "ex-Leopold House" was Benjamin Biddis, of the third party of '84, and to whom we referred some time ago in connection with his application for a boy to help him on the farm he had recently commenced to work on his own account. To a Leopold House boy belongs the proud distinction of being the first of our friends to become the employer of a lad from the old Home.

Walter Bowman, who came out the following year, has established a reputation which has spread far and wide. He remained some years in Canada in the neighbourhood of Peterborough, and won the good opinion and confidence of all who knew him, not only by his steady application to his work, but by his general conduct, which was that of an earnest young Christian, manfully striving to lead the life his Master would have him lead. While in Peterborough he became an ardent member of the Methodist Church, and the power and flexibility of his voice quickly attracted attention. A love of music had always been a characteristic of Walter; he was a member of one of the first bands of handbell ringers organized at Leopold House; and when on moving a



IN THE GYMNASIUM.

few years ago to Rochester, an opportunity presented itself for cultivating his remarkable gift, he availed himself of it and speedily became known as one of the foremost singers in the

state of New York. We have before us a number of press notices referring to Walter's appearance in the American metropolis, and the encomiums passed upon his rendering of sacred solos show what a deep impression our old friend made upon the large American audiences that flocked to hear him. We believe, however, that complimentary as these press notices were they did not give Walter as much pleasure as did the account of his successful career which appeared in *Night and Day* two years, from the pen of his old friend and benefactor; for as he has climbed higher and higher up the ladder of fame Walter has always carried with him the tenderest recollections of the old Home.

When he arrived in '88 George Bowers joined the ranks of farm workers, but he later decided that his tastes were strongly in favour of becoming a saddler. He accordingly served an apprenticeship and learned the trade; in time establishing himself in business in Toronto. He deemed it advisable, however, to dispose of his business, and this he did profitably not long ago, and is now occupying a good position in the establishment of a local firm.

The representation of '89 is a strong one: turning to the first on the alphabetical list of those who came out in June that year, we find about twenty-five entries relating to Ernest Thomas Argent. This comprehensive record of nearly eight years in the life of Argent is most eminently satisfactory. He visited the Home in March '91, in company with his employer, Mr. Johnson, to open a bank account with an initial deposit of \$90. Mr. Johnson at the time gave Ernest a most excellent character, and stated they "had not had a cross word since we have been together." That Ernest's word is as good as his bond was strikingly illustrated a year ago when he promised to re-engage with Mr. Johnson for \$100 a year: the day following an offer was made to our friend by another farmer to pay him \$100 for seven months. It was a tempting offer, but it was unhesitatingly refused. Needless to say, a lad who thus jealously guards his self-respect enjoys the respect of all who know him. In recognition of his faithful service and good conduct, our friend received the Dr. Barnardo's silver medal two years ago.

The next on the list for the same year is also a silver medallist, an honour well earned by Ernest Walter Adams, who has continued in one situation during his eight years in Canada. Upon arrival he went to Mr. Archibald, Creemore, who later removed to Copper Cliff, Algoma. In this locality no youth is more highly spoken of than Ernest.

It is only possible in the limited space at our disposal to refer to two or three Leopold boys of each year, consequently we skip a score or two of equally excellent records before we light on that of Valentine Turner, who may be said to represent (alphabetically) the lower end of the contingent of '89. Valentine completed a six years' engagement with his first employer in a

manner that caused high encomiums on our young friend's character to reach the Home from several sources. After a season with another farmer, Valentine returned to his

original employer, Mr. Jno. J. McMullen, Sleswick P.O., where he is to-day, enjoying in the fullest measure the confidence and esteem of the family and friends of Mr. McMullen. Two years ago the silver medal and a very substantial bank account were among the evidences of Valentine's steadiness and perseverance. Recently the bank account has been changed for other fields of investment, which we sincerely trust will prove as profitable as our friend anticipates.

The case of George Edward Birch, of the first party of '90, is a particularly interesting one. He was practically adopted upon arrival by Mr. James P. Perry, Godolphin P.O., in whose household George's sister occupies a similar position. The brother and sister have for some years enjoyed the inestimable advantage of living together in a home of the most desirable kind; and worthy have they proved themselves of their good fortune, both striving to repay by faithful service the many acts of kindness of which they have been the recipients at the hands of their foster parents. When seen by a visitor from the Home last year, Mr. and Mrs. Perry could not speak too highly of our friend. The former remarked: "We could not get along without George, he has no equal."

Charles Pooley was above the average in years and stature when he left Leopold House in April, '90, to take his place among the workers in Canada. At that time he was a well-grown youth of 18, and he brought with him a splendid reputation for trustworthiness and perseverance, and that he is still with the employer to whom he went upon arrival is conclusive evidence that Charles is one of those who secure and retain the confidence of their fellows no matter in what part of the world they may be. It would require a long and diligent search to find a more sterling young man than Pooley.

Having worked steadily for nearly seven years, William Wheeler thought he could not do better than pay a visit to his old friends in the Old Land; and our excursion party of last November offering the opportunity, William packed his traps and crossed the ocean; while in England paying several visits to Leopold House. He returned on the same boat that was bringing out Mr. Owen and the first party of this year; and, as an experienced traveller should do, made himself very agreeable and useful to our young lads who were on their way to the New Land and New Opportunities.

William is now hard at work once more at Warkworth, feeling all the better, we hope, for his pleasant holiday.

We do full justice to '91 in starting with such an excellent record as that of John A. Gray, who went upon arrival to Mrs. J. F. Hawkins, Hope Township, and there we still find him, now a strapping youth of 20, keenly interested in his work and enjoying the good opinion of all who know him. Under the heading "progress, conduct and behaviour," in a report received from a Home visitor last year, appears the following eminently satisfactory summary: "Progressing fast; very best; well liked." We think none will question that John fully earned the silver medal, of which he is very proud.

