

UPS AND DOWNS

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

Vol. I.—No. 5.

TORONTO, DECEMBER 1ST, 1895.

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OUR OLD FRIENDS' DIRECTORY.

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

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	DATE OF ARRIVAL IN CANADA.
ADAMS, HENRY	Dresden	Kent	March, '93
ANDERSON, JOHN	Seckerton	Lambton	April, '95
ALLEN, JOHN	Point Edward	Lambton	April, '91
BROSTER, WALTER	Shelbourne	Grey	March, '93
BOSTON, VIVIAN	Hawley	Lennox	June, '93
BROWN, JOHN THOMAS	Dromore	Grey	April, '91
BLUNT, ALBERT	Blair	Waterloo	March, '92
BUDD, HY. W. J.	Lady Bank	Grey	March, '92
BOLTON, JOHN H. E.	Lang	Peterboro	April, '89
BRANDON, ROBERT	Thorncliffe	Kent	Aug., '87
BRISTOW, ALF. J.	Snell Grove	Peel	April, '88
CLARKE, EDGAR F.	Cairngorm	Middlesex	March, '93
COLLINS, HARRY	Nipissing	Parry Sound	March, '92
CHEESEMAN, GEORGE	Fraserville	Durham	Sept., '92
CANEY, GEORGE	Mansewood	Halton	April, '85
COLLARD, EMILE	Columbus	Ontario	April, '88
CHAPMAN, FRED'K.	Box 69, Coboconk	Victoria	June, '86
DIXON, WM.	Clarke	Durham	Sep., '94
DAVIES, JAS. W.	Andrewsville	Lanark	June, '93
DREWRY, WILLIAM C.	Avonbank	Ferth	April, '89
DAINTON, ALFRED	Wallacetown	Elgin	July, '94
DEVINE, THOMAS	Ivan	Middlesex	June, '91
EDMONDS, CHAS. W.	Milford Bay	Simcoe	July, '94
EVANS, EDWARD	Dresden	Kent	April, '94
FERRIS, ARCHIBALD	Fern Hill	Middlesex	Oct., '93
FREEMAN, GEORGE E.	Mt. Pleasant	Durham	July, '92
FRYER, WILLIAM	Mt. Forest	Wellington	June, '93
FOLEY, DANIEL	Sarnia	Lambton	March, '87
GRANT, AUSTIN	Essex	Essex	June, '93
GUY, WILLIAM E.	Newtonbrook	York	April, '94
GYDE, WM. A.	Hereward	Wellington	March, '93
GRIFFITHS, WM. E.	Fingerboard	Victoria	June, '93
GUDGEON, ALFRED S.	Varency		Aug., '89
HANNA, CHAS.	Derryville	Ontario	June, '90
HURRELL, HY. T.	Redwood	Simcoe	Nov., '91
HALLAM, A. S.	Essex	Essex	Aug., '93
HARRISON, C.	Owen Sound	Grey	Sep., '92
HOLLAND, DANIEL	Wallaceburg	Kent	April, '89
HAWKINS, WM. I.	Wallaceburg	Kent	April, '95
HAWKER, WM. R.	Canton	Durham	April, '94
HOGSDEN, ARTHUR	Napier	Middlesex	July, '92
HOLDEN, HENRY	Cairngorm	Middlesex	June, '93
JONES, HARRY	Box 326, Acton	Halton	July, '92
JONES, ALBERT E.	Goderich	Huron	March, '92
JOHNSON, HY. J.	Lindsay	Victoria	April, '85