"Steady and sure" was the reputation of Bertram H. L. Hill in the old Leopold House days, and he has consistently maintained that reputation during his six years in Canada, which have been spent in the employ of Mr. Louis Schell, now of Stayner, and who very recently informed Mr. Owen that Bertram is doing exceedingly well. In his—Mr. Schell's—opinion "no finer boy ever came to the

country." Writing us a few weeks since to acknowledge the arrival of the silver medal he so well earned, Bertram says:—

"I went to school a few weeks this winter. We have had an open winter. We got a few loads of ice home, . . . and one of the best things of all I received that present you sent me and I feel pretty proud over it. I could hardly keep from looking at it. I showed it to some of the boys and girls, and they thought it was just a pretty fine present. and I hope I can be just as a boy as long as I live."

We are not seeking to make any of those comparisons between the parties of different years, which we have been assured on high authority "are odious;" in fact where all are good there is little room for comparison; but this notwithstanding, the fourth party of '91 can claim distinction above all other parties either previous or subsequent, inasmuch as it was composed entirely of those destined to be boarded out in Muskoka, and the arrival of this party was the commencement of the boarding-out movement which has since proved such a great success in every respect.

As we have often pointed out, there is an inestimable advantage to a boy in coming to Canada while quite a "wee laddie" and spending the years that intervene before he is fit to "go out," in a good Canadian farm home, learning while still in his most impressionable years, the ways of the country and the habits of the people among whom he will later make his living.

Doubtless our friends of the "4-'91" party did not know before that they were the "pioneers" of what has proved to be such an important branch of Dr. Barnardo's Canadian work, but even without this incentive they have, almost to a "man," set a splendid example in well-doing and steadiness of effort to the seven or eight hundred youngsters who followed them.

Thomas Ansell left his home nest in Muskoka when he was thirteen and he carried with him an excellent character, his foster father expressing great regret at parting with him and declaring him to be "a very truthful and obedient and willing boy, and of a most affectionate disposition." Thomas entered the employment of Mr. Wm. King, Chippawa, under an agreement which will expire just two years hence. He will then be 19 years of age, and will have a nice little sum in the bank.

Richard Cuttress remained nearly three years as a boarder in the home of Mr. Richard Barrett, Bala; then his status was changed to that of hired "man"—convincing evidence that our young friend had won the good opinion of his guardian. A recent report records that Mr. Barrett highly appreciates Richard's services. "The boy's conduct could not be better, every confidence is reposed in him; is a good boy in all respects." Warm praise indeed for a lad not quite 14.

Also a member of Mr. Barrett's household, still as a boarder, is Richard's brother Harry, now 12 years of age. When the time comes for Harry to launch out on his own account he cannot do better than strive to follow Richard's example.

Bowsher, Blunt, and Canning are three names, the entries against which in the registers for '92 proclaim their owners to be good specimens of the Leopold House contribution of that year.

George Bowsher boarded out for two years (he was only 10 when he left England), and since he has been in one situation at Ridgetown.

From the first he displayed a most commendable alacrity in adapting himself to the ways of the new life; and the report of a recent visit to him is full of encouragement. In the first place we learn George has grown several inches; his mental and moral progress has been no less marked than his physical growth. From his employer and from the teacher of the school he has attended come warm words of praise. "He is progressing well in all respects." A boy who at 15 has so firmly established a reputation for well doing is not likely to fall behind in the race when advancing years bring him greater responsibilities.

Ernest Blunt was one of the few exceptions to a boy going to work on a farm when he came to Canada. He was taken into the service of a well-known Toronto gentleman, performing the duties required of him faithfully and diligently for two years, when his employer obtained him a situation in a department of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in Toronto. Here he has again acquitted himself so acceptably to his superiors that he is now attending night school with a view to qualifying himself for a position in the office, which promotion has been promised him. The outlook for Ernest, who is 16, is a very hopeful one. He is a bright, smart lad, full of activity, and is not, we are sure, likely to allow himself to be led into any vicious habits. The young lad in a city is undoubtedly confronted with more temptations than he would have in the country. On the other hand, if he have friends, the city offers him many facilities for intellectual and spiritual advancement unobtainable in sparsely populated country districts. Ernest has friends, who have indeed been such to him, and so long as he heeds their counsel, eschews everything that has a tendency to drag one downward, and identifies himself with that which is elevating, he will in time, we are confident, come to the front as an honoured and respected citizen of Toronto.

Frederick Canning went at once to a situation at Morpeth. Here he has gone on steadily from day to day, from year to year, performing his allotted tasks in a most satisfactory manner, and acquiring a vast amount of useful knowledge on matters agricultural, which will stand him in good stead when he starts farming on his own account in the North-West or elsewhere, which we do not doubt he will do before many more years have passed. If our prediction should prove untrue it will not at least be because Frederick was not qualified in experience or in funds, for although only eighteen he has already amassed a bank balance of most respectable proportions. It is hardly necessary to add Ernest has received the long service and good conduct medal.

Edward George Thomas left Leopold House with an excellent reputation, not only as a good, steady lad, but as a musician of considerable merit. He was for some time a member of one of the travelling musical parties to which Dr. Barnardo refers in such warm terms. Upon coming to Canada Edward entered the employ of Mr. John Speare, Cromarty, under a five years' agreement that expired a month ago. At one time Edward felt he would like to change his occupation, but he carefully read the letter of advice that was sent to him when he expressed his desire to make a change, and, like the sensible fellow he is, he decided to stay where he was until his time had expired; and we think that there is now little likelihood of Edward leaving the work at which he has been so successful. Our last report says:

" . . . a first-class farm hand in every respect; is big, stout and strong."

And in addition we are told that Edward "has a really comfortable home with a most respectable young farmer, whose sister is their housekeeper."

(Continued on Page 3)



As the summer season is coming on, different friends are crossing the ocean to take a look at the Mother Country.

Miss Pearse left Hazel Brae for England, on April 14th, by Dominion line steamer *Labrador*. We have heard from her from Halifax. She had a sight of the beautiful "White Mountains." We hope the rest and change will do her a great deal of good.

Miss Loveday, whose departure we noticed in our last number, has arrived at the other side in safety, and had a very pleasant voyage, bright sunshine nearly every morning, until the last day. She writes from Mossford Lodge, Ilford: "Had a very warm welcome from old friends; have seen Dr. Barnardo, and am expecting to see Miss Stent." We are looking forward to a letter from her, written specially for UPS AND DOWNS, but fear it will hardly reach us in time for this month's issue, in which case we must only postpone it till June.