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	DATE OF ARRIVAL IN CANADA.
JACKSON, ERNEST	Parry Sound	Muskoka	April, '89
JENNINGS, WM	Thorold	Welland	April, '90
KINGSBURY, GABRIEL	St. John's West	Welland	June, '93
LEVERSUCH, WM. F.	Box 37, Clinton	Huron	March, '93
LING, SAMUEL M.	Carlingford	Perth	March, '93
LUBBOCK, WALTER	Scotland	Oxford	March, '92
LANE, JOHN	Northwood	Kent	April, '94
LEVERINGTON, WM H.	Box 39, Wardsville	Middlesex	Nov., '91
LAW, JOHN	Cedar Mills	Peel	April, '86
LOVELADY, JOHN	Feversham	Grey	July, '94
LLOYD, DAVID A.	Exeter	Middlesex	March, '92
LLOYD, WM.	Thamesville	Kent	Nov., '91
LANGDON, ISRAEL	Wallaceburg	Kent	March, '92
MURPHY, JOSEPH	Reaboro'	Victoria	June, '90
MILLAR, EDWARD	Mohawk	Brant	July, '94
MAFLIN, JAMES.	Southampton	Bruce	March, '93
MORRIS, GEORGE R.	Mono Mills	Peel	June, '88
MILLS, ROBERT J.	Beeton	Simcoe	April, '94
MAYNARD, JOHN C.	Drumquin	Halton	March, '92
NOTT, JOHN D.	Davenport	York	Nov., '91
NORRISON, HY.	Strathburn	Middlesex	June, '90
NICOLAS, HENRY	Arva'	Middlesex	Aug., '93
NEWELL, THOMAS	Thornehurst	Lambton	June, '93
PETTITT, HENRY.	Russell, Man		June, '83
PECKHAM, GEO.	Boyle	Welland	July, '94
PIKE, ALFRED G.	Clandeboye	Middlesex	April, '94
PERRY, JOHN D.	Wyoming	Lambton	July, '92
QUINN, WM. G.	Petrolea	Lambton	June, '91
ROWLEY, JOHN H.	Elmvale	Simcoe	Aug., '91
RICHARD, R. W.	Metropolitan	Perth	Aug., '91
RICKSON, ROBERT W.	Strathburn	Middlesex	March, '92
RELF, ALBERT E.	Cheltenham	Peel	July, '94
RAVINI, ALEX.	Belleville	Hastings	July, '84
SANDERS, ED.	Constance	Huron	June, '89
STEPNEY, WM.	Primrose	Dufferin	April, '91
SMITH, FRED'K	Bowmanville	Durham	April, '90
STANTON, HERBERT	Glencoe	Middlesex	April, '89
SANDFORD, WM.	Kars	Carleton	Aug., '87
SARSON, ARTHUR W.	Camlachie	Lambton	April, '94
TUCKER, WM.	Petrolea	Lambton	Aug., '91
THOMAS, WM.	Ripley	Bruce	March, '92
TIMSON, THOMAS	Blackheath	Wentworth	Sept., '92
TOWNSON, FRANCIS G.	Tuscarora	Brant	April, '95
TURNER, VALENTINE	Mono Mills	Peel	June, '89
TITMUS, ALFRED.	Fowler's Corners.	Peterboro'	June, '90
TAYLOR, EDGAR	Badgeros	Grey	March, '87
VIVAL, THOMAS ALF.	Ida	Durham	June, '88
VENUSS, WM. R.	Exeter	Middlesex	July, '95
WILKINSON, GEORGE	Beaverton	Ontario	April, '90
WAY, WALTER G.	Grimby Centre	Wentworth	March, '93
WATKINS, ALFRED J.	Mono Mills	Peel	June, '91
WARD, HY	White Rose	Ontario	June, '89
WOOD, WM, JOHN	Bloomington	Waterloo	July, '85
WILLIAMS, THOMAS H.	Oil Springs	Lambton	July, '95

A FEW PARAGRAPHS FROM THE REPORT OF "DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES" FOR THE YEAR 1894.

Since our last issue, we have received copies of the Director's and Founder's and Committee's 29th Annual Report. From the opening page, with its powerful, forceful appeal for childhood in misfortune, to the last with its columns of figures, telling barely less eloquently of work that has been done during the year, the report teems with interest for those to whom Dr. Barnardo's Homes are something more than a name. For our friends as for ourselves the story of the year's work, told in so masterly a manner, can have but one effect. As they read of trial after trial succeeded by as many triumphs; of opposition, prejudiced and bitter, successfully overcome, and resulting only in fresh friends, greater sympathy and more bountiful help than in the past; well do we know their pulses will quicken and their hearts will be suffused with a sense of intense gratification and thankfulness, not unmixed with exultation.

There are many features of "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," such as some of the various agencies more recently created for extending the work of the Institutions in different directions, accounts of which we think would be read with no small degree of pleasure by our friends. It is our intention to deal with these at length in future issues of our journal. This month all our available space

will be required to publish only a very small proportion of the interesting items which fill the 158 pages of the 29th Annual Report.