Speaking of England, there were two of our girls who went over last year, and we hear both are wishing to return to Canada. One had money enough left in the bank here to pay her passage back, and as to the other, her former master called at the Home the other day, and expressed his intention to manage that himself.

This is the time of year when applications are pretty plentiful, and we have lately been starting out some of our little ones

Little Alice Woodcock, Daisy Madden, Eleanor Regan, and Mary Hull have started out on the ocean of life, and others will soon, we expect; while from our Muskoka contingent we have despatched Ada Reeve, Rose Hanks, and Annie Hayward to "do for themselves."

Kate Upton, aged 13, from October party, '06, has taken a long journey, all the way to Chicago, having an uncle and aunt there, who have taken her to their home.

Marion Prentice, one of our elder girls, is giving good and willing help at the Home, in caring for the little ones just at present.

MINISTERS AND THE HELP THEY RENDER TO THE HOME.

"A true witness delivereth souls."

Our correspondence with ministers is large and varied, and we would take this opportunity of thanking them for the help they have rendered, and do render us, in our work amongst Dr. Barnardo's children in Canada.

The following extract from a letter lately received from one minister, gave us much pleasure, for we feel in taking a recommendation from his pen, we should be on safe ground.

"Some time ago I received a letter from you in which you asked for information regarding the home of Mr. —, with a view to place one of the little orphan girls there, from the 'Children's Home' Well, as I am very conscientious in a matter of this kind, I have

taken time to satisfy myself about it. . . . You may wonder at the course I am taking, but there has been so many shocking cases of cruelty . . . lately, that I am determined no child shall come into such cruel hands on my recommendation. In this case, I am satisfied the way is clear.

"Yours very cordially, —"

Al! indeed it is no light matter this placing out of young lives into homes, and thankful we are for faithful witnesses, who thus so materially help us in this responsible work.

* *

Another minister, with whom we have been corresponding concerning a home for one of our little ones and who has gone to a great deal of trouble in the matter, writes:

"I will visit the little girl as soon as she comes. She will find in me a friend. I will do what I can to help her.

"I have a distinct recollection of my own boyhood days, when at the age of 11 I had to take care of myself, and of being a stranger in a strange city (Montreal), and I know the value of a friend in such a time."

We think just now of a clergyman, and another, and yet another to whom we know we

- GRACE CRISP Oct. '92.
- MARY CRISP " "
- LOUISA HARRISON " "
- ELLEN ROBINSON " "
- ELLEN DUCKETT Oct. '93.
- MARIANNIE GILES " "
- BESSIE GREENFIELD Nov. '94.
- VIOLET LEWIS " "
- MARY SWEETING " "
- DAISY BAKER Sept. '95.
- JOS. APPELBY " "
- MARY FELL " "
- ELSIE FELL " "
- ALICE STOKES Aug. '96.
- CAROLINE WALL " "
- CHARLOTTE BRAISBY Oct. '96.
- ETHEL CHRISTMAS " "

* *

We now add an extract from one of the Reports of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, which gives a little information about the Village Home:

"Cottage by cottage the Village has been built, until it now consists of forty-nine separate cottages and five larger households, with accommodation for nearly 1,000



PINK CLOVER COTTAGE.

could turn with confidence not only for their aid in the selection of a home, but for their kind help in any difficulty regarding our girls' welfare.

B. Codes

PINK CLOVER COTTAGE.

DR. BARNARDO'S GIRLS' VILLAGE HOME, ILFORD.

THIS month we are giving a picture of a Cottage, which we are sure will interest all "Pink Clover" girls who read the paper. What pretty, enticing names these Village Cottages have to be sure! Pink Clover, Pinrose, Violet, Woodbine, Rose and Sweet Briar. What a collection of sweetness! Suggestions of spring and summer beauty! Below is a list of "Pink Clover" girls who have come out to Canada, and the month and year of their arrival:—

- EMILY COOK Sept. '88.
- ANNIE FRESHWATER Aug. '89.
- ELIZ. MAEL " "
- AD. AMBROSE Oct. '92.

young residents. Each cottage is self-contained, and is placed under the charge of a Christian lady, who is called 'mother' by the sixteen or twenty-five girls (the older cottages being somewhat smaller than those more recently built) who compose the little family. The cottages, therefore, are practically independent households, in which each family is distinct from its neighbour; but as a whole the Village is under the supervision of a resident Governor and Lady Superintendent, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Godfrey. No uniform is worn. There is no aggregation of the girls under one roof, and as little of a 'common life' as possible. Each girl thus secures free play for her individuality, and so she escapes the stamp of machine-like uniformity which too much characterises young people trained in 'barrack' homes. There are still wanting one or two buildings to fill the requirements of this Village community. The earlier cottages were designed for sixteen girls with their resident 'mother'; but the later buildings, erected at a cost of about £900 each, accommodate twenty-five girls. Every single cottage was a gift from some friend of the work or some group of friends, and nearly all of them bear commemorative names chosen by the donors. The first cottage, for instance, was given under peculiarly interesting circumstances by an old friend in memory of an only daughter who had died some months previously. The Village is thus full of precious memorials and interesting histories. The following is a complete name-list of the various cottages. It will be noticed that flower names predominate:

Armitie.	Cyril.	Ilex.	Primrose.
Babies.	Laisy.	Ivy.	Pussy.
Bath.	Eton.	Jessamine.	Rose.
Beehive.	Forget-me-Not.	Joicey.	Salem.
Billiter.	Hahnemann.	Lily.	Sir James Tyler.
Burwell Prk.	Halifax.	May.	St. Helena.
Cairns.	Hawthorn.	Mayflower.	Sweet Briar.
Cambridge	Heartsease.	Mickleham.	Syndal.
Clapham.	Heater.	Myrtle.	Trefoil.
Clarellan.	Honeysuckle.	Oxford.	Violet.
Clement.	Hope.	Peace.	Wild Thyme.
Craven.	Hyacinth.	Pink Clover.	Woodbine.
Curling.			