"This Report marks the twenty-ninth milestone in a long journey—a journey chequered and toilsome, but yet sweetened with the greatest of earthly pleasures. The march has lain oftentimes through a cheerless and desolate land, encumbered with signs and tokens of wanton neglect and worse than fendish cruelty. Mine has been ambulance work, and often ambulance work under fire; for on the march of rescue I have been harassed with attacks, and in saving the victims I have had continually to fight the oppressors. But weakness often felt has never meant defeat; for the good hand of God has been upon us, and not infrequently has He given us the victory, as well as the precious spoils of the fight."

"And now I pause for a moment in the very midst of the conflict to issue a hasty despatch for the encouragement of "those who tarry by the stuff." For it is in their names, the names of hundreds and thousands of warm and enthusiastic friends who are as yet to me personally utter strangers, that I and my fellow soldiers are carrying on this war. To these friends who have stood by me amid difficulties dire and manifold, and who have inspired me again and again with renewed energy by helpful encouragement, by prayerful remembrances and material support, I humbly dedicate these pages. They contain a brief and all too imperfect sketch of what has been done during the twelve months of 1894; nevertheless I commend the record to their sympathetic perusal, not merely as a story of the past, but as an inspira-

tion for the future. I write in a spirit of the most profound gratitude—gratitude to all my circle of helpers, and, above all, to our Heavenly Father, who has so abundantly blessed His own work in my unworthy hands. For it is, above all and beyond all, Christ's work that the Homes under my care are doing, so that the task of child rescue is placed upon the highest of all levels in motive and in spirit. It is in this light that I would desire the work to be ever regarded by the Church at large, as not merely humanitarian, but as Christian; caring, of course, for the physical and mental needs of the children, but caring far more for their spiritual and moral welfare. To extend the kingdom of God among the children of the slums is, and has ever been, the main hope and aim of my endeavours. In this view of it, our Homes fall into line as a department—and that not the least important—of the whole Church in action, and as such I commend the work of rescue to which God has called me as a sacred charge to the hearts of Christ's people the wide world over."

"The year 1894 has been one of considerable activity and progress. In many directions I have been permitted to make needful extensions, to enter in by new doors of usefulness, and to multiply agencies as well as to strengthen the things that remain." But not without hindrance has this 'Forward Movement' been attempted. Drawbacks, discouragements and obstacles there have been in plenty; opposition, misrepresentation and calumnious attacks have been unceasing; but yet, spite of all these, the course of the work has, on the whole, been one of steady advance.

(Continued on 3rd page of Cover.)

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TORONTO, DECEMBER 1ST, 1895.

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ECHOES OF THE MONTH.

The most prominent event in our history during the past month has been the arrival from England, safe and sound, of our fourth party for the present season. It was not a large detachment—71 all told—but though below the average in quantity, there was no lack of quality: and in health, appearance and general physique of the party there was nothing to be desired.

Owing to the lateness of the season, we had prepared ourselves for all sorts of disagreeable weather, but we are thankful to record that our gloomy forebodings were not realized. We had good weather throughout the whole passage, and accomplished our journey pleasantly and successfully. The Allan liner *Montgolian*, in which we crossed, we have proved before to be a most comfortable ship—roomy, well fitted and “steady as a house.” We had nothing of the unpleasant rolling and pitching that is the general experience with ships of the older type, and in our snug quarters, for a part of the engines, we could, as far as movement was concerned, scarcely tell we were at sea. Our daily runs averaged over 300 miles, and early on Saturday afternoon, November the 9th, we were alongside the wharf at Quebec, and next day found us in Toronto.

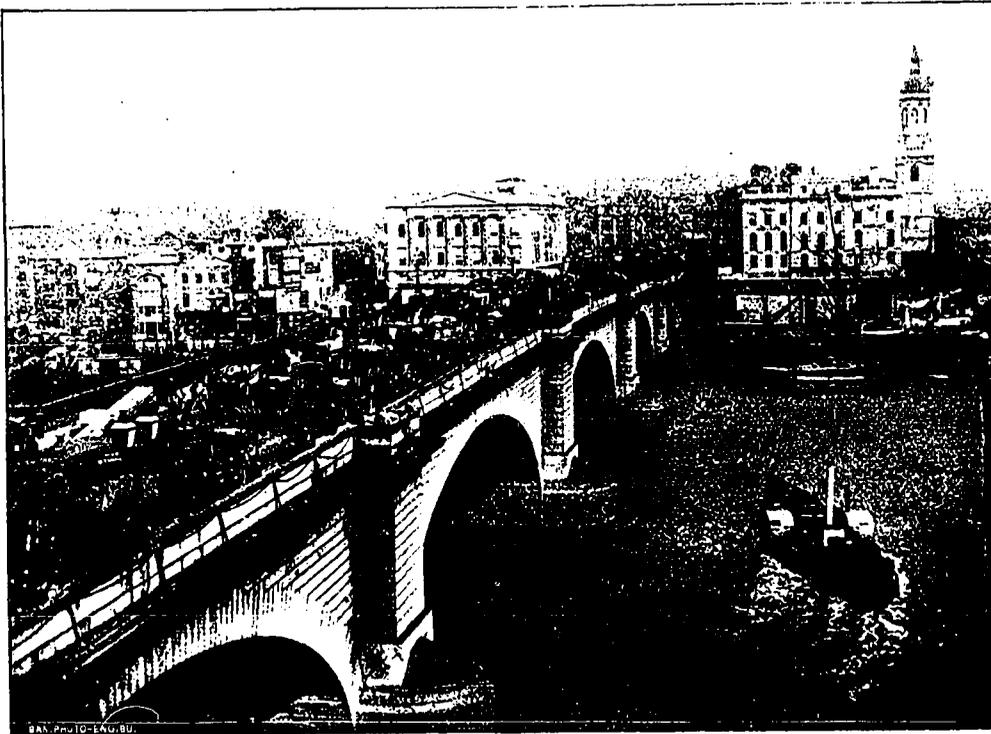
Applications are numerous for the season of the year, although, unfortunately for us, our constituents chiefly ask us to send them big boys, and the boys we have to send are chiefly quite youngsters. We cannot yet succeed in educating farmers to take the smaller boys, who are more easily trained, and so much more readily adapt themselves to the ways of the country, and the result is that we are left with many applications unsupplied, and, at the same time, a number of bright, promising, little fellows still unplaced. They are as keenly anxious to get

out to places as we are to see them settled, and we hope that by degrees openings will present themselves, and that before long our present household will have been dispersed.

The arrival of this last party brings to a close our immigration operations for the season, and we can take a review of the season's work that happily is in the highest degree encouraging and satisfactory. Our parties have travelled by sea and land without accident or mishap. The children have in character, appearance and physical and mental

was our chief anxiety and care throughout the spring, and, in spite of all our efforts, we got ourselves into a good deal of hot water with people who failed to appreciate the difficulty of filling 1,000 applications with 500 boys. We did our best, however, to fit the right boy into the right place, which means the best boy into the best place; and with the knowledge that we have done our best we have to rest content.

The boys have settled down wonderfully well into their new homes. As is well known, we give every boy on his leaving us for a place two addressed post cards, one specially for the purpose of informing us of his safe arrival and to give us his first impressions of his new quarters, and the other to keep by him so that he may always have the readiest possible means of communicating with us if he should be in any trouble or in circumstances to need our help. The post cards that have come to hand during the past season speak volumes for the kindly welcome our boys have received, and show that they have, at any rate, started life in Canada in a hopeful and happy spirit. We have had very few changes to make among the new-comers. There are grumblers among boys as well as among men, and occasionally we find boys who are ready to make the most of every grievance, and employers who expect too much from



LONDON BRIDGE.

condition been fully up to the standard that Dr. Barnardo has sought to maintain in the selection of children, and which standard, as long as he maintains it, will ensure that his emigration work will be a blessing alike to England and Canada. The demand for boys all over the country has shown itself to be steadily on the increase. We began the year with a goodly list of applications left over from the previous season. Throughout the early months of the year the demand was enormous, and the first party was bespoken weeks before its arrival. How possibly to supply the farmers who were depending upon us for help

boys and who look for old heads upon young shoulders. Occasionally, too, we find that a “round” boy has got into a “square” place, and that our judgment of the boy or the place has been at fault; but we record with much thankfulness that during the past season these cases have been extremely few, and the majority of those who have been placed out are well settled in their new homes and are there to stay.