Mossford Lodge, the Governor's House, the Laundry House, the Children's Church, and the Schools complete the record of the Institutional buildings. "Cairns Memorial Cottage" is the largest and most ornamental dwelling in the Village, and occupies the most conspicuous site. It is further distinguished by a clock tower visible



JESSIE BIDDIS.

from every house in the little community. This edifice was designed and erected in memory of the first President of the Homes, the late Lord Chancellor Cairns. I have elsewhere (see "Extensions at Ilford," pp. 66-70) noted the facts that the new *Children's Church* was dedicated in April, 1894; that *Mossford Lodge* with its grounds has been acquired, and that the much-needed *new Schools* are now in process of erection."

Since this report was written the new school building has been completed, and soon we are hoping to present our readers with a picture of the same.

WORD FROM OVER THE OCEAN.

[The following letter from Miss Loveday has been forwarded by Miss Code just as we go to press.—ED.]

MOSSFORD LODGE,

April 12th, 1896.

DEAR MISS CODE.—You will be glad to hear that I have arrived safely in England after a very pleasant voyage. I made my way direct to the Home, and at Ilford station had the good fortune to meet Dr. Barnardo, just then on his way to town, and received from him a hearty greeting and warm welcome. My thoughts have often been with you all on Hazelbrae and our girls in Canada. Perhaps some of them who are readers of UPS AND DOWNS will be interested in hearing something of the voyage and of England in the spring, etc.

The *Laurentian* is comparatively a small vessel and carries but few passengers, but we had in addition about 360 head of cattle and 42 horses. Fortunately we had a smooth passage, and the poor things did not appear to feel any ill effects either from sea sickness or from their confinement in close quarters. They seemed to be well fed and looked after, and we were told they got fat and were all landed in good condition with the exception of one ox, which died on the way and was hoisted over board. This created quite a little interest and made a break in the monotony of the daily routine.

We left Halifax on Saturday afternoon and were soon well out to sea and away from sight of land. On Monday several icebergs were seen, an exceedingly pretty sight, especially when touched by the rays of a bright afternoon's sun. Later in the afternoon we came upon a vast expanse of "field ice," and for more than an hour four good ships slowly forced its way—with much crushing and

crunching—amongst immense blocks of ice closely packed and frozen almost into one solid mass. The phosphorescence added greatly to the beauty of this—bright little sparks of light were seen here and there, looking like glow-worms or fire-flies amongst this white weird stretch of ice and snow. Before night came on, however, we were again in clear open water and able to make good speed. The days were bright and sunny, and though the vessel rolled and pitched quite enough to make one remember with some discomfort that it was *sea* and not land, there was no real storm or gale, and most passengers were on deck every day, apparently enjoying a good time. We had no service on Sunday, but I did not forget my little ones in Muskoka and others who had promised to think of me then and "pray for you" as one of them added, and very much did I appreciate the knowledge that from both sides of the ocean loving thoughts and prayers circled around and followed us on our way. Merville was reached early on Monday morning and Liverpool about 11 o'clock the same evening.

It was a real treat to see once more the green fields and hedges of the old land after the months of snow one had left behind—and the flowers! Though the weather is so far cold and dull, with keen east winds, daffodils



MR. AND MRS. S. R. BUSH.

and primroses abound; the woods are white with anemones and all vegetation is full of promise for the coming summer.

Our Village Home at Ilford is as pretty as ever, and it is pleasant to see it again in all its spring freshness and to renew acquaintances with very dear friends there.

But I must stop now. Perhaps later on I will write you more about that, and the work and the girls on this side.

With loving thoughts of you all,

Believe me, yours very sincerely,

J. LOVEDAY.

IN MEMORIAM.

Alice Rogers,

"Called Home"

ON

GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1897.

Aged 16.

HE call came to Alice at about two o'clock in the afternoon of Good Friday, that day which commemorates our Saviour's wonderful and, we may say, awful passage through the gates of death, and just at that time of day when on that most memorable of all occasions the earth was

veiled in mysterious darkness. It was a call which ushered her into light, into pure ineffable brightness, the exceeding brightness of the Saviour's presence, purchased for her through that very same death in that dark hour on Calvary's Cross. We cannot do better than express in the words of a well-known hymn, what we would indeed believe to be most applicable to her—

For me, Lord Jesus Thou hast died,
And I have died in Thee;
Thou'rt risen—my bands are all untied;
And now Thou liv'st in me;
When purified, made white and tried,
Thy glory then for me.

Our readers know that for a long time Alice Rogers has been lying on her bed of sickness, waiting for the Home call. She was taken worse on Monday, the 12th, and gradually sank till the end came, an end that our patient sufferer was indeed longing for, and we are thankful for the assurance that it was an end for which she was prepared.

The very morning of her death she tried to join in singing the words of her favourite hymn, "Jesus keep me near the Cross;" and soon afterwards, pointing upwards with her finger, said: "I'm going up there, tell Carrie I'm going Home," alluding to her little friend Carrie Tuck. The preceding evening, when Mrs. Metcalfe was kissing her, she said, "Have a little prayer," and added her "Amen" to it.

"Poor girlie," said one, "she seems suffering," and with an effort she said, "I'm a rich girl," this being repeated afterwards to some one who was present, who spoke of her as being "rich in the love of Jesus." Alice assented most heartily to this remark. "You're trusting in Jesus, aren't you Alice?" Mrs. Metcalfe asked. "I couldn't do without Him," was the reply.

One day during the week before, seeing a funeral from the window, she said, "Perhaps mine will be the next, but you know it will only be my body, I shan't be there."

And what about those of us who are left; is there not another voice speaking to us to-day, and telling us to seek those things that are above? to seek that Saviour in whose arms our young sister now rests, so that after we leave this world the gates of glory shall open to receive us?

There was a little service held at the Home conducted by Rev. W. Young, when the girls all assembled and together sang that hymn, already alluded to, that Alice loved,

"Jesus keep me near the Cross,"

and after listening to the Scriptures and a short address, and kneeling in prayer together, the body was conveyed to Little Lake Cemetery, where at the grave another service was held, and there committed to its resting place.

A lovely wreath of white flowers contributed by the friends at the Home was placed on the coffin, and also some beautiful arum lilies, sent by St. John's Mission Band, the President of which, Mrs. Greenwood, has been a most kind and faithful visitor to Alice.

"I've His gude word o' promise
That, some gladsome day, the King
To His ain royal palace
"His banished" hame will bring:
Wi' een and wi' hert
Rinnin owre we shall see
"The King in His beauty,"
In oor ain countrie.
My sins hae been mony
An' my sorrows hae been sair;
But there they'll never vex me,
Nor be remembered mair;
For His bluid hath made me white,
And His han' shall dry my e'e
When He brings me hame at last
To my ain countrie."

MORE ABOUT "HOME GIRLS."

Jane Jeffrey, now Mrs. Samuel R. Bush, in sending a portrait of herself and her husband, writes:

"If any of the ladies come around here visiting the girls, I want them to call and see me. I am a Home girl still, even if I am married, and I am not ashamed to tell everybody that calls on me."

Well done, Jane! We admire such plain, sensible words.

We have another of our elder girls just now at the Home, Marion Prentice, who speaks in the same strain, and Marion is one of our thoroughly respectable and respected girls.



LIZZIE DONOVAN

There was yet another in a hospital in Toronto with typhoid fever, who, hearing some girls running down "Barnardo girls," addressed them in some such words as these: "Now look here, don't you run down Barnardo girls, because I'm one," whereupon she says they stopped, and did not say another word. We believe if more of our girls showed the same "plucky" spirit, it might go a long way to silence those who—we are forced to say—seem regardless of all the pain they may be inflicting on the feelings of others. Deeply we sympathise with the girls as they hear these remarks, like poisoned arrows flying around, for girls have hearts and feelings, and rather sensitive ones, but after all, if they would just summon up the moral courage to boldly admit they are Home girls, and are not ashamed of it (for why should they be if their individual character is good?) it might go a long way to keep down these cowardly attacks. As it stands, we fear the effect of them has been to cause some of our best and most respectable girls to try to hide the fact that they ever belonged to the Home.

Here is another instance. Our visitor, when calling at a house where one of our girls is living, was begged by the mistress not to divulge the fact that the girl was from the Home, because she was "so much respected." The driver who had brought the visitor out was present, and seemed to grasp the irony of the situation pretty intelligently. "Oh," he said, "that is too bad, they put all the bad ones on to you!"

Girls, we feel sorry you should have to meet this phase of life, but meet it bravely, and live it down. Again we quote our favourite couplet:

"Honour and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all honour lies."

GIRLS' DONATION FUND.

DONATIONS RECEIVED.

KATE ELLEN WRIGHT.....	\$ 1.50
LILLIE HAYTER	1.00
MAGGIE WHITNELL	1.00
HANNAH WINCEY	1.00
MRS. STANTON (Maud Marshall's Mistress)	1.00
FLORRIE WALLIS	1.00

CAROLINE BIRCH	\$ 1.00
CISSY WALLACE	1.00
SARAH BEATON	2.00
FLORENCE ALLAN	1.00
ADA BAMBRIDGE	1.00
LOUISA CUNNINGHAM	2.00
BELLA DUNFORD	1.00
SARAH SUMMERS	1.00
ANNIE MORRISH	1.50
GRACE JAYS	1.00
JANE WILSON	1.00
RUTH ADAMS	1.00
CAROLINE HARDIE	1.00
MARY KAY	1.00
WINNIE FRANZEN	1.00
ELLEN GARBUTT	1.00
HETTY WATTS	1.00
LOUISA FOSTER	1.00
EMILY ADCOCK	1.00
SARAH SPELLER	1.00
MARTHA LEWIS	1.00
MAUDE COOPER (2nd donation)	1.00
MARY STRONG	1.00
KATE STRONG	1.00
EDITH HALLENDALE	1.00
LILY BALL	2.00

* *

Nelly Jackson (Ventriss) writes:

"I am taking music lessons and vocal lessons now. A young girl, a friend of mine saw my Scripture Union one day, and asked me to get her one, could I get one? Have you any? If you would send me one, I would be very much obliged.

"I love to think spring is coming on; we will see the pretty flowers once more. I am very busy planting seeds in boxes.

"I have been reading a great deal lately about Dr. Barnardo's work in the *Christian Herald*, and other papers. God is blessing his work, although people will say hard and mean things about the work, God is pleased. I do long to see him and the Home. He came with some other girls and I, seven miles from here, and we asked him if we would be his girls still, and he said 'Yes, always,' and that comforted us. I am getting along pretty well.

"I teach the infant class in the Sunday School. I like to do all I can for Jesus, He has done so much for me. I hope to hear from you, if you are not busy.

"With love, I remain, yours,

"NELLY JACKSON."

From Mrs. Jackson we hear as follows:

"We think a great deal of UPS AND DOWNS, and feel it must have a very beneficial influence, not only on the Home boys and girls, but also in the homes where it is received."

GLEANINGS FROM VISITORS' NOTES.

Below are a few gathered gleanings from visits recently paid by Miss Gibbs to some of those girls who arrived in Canada last year:

EMILY SUTTON, Newboro—Seems to have a good home on a large farm, where another grown-up girl is kept besides. She seems happy and anxious to keep her place; has been going regularly to school since December.

MAUD JEFFREY, Stittsville, age 14—Seems perfectly happy in her home on a large farm, where all proper care of her was promised. She is now learning to milk well, and a rise of wages was promised as soon as she could earn it.

MARY JONES, Portland, age 15—Seems to have a good home in a superior farm-house. She seems happy and contented, learning to make herself useful, and there were no complaints of her.

AMELIA BRIAN, Ottawa, age 12—Her mistress was ill in bed, but Amelia was working away happily, and giving good satisfaction. She is learning quickly, and was proud to tell Miss Gibbs of how she was learning to cook, and had made a custard that morning.

ALICE BOTTERILL, Ottawa, age 15—An honest, willing girl, anxious to do right, and seems to have got

into the right place, with a kind mistress, who is trying to teach her.

ADA HARRIS, Smith's Falls, age 13—Appears to have a nice home with good people, and to be quite happy, though at first she seemed to find it a little difficult to settle in. (Just here we would remark we can easily understand how at first things must all appear strange to a little girl in her new home, but if she can just bravely tide over the first few days or weeks, she may finally get so attached to it that she will not care to leave it—unless, indeed, for one of her own!)

CHARLOTTE EWING, Stittsville, age 14—Also seems happy now in her place, though in the beginning she felt lonely.