The railway and steamship companies and their officers and agents have treated us with every possible courtesy, attention and kindness.

Every year more and more is done for the comfort and convenience of steerage and immigrant passengers, and our parties are specially favoured in this respect. There has almost ceased to be anything of "roughing it" in crossing the ocean, even in the cheapest way. Nothing could have been more thoroughly cosy and comfortable than the quarters specially reserved for our party leaving Liverpool on the 31st of October—a large, roomy compartment, heated with stoves and lighted with electric light; everything scrupulously clean and neat; wide berths, of the full length, for everybody, big and little, with good, thick, warm blankets, quilts and sheets; capital washing arrangements, soap and towels in unlimited supply, and fresh water in large barrels standing close to the bowls and kept filled every day. All the food served is of the best quality, and no limit to quantity—except the capacity of the consumer. Fresh meat twice a day—at breakfast and dinner—with potatoes and fresh bread and butter, not to mention such etceteras as jam, marmalade, milk puddings, and plum pudding, known on board as "duff." Even oranges have been known to appear—and disappear—although these were certainly an extra and not on the regular bill of fare. It is not remarkable that people have been known to express regret at the approaching termination of a voyage, and come to the conclusion that there are many worse places to live than the steerage of an Atlantic liner.

* *

Marvellous, too, has been the improvement in "immigrant" railway travelling during the past few years. We well remember when an "immigrant special" on the Grand Trunk or Intercolonial railways meant tedious, interminable delays; frightfully uncomfortable, ill lighted, ill-ventilated cars; merciless shaking, jolting and knocking about, and an arrival at last in a state of weariness, dirt and discomfort, horrible even to look back upon. Trains of immigrants now spin over the roads as "passenger specials" at anything from 35 to 60 miles an hour, and we revel in lavatory cars, tourist sleepers, steam heat, vestibule cars, automatic brakes and Pintsch gas. Competition has done much to effect the change, but the enterprise and management of the railway companies have done more, and we gratefully express our indebtedness to the officials of all the railway and steamship companies with whom we do business, for their efforts on our behalf, and for the courtesy and attention we almost invariably receive at their hands.

* *

To myself personally, one of the most gratifying features of the past season's work has been the really excellent conduct and behaviour among our boys on board ship. It might be imagined that a small army of boys shut up within the limited compass of a ship, with little or no useful occupation to pass away their time, would give an infinite amount of trouble, and be a plague and nuisance to themselves and everyone else. On the contrary, our boys have given no trouble whatever at any stage of the journey. We have had plenty of fun and plenty of noise at the proper time, but good order, perfect discipline, strict attention to orders, and, throughout the whole season, not a single serious or disgraceful offence. Constantly have we been complimented by people who have been our fellow passengers on the good order and conduct that has prevailed, and I think it would be hard to find anyone who, after crossing with one of our parties, has taken away anything but a good impression of Dr. Barnardo's boys. I feel proud of our boys on a great many accounts, but none more so than their good behaviour on board ship, that adds so much to the pleasure of our journeys and saves so much possible trouble and anxiety.

As regards the attitude of the Canadian public and press to our work during the past year, we have not escaped the usual outbreaks of ill-natured prejudice. The larger and most influential organs of the press are generally favourable to us; but among the smaller sheets, published in little country towns, we sometimes hear of articles villifying and abusing the character of our boys in terms often so utterly indecent and scurrilous that they suggest the duck pond and the horsewhip as the best way of answering the writers. Behind this, however, there are not wanting satisfactory indications that, in spite of all the efforts to injure us by misrepresentation and by magnifying a thousandfold all our failures and shortcomings, public opinion is surely and steadily growing in our favour. People are beginning to see the injustice of condemning the whole for the faults of a small percentage, and of branding us, for example, as a criminal class because a number representing less than one per cent. have been convicted of crime. As far as we are concerned, we can always point to the farmers of the country in refutation of these attacks upon our name and character. They have had over 25 years' experience of juvenile immigrants, and, as a result of this experience, they want them to-day in three or four times the number that can be supplied. This fact cannot be too strongly insisted upon as an unanswerable proof that our children have proved themselves useful, worthy members of the community in the past, and that any opposition to our work does not arise from the class who know us and for whose opinion we have most to care.