MARY O'LEARY, Almonte, age 13—Has a good home and every opportunity of getting on, and is happy in her place.

ANNIE BICKERSTAFF, Smith's Falls—Is evidently happy in her home, and bids fair to make a "smart girl" though she has a good deal to learn.

ELLEN BOWERS, Smith's Falls, age 15—Is learning to be a good housemaid, waiting on table, etc. A rise in wages was readily promised, and this is to be increased according to her capabilities. Her mistress is kindly willing for her little sister, who is living not very far off, to pay her a visit.

CATHARINE BOWERS, Perth, age 11—Little Katie seems to have a nice home with kind people, who speak very highly of her, and say we could not have sent them a better little girl. She gets on nicely with their own children, three little boys, goes regularly to school, and to church with the family. The child seemed happy and quite at home, learning to make herself useful in many little ways.

A PAPER WRITTEN FOR A CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR MEETING.

QUESTION.

State briefly your understanding of believing on Christ!

Believing on Christ is simply trusting Him with a pure, innocent, childlike trust, ever ready to rely on His Word (John xiv: 10) and putting all faith and confidence in Him, taking all our troubles and trials to Him in prayer asking for His help and believing that He will hear and answer "Whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive" (Matthew xxi: 22),



CLARIE HONSDEN.

Matthew vii: 7, John xiv: 13, 14. We should look up to Him as a little child looks up to its father, full of simple, unquestioning love, obeying promptly and doing readily and lovingly His commands. John xiv: 15, and xxi: 22, 23. The 14th and 15th chapters of St. John's Gospel, and the 1st epistle of John, 2nd and 3rd chapters, are full of beautiful illustrations on believing on

Christ. That we may believe on Christ we must first believe He is Christ: "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." Matthew iii: 17, Mark i: 11. BERTHA JORDAN.

The above paper should be helpful to those who have already started on the Christian life.

SCRIPTURE UNION CORNER.

ANSWERS TO LAST MONTH'S QUESTIONS.

1. Matthew 1: 5.
2. Hosea 14: 3.
3. The widow's mite. Mark 12: 42.
4. Psalm 110.

ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS SENT BY ELLEN GARBUTT.

1. Ezra 7: 21.
2. Leviticus 11: 7.
3. Jeremiah 36: 23.

Answers received from Annie Addison, Minnie Mortimer and Lulu Snure.

DAILY READINGS FOR MAY.

(See Scripture Union Cards.)

Perhaps the Book of Hebrews, from which many of the Daily Readings are taken, may appear in some parts, and to some of our young readers, a little difficult to understand. We refer to those chapters speaking of the Old Testament priesthood and offerings. Yet if we come to read this Epistle thoughtfully, it is wonderful what light it throws on these old ordinances, showing that the priesthood in old times was but a foreshadowing of our Great High Priest, the offering of animals in sacrifice a type of that Great Offering for sin yielded up on Calvary's Cross, the blood that poured from victims, of that Precious Blood shed for sinners. Yes, they had the shadow, we have the substance.

But Hebrews abounds in beautiful texts too, simple and easy to be understood. For instance, it is in the chapter succeeding that wonderful array of faith heroes, that we get the words which stood for our New Year's Motto for 1897, "Let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus." Have we forgotten it? Have we already grown weary in the race? Patience, then patience. "How poor are they that have not patience!" So let us remember afresh these words of exhortation.

Then again we get the exhortation to contentment in chapter 13, verse 5. Probably most people, even young girls, sometimes know what it is to feel not quite contented with their lot in life, and need to be reminded, "Be content with such things as ye have." Ah, yes, it is sometimes difficult to be contented, when we have wishes and desires for other things not in our grasp, another lot in life, different from that marked out, but when we remember who marks out our lives, should it not, if we are His servants, calm and quiet these rebellious thoughts?

"O, Lord! how happy we should be
If we could cast our care on Thee,
If we from self could cease,
And know at heart that One above,
In perfect wisdom, perfect love,
Is working for the best"

QUESTIONS FOR MAY.

1. How many quotations are there from the Old Testament in Hebrews I? and in what places are they found? Give chapters and verses.
2. What did the veil in the Tabernacle represent?
3. Give Scripture definition of faith.
4. What is the probable meaning of Hebrews VII., 3, where Melchisedec is spoken of?

In a letter from Amy Hodges she says:—

"I thought perhaps you would enjoy to hear what the girls are doing, and how they spend their time. For instance, I will tell you how I have spent the most of my Sundays this winter. Mr. Hall wanted all the young people to learn the Shorter Catechism, and repeat it all in one recitation. I was the only one belonging to our church who recited it correctly, so I am entitled to a Diploma. I expect it right away. I am going to try an examination on Bible Questions on the 29th Jan., 1898, so I shall have to work hard. It is a very difficult task to undertake, but I should like to try. I think I must conclude now, so good-bye,

"I remain, yours very truly,
"AMY HODGES."

I walked in the woodland meadows,
When sweet the thrushes sang,
And found on a bed of mosses
A bird with a broken wing.
I healed its wing, and each morning
It sang its old sweet strain.
But the bird with a broken pinion
Never soared so high again.

I found a young life broken
By sin's seductive art,
And touched with a Christ-like pity
I took him to my heart;
He asked with a noble purpose,
And struggled not in vain,
But the life that sin had stricken
Never soared so high again.

But the bird with a broken pinion
Kept another from the snare,
And the life that sin had stricken
Raised another from despair.
Each loss has its own compensation;
There's healing for each pain,
But the bird with a broken pinion
Never soared so high again.

—BY DR. LORRIMER.

IN LEISURE HOUR.

ANSWERS TO LAST MONTH'S PUZZLES.

1. Vile, evil, veil, Levi, live.
2. Forget-me-not.
3. Union Jack.

The following enigma, also Buried Rivers, are sent to us by Alice Stokes.

ENIGMA.

I lived before the flood, yet still am young;
I speak all languages, yet have no tongue.
In desert I was born, ne'er went to school,
Nor ever understood a grammar rule;
Yet when the courtly gallant talks to me,
I've as polite a dialect as he.
I sympathize with all in joy and pain,
Laugh with the merry, with the sad complain;
By nature taught such an obliging way,
I ne'er shall contradict whate'er you say.