* *

The best bit of Home news from England is that Dr. Barnardo seems wonderfully and completely restored to health and, if possible, more full of activities than ever. To those who know him he is nothing short of a marvel of energy and zeal in the cause of philanthropy. Vast as are the dimensions to which the work has grown in his hands, his watchword is still "forward." He still hears fresh "voices from Macedonia," and his talk is of greater efforts than ever, and of stretching out his hands still further to reach those in want and suffering, and to multiply agencies for usefulness. Building, enlarging and improving are the order of the day at Stepney Causeway. The interior of the great Bower street building is being largely remodelled to give accommodation to several new shops and offices, and the "Home" is more than ever complete in its appointments as a hive of industry.

* *

The twenty-ninth Annual Report of the work of the Institutions was issued to the subscribers a few weeks ago. We have given elsewhere a very brief summary of a portion of its contents to show how wonderful has been the general progress of the work, and how remarkably friends have been raised up to give their sympathy and support in larger measure than ever before.

* *

There are but few changes in the staff of the "Homes," and most of the old familiar faces are still to be seen. Mr. Anderson remains at his post at Stepney, and, though we cannot quite say of him, as of the Patriarch, that his eye is not dimmed, as we observe he has to use spectacles, we can certainly vouch that his natural forces, both vocal and muscular, show no sign of abatement. I am sure he would wish to be most kindly remembered to all old Stepney boys who are readers of *UPS AND DOWNS*.

* *

We have a very pleasant announcement to make to our subscribers. Our paper is no longer to be the exclusive organ of the boys, but from the beginning of the year we are to

take in the girls, of whom there are now over 1,500 in the Dominion, and a part of each issue will be specially devoted to their interests. We most cordially welcome this addition to our constituency, and we trust that the circular which has been prepared and sent out by Miss Code, the secretary of the Girls' Home at Peterborough, inviting the girls to become subscribers, will meet with a liberal response. It will be an additional spur to our efforts to make our little sheet a success, and, we trust, it will prove to be of help and interest to both lads and lassies.

Alfred B. Owen

It is our deeply painful duty to refer to what is unquestionably the most distressing event in the history of our work from the time of its first establishment—the death of the poor boy George Everett Green and the subsequent committal of his employer, Miss Findlay, on a charge of manslaughter for having caused his death by neglect and ill-usage. It would be wrong and illegal to make any comment upon the case itself while it is still before the courts, but we must utter our emphatic protest against the tone adopted in many of the papers in dealing with the subject. It has been commented upon as if this poor lad, who unquestionably had physical defects, although not in the least to the extent that has been represented, was a fair specimen of our boys, and as if the filth, squalor and neglect amid which he lived and died is typical of the surroundings of our boys in Canadian farm homes. One is as gross a misrepresentation as the other.

We believe that Green, when he left England, was free from ailment or indication of disease, but he was never robust, and after he had been out for some little time there is no doubt he fell into bad health. Had we known of his condition we should have brought him back and put him under medical treatment, but, unfortunately, neither he himself nor anyone else gave us the least intimation of his condition. He was only placed with Miss Findlay in May last, and, the neighborhood being one which Mr. Griffith visits in the winter, we had not seen anything of him. Had he been kindly and properly cared for, the poor lad might have been here still, but, instead of this, his surroundings were all of the poorest and roughest. His employer was a person struggling to maintain herself by her own almost unaided exertions on a poor farm in a very remote district, and in the boy's home there were none of the comforts, and the barest of the necessities, of life. It appears that his constitution at length succumbed under want of care and proper treatment, and the public opinion of the neighborhood expressed itself in the movement which led to the holding of the inquest and the subsequent arrest and committal of the woman.

What the issue of the forthcoming trial may be is not for us to forecast, neither have we any opinion to express upon the degree of responsibility that rests upon the accused, but we do once again repeat our protest against the cruelty and injustice of branding all our boys and girls as diseased and depraved because there appears to be evidence that this one unfortunate boy was not of sound and healthy condition, and to attack and condemn the whole system because, in this one case, there may have been an error in our judgment, either of the boy or of his home.

Our defence in regard to the latter is, that the circumstances had entirely changed since we had an opportunity of forming an impression of the place. For the past four years we have had a boy in the same household. This boy has written and spoken in the highest terms of the treatment he received, and each time he was visited he was found to be very

happy and thriving. There was nothing to cause us the slightest misgiving, and we imagined that it was under the same conditions we were placing poor George Green. It appears, however, that the death of the brother, George Findlay, at the beginning of the present year, led to an entire and disastrous change, and everything about the place seems to have fallen into neglect and wretchedness. Can anyone suppose that if we had had the slightest idea of this state of affairs, we would have allowed any boy to go to such a place, or that we should not have removed him at once if he himself or anyone else had told us how he was situated?

The whole occurrence is surrounded with awfully distressing and painful circumstances, and, for the time being, it has cast a shadow of the deepest gloom over our whole work.

IN OLD, OLD DAYS.

WRITTEN FOR UPS AND DOWNS BY FAITH FENTON.

I came across it one day in an out-of-the-way corner—this paper-covered copy of old historical records and newspapers.

"Reprints of the Times and Other Early English Newspapers and Documents."

So runs the title page; and within the yellow covers a curious and most interesting collection of ancient records is gathered—carefully photographed and reprinted from copies, possibly, in the British Museum and old English libraries.

Can anything bring back the past as vividly as an old newspaper, I wonder? It reflects so clearly the life of the people, it chronicles so truly the events of the time, that the passions of a bygone race seem to glow beneath the faded, crooked letters, and our hearts tremble with the fervor that flushed our forefathers.

To read stirring national events as they appear in cold compress in a volume of history, is one thing; but to read these same events as they were recorded in the rough type newspapers of the time, is a very different and much better thing; and I have been pouring with intense interest over accounts of the Spanish Armada, the death of Cromwell, the Great Plague, the battle of the Nile, as told in these quaint old sheets, which, written on smooth pages in modern English, would concern me but little.

The first document I unfold is a *fac-simile* of the Magna Charta.

"Johannes Dei Gratia Rex Angl.—." The queer shaped lettering and my stock of Latin fail me at this point, and I turn to the modern translation. It is a voluminous document—this charta of British liberty—and we are willing to take its many provisions for granted, especially since we have been reaping the fruits thereof for centuries.

Next comes a *fac-simile* of the "Warrante to Execute Mary, Queen of Scots, A.D. 1557."

This is decipherable by patient study, some guessing and much comparison of letters. It is quite as intelligible as much of the professional handwriting of the present day. Elizabeth's signature and seal are affixed at the bottom of the warrant.

A copy of the "English Mercurie," "published by authority for the prevention of false reportes," dated 1588, and containing an account of the Invasion of the Spanish Armada, is a quaint little sheet.

The pages are about eight by ten inches, and in appearance it resembles a pamphlet.

As printing was introduced into England in 1490, this little time-stained Mercurie is probably one of the earliest English newspapers extant.

The account of the sighting of the Armada is most naively told:—

"But about one in the afternoon, they (the English ships) came in sighte of the Spanish Armada, two

leagues to the westward of the Eddestone; sailing in the form of a half moon, the points whereof were seven leagues assunder.

"They cannot be fewer than one hundred and fifty ships of all sorts, and severall of them, called galleons and galeasses, are of a size never before seen on our seas."

The staunch little Mercurie, after describing the preparations made to receive the uninvited visitors, says:—

By God's Blessinge, there is no doubt but this unjuste Enterprise of the Kinge of Spayne will turn out to his everlasting Shame and Dishonour.

* * *

THE WEEKELEY NEWES.

"Printed for Jeffrey Charlton, and are to be sold at his shop at the great North Door of St. Paul's, Munday, 31st January, 1606."

Contains an account of the execution of Guy Fawkes and his accomplices, also the "Great Speeche of his Majeste's Sergeant at-Law, when he opened the indictment."

I wonder what our modern lawyers would think of that speech. Like an old-style sermon, it is divided and sub-divided in most stately and solemn fashion. Here is the introduction:—

The matter that is now to be offered to you, my Lords the Commoners and to the Trial of you the Knights and Gentlemen of the Jury, is a matter of Treason, but of such horror and monstrous nature, that man never before now—

The Tongue of Man never delivered.