BURIED RIVERS.

- (1) As he was crossing the street, a gust of wind carried away his hat.
- (2) If you take the right path a messenger will meet you.
- (3) May all good angels ever near thee hover!
- (4) Evil deeds do not always prosper.
- (5) Have you seen yesterday's obituary?
- (6) Is not the tiger a cruel beast?

ALICE STOKES.

From Gertie Francis the following:

A TRUE STORY.

Mr. Edmund Chandler, of Tressingfield, Suffolk, England, who reached his 21st birthday

last year, has received from Her Majesty Queen Victoria a signed portrait of herself in recognition of his loyal services. He has rung the bell on every anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday since her ascension sixty years ago. When was he born?

Answers received from Louisa Foster and Annie Addison.

TRIMMING THE LAMPS.

"Twelve o'clock already! Is it possible?" exclaimed Mable Bourne, as she threw herself wearily into a chair in her own room. "What is there to show for my morning's work? And yet I haven't been idle a moment, or even sat down till now."

Mable was the one member of the household who had no definite work, but to whom fell all the odd things left undone by the rest.

Her elder brothers had their business or their studies; the younger children their school lessons; Milly, who was quite grown up, had her social duties and her "district." But Mable just did the hundred-and-one little odd things about the house which are scarcely noticed and seem of no account, and yet which add so much to everybody's comfort.

Being a Christian, Mable tried to do them well, but in a resigned and cheerless sort of fashion, longing all the while for something greater on which to expend her energies.

"There's nothing to show for my labour; it wouldn't be so bad if there were," she repeated, discontentedly, "I'll just recall what I have done this morning—that will be some satisfaction. Let me see! First I trimmed the lamps"

She paused, saying the words again, half unconsciously; for into her mind had suddenly flashed the parable of the ten virgins; and then she seemed to hear a voice repeating her words, "Trimmed the lamps," followed by the question, "But have you trimmed *your* lamp?"

Startled by the voice, Mable took up her Bible, and, opening it at Matthew xxv., read again the familiar story.

And, as she read, the Holy Spirit showed her how, in giving way to discontent and depression because the work marked out for her was "scrap" work, instead of something great and noble, she had been letting the oil of her own lamp run low, when it ought to have been kept trimmed and burning.

Humbled and ashamed, Mable sank on her knees, confessing her fault, and asking that the oil of God's grace might fill her heart, that her lamp might burn bright and clear. Then with a cheerful light in her eyes, and a happy feeling about her heart, she rose and ran lightly down stairs on some errand that had been forgotten in the morning's rush.

And whenever afterwards "the trivial round, the common task" pressed irksomely on her eager spirit, a glance at the lamps, all clear and trimmed, and an inward prayer for help, never failed to exercise the demon of discontent, and bring back the bright light to her eyes.

SYLVIA PENN.

I am glad to think that I am not bound to make the world go right, but only to discover and to do, with cheerful heart, the work that God appoints.—*Jean Ingelow.*

COMMONPLACE LIVES.

"A Commonplace life" we say, and we sigh,
But why should we sigh as we say?
The commonplace sun in the commonplace sky
Makes up the commonplace day.
The moon and the stars are commonplace things,
And the flower that blooms, and the bird that sings.
But dark were the world, and sad our lot,
If the flowers should fail and the sun shine not—
And God, who studies each separate soul,
Out of commonplace lives makes His beautiful whole.
—*Susan Coolidge.*

What Duties the Farmer Pays and Did Pay.

(Continued from Page 2 of Cover.)

ARTICLE.	TARIFF.		ARTICLE.	TARIFF.	
	NEW.	OLD.		NEW.	OLD.
Iron and Manufactures Thereof—(Continued).			Iron, etc—(Continued).		
Bar iron or steel, rolled or hammered, whether in coils, rods, bars or bundles, comprising rounds, ovals and squares and flats, No. 16 gauge and thicker, n o p, and rolled iron or steel hoops, bands, scroll or strips, eight inches or less in width, No. 16 gauge and thicker, n e s.....	\$7 per ton	\$10 per ton	Knife-blades or blanks and forks of iron or steel in rough, not handled, filed, ground or otherwise manufactured.....	10 pc ad val	same
Iron or steel castings in the rough, n e s.....	25 pc ad val	same	Files and rasps, n e s.....	30 pc ad val	35 pc
Stove plates, stoves of all kinds for oil, gas, coal or wood, or parts thereof, and sad or smoothing, hatters' and tailors' irons, plated, wholly or in part, or not....	25 pc ad val	27½ pc ad val	Adzes, cleavers, hatchets, saws, wedges, sledges, hammers, crow-bars, cent dogs, and track tools, picks, mat-tocks, and eyes or poles for the same, anvils, vises and tools, hand or machine, of all kinds, n o p.....	30 pc ad val	35 pc
Springs, axles, axle bars, and axles, blanks, and parts thereof, of iron or steel, including cart or waggon, skeins or boxes, n e s.....	30 pc ad val	14c per lb & 20 pc ad val	Axes, scythes, sickles or reaping hooks, hay or straw knives, edging knives, hoes, rakes, pronged forks, snaths, farm or field rollers, post, hole diggers, and other agricultural implements, n e s.....	25 pc ad val	35 pc
Cast iron pipe of every description, n e s.....	\$8 per ton	\$10 per ton but not less than 35 pc	Shovels and spades, iron or steel, n e s, and lawn mowers.....	35 pc ad val	{ 50c per doz & 25 pc
Iron or steel cut nails and spikes (ordinary builders'), and railway spikes, n o p....	30 pc ad val	3c per lb	Buckles of iron, steel, brass or copper, of all kinds, n o p, not being jewellery.....	30 pc ad val	same
Wrought and pressed nails and spikes, trunk, clout, cooper's, cigar box, Hungarian, horseshoe and other nails; horse, mule and ox shoes.....	30 pc ad val	same	Guns, rifles, including air guns and air rifles, not being toys, muskets, cannons, pistols, revolvers, or other firearms, cartridge cases, cartridges, primers, percussion caps, wads or other ammunition, n o p, bayonets, swords, fencing foils and masks, gun or pistol covers or cases, game bags, loading tools and cartridge belts of any material, n e s.....	30 pc ad val	20 pc
Wire nails of all kinds, n o p.	35 pc ad val	1c per lb	Tinware, plain or japanned, and galvanized iron or steel ware, and all manufactures of tin or of galvanized iron or steel, n o p.....	25 pc ad val	same
Composition nails and spikes, and sheeting nails.....	15 pc ad val	same	Mowing machines, harvesters, self-binding or without binders, binding attachments, reapers, cultivators, ploughs, harrows, horse-rakes, and seed drills.....	20 pc ad val	same
Iron or steel shoe tacks, and ordinary cut tacks, leathered or not, brads, spriggs and shoe nails; doubled-pointed tacks and other tacks of iron or steel, n e s	35 pc ad val	scheduled in different classes according to size, duty 1c to 1½c per lb	Freight waggons, drays, sleighs and similar vehicles.	25 pc ad val	scheduled differently, average duty 3¼ pc
Screws, commonly called "woodscrews," of iron or steel, brass or other metal, plated or not, including lag or coach screws and machine or other screws, n o p.....	35 pc ad val	scheduled in different classes, duty 3c, 6c & 8c per lb respectively	Miscellaneous.		
Barbed wire and other wire for fences, until January 1, 1898, 15 pc ad val; thereafter to be free. And all articles upon which duties are levied which enter into the cost of the manufacture of the said barbed or other wire shall for this purpose be free, the whole subjected to regulations to be made by the Comptroller of Customs.....	15 pc	3c per lb	Horse clothing of jute, shaped or otherwise manufactured.	30 pc ad val	same
Buckthorn and strip fencing of iron or steel.....	25 pc ad val	4c per lb	Bags or sacks of hemp, linen or jute and cotton seamless bags.....	20 pc ad val	same
Iron or steel nuts, washers and rivets, including tubular rivets, bolts, with or without threads, and nut and bolt blanks, n e s.....	35 pc ad val	1c per lb & 20 pc	Brushes of all kinds.....	25 pc ad val	waggon and cart brushes 35 pc
Builders', cabinetmakers', upholsterers', harnessmakers' and saddlers' and carriage hardware, including butts, hinges, locks, curry-combs or currycards, horse boots, harness and saddlery, n e s.....	30 pc ad val	{ scheduled differently from 30 to 32½ pc	Binder twine or twine for harvest binders of hemp, jute, manilla or sisal, and of manilla and sisal mixed, 10 pc ad val until January 1, 1898; thereafter to be free, and all articles upon which duties are levied which enter into the cost of the manufacture of the said twine shall for this purpose then be free, under regulations to be made by the Controller of Customs.		
			Maple sugar and maple syrup.	20 pc ad val	12½ pc
			Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined, naphtha and petroleum and products of petroleum, n e s	5c per gal	6c per gal
			Coal, bituminous.....	60c per ton of 2,000 lbs	same
			Whips of all kinds, including thongs and lashes.....	35 pc ad val	same
			Boots and shoes and slippers of any material, n e s.....	25 pc ad val	25 and 30 pc according to material

BOYS' DONATIONS TO THE HOME.

The following donations to the Home have been received since our last issue:—Geo. Careis, \$2; E. Collard, \$2; W. H. Downs, \$10; W. Fultz, \$1; R. Farthing, \$1; W. C. Gurr, \$2; C. Griffin, \$1; P. Hook, \$2; R. H. Hodge, \$4; W. H. Hurrell, \$2; C. Morrell, 50 cts.; R. C. Pattle, \$1; J. R. Peters, \$2; G. W. Page, \$1.75; W. Self, \$1; Geo. Springford, \$5; P. Thompson, \$1; H. Wicks, \$5; A. Woolrych, \$1.

THE PENNY POETS.

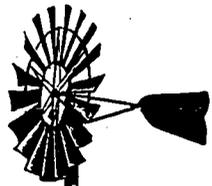
- No.
- 1 Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome."
 - 2 Scott's "Marmion."
 - 3 Byron's "Childe Harold," Cantos I. and II., etc.
 - 4 Lowell's Poems. Selections.
 - 5 Burns's Poems. Selections.
 - 6 Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet."
 - 7 Longfellow's "Evangeline," etc.
 - 8 Selections from Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett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

PENNY STANDARD NOVELS.

- 1 "She." By Rider Haggard.
- 2 "Monte Christo." By Dumas. Part I.
- 3 "The True History of Joshua Davidson." By Mrs. Lynn Linton.
- 4 "The Vengeance of Monte Christo."
- 5 "The Scarlet Letter." Hawthorne.
- 6 "Little Em'ly." (From "David Copperfield.")
- 7 "Ben Hur." By Gen. Lew Wallace.
- 8 "It Is Never Too Late to Mend." Chas. Reade.
- 9 "Mary Barton." Mrs. Gaskell.
- 10 "Lay Down Your Arms." Baroness Von Suttner.
- 11 "Coningsby." Benjamin Disraeli.
- 12 "The Tower of London." Harrison Ainsworth.
- 13 "The Last Days of Pompeii." Bulwer Lytton.
- 14 "Jane Eyre." Charlotte Bronte.
- 15 "The Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family."
- 16 "Pride and Prejudice." Jane Austen.
- 17 "Hypatia." Charles Kingsley.
- 18 "Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon." By Charles Lever.
- 19 "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
- 20 "Aldersyde." By Annie S. Swan.
- 21 "The Queen's Diamonds." (From "The Three Musketeers.")
- 22 "Noemi, the Brigand's Daughter." By S. Baring Gould.
- 23 "Fifth Form at St. Dominic's"
- 24 "Five Weeks in a Balloon." By Jules Verne.
- 25 "Midshipman Easy." By Captain Marryat.
- 26 "Robert Falconer." By Geo. Macdonald.
- 27 "Fantine." (From "Les Miserables.") By Dumas.
- 28 "Ivanhoe." By Sir Walter Scott.
- 29 "Little Women." By Louisa M. Alcott.
- 30 "Helen's Babies."
- 31 "Lord Macaulay's History of England, from earliest times to 1660."

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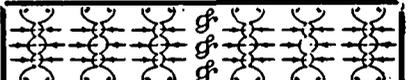
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