The Ear of Man never heard.

The Heart of Man never conceived.

Nor the Malice of Hellish or Earthly Devill ever practised.

For if it be abominable to murder the least,

If to touch God's annointed be to oppose themselves to God,

If (by blood) to subvert Princes, States, and Kingdoms be hateful to God and Men, as all true Christians must acknowledge,

Then how much more than too, too monstrous shall all Christian Hearts judge the horror of this treason to murder and subvert

Such a King,

Such a Queen,

Such a Prince,

Such a Progeney,

Such a State

Such a Government.

* * *

The *fac-simile* of the warrant to execute Charles I. is among these reprints. It is a perfectly legible document, and the sixty signatures and seals among which that of Oliver Cromwell stands prominent, are of more than passing interest. It is very brief compared with the death warrant of the Queen of Scots, yet it did its work quite as effectually.

Next comes the *Intelligencer*, a weekly journal of 1648, describing in forceful Saxon phrase the last hours of the unfortunate Charles; and the *Gazette* of 1658, containing an account of the death of Cromwell. In the latter, one small page is filled with news from various outports, the items being from one to two months old.

Think of the laboured letter writing and the slow sailing; of the anxious hearts that waited for the incoming of the mail, and contrast it with the modern flash of electric wires—and be thankful.

The art of advertising seems to have crept in at about this date. But the modesty of the seventeenth century in no wise predicates the audacity of the nineteenth in this respect. Here are a few:—

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Windsor Stage Coach cometh every day in the week from thence by seven of the clock in the morning to the Red Lion in Fleet Street, and returneth from thence towards *Windsor* again at twelve o'clock the same day.

At the Sign of the Bore's Head over against The Naked Boy, at the lower end of Bread Street, are to be had usual Medicines, prepared by the Art of Pyrotechny (according to the Doctrine of *Paracelsus* and *Helmont*), by which is perfectly, safely, and speedily cured, all distempers incidental to Humane nature.

That Excellent, and by all Physicians approved, *China Drink*, called by the *Chineans Toha*, by other Nations *Tay alias Tee*, is sold at the *Sultanness Head*, a *coffee house* in *Sweetings* Rents by the Royal Exchange London.

Also that stirring realist, John Bunyan, notifies the public in words calculated to shock the sensitive nerves of modern theologians.

AN ADVERTISEMENT OF BOOKS NEWLY PUBLISHED.

"*A Few Sighs from Hell, or the Groans of a Damned Soule*:" being an exposition of those words in the sixteenth of *Luke* concerning the Rich man and the Beggar, wherein is discovered the lamentable state of the damned, their cries, their desires in their distresses, with the determination of God upon them. A good warning word to sinners, both old and young, to take into consideration betimes lest they come into the same place of torment. Also a brief discourse touching the profitableness of the Holy Scriptures by that poor servant of Jesus Christ, *John Bunyan*.

* * *

The newspapers of 1665 and '66 give accounts of the disasters that overwhelmed London in those years—the Great Plague and Great Fire. Graphic and most pathetic are the contents of these small sheets, when we realize that the words were penned in the very heart of the desolation.

Concerning the great fire, the *Gazette* begins thus:—

Whitehall, Sept. 8.

The ordinary course of this paper having been interrupted by a sad and lamentable accident of Fire lately hapned in the City of *London*: it hath been thought fit for satisfying the minds of so many of His Majesties good Subjects who must needs be concerned for the Issue of so great an accident, to give this short, but true Account of it.

I wish our space would permit us to quote the simple, quaint, yet graphic description of the conflagration.

A *fac-simile* of the Declaration of Independence is slipped in among these English records at this point. Possibly at the time of its drawing up, it was viewed as a momentous document on both sides of the ocean, since every line of it was wrought out by the shedding of British blood.

* * *

Then comes the English newspaper, enlarged and improved, in the form of the *London Times* of January, 1793—a leap of a century and a quarter from the modest little *Gazette* of 1666.

It is a new London that this *Times* sheet describes; not the devastated, plague-stricken city; a new London and a new people. How soon the tale of each generation is told!

Four theatres advertise their attractions in this *Times* of 1793. In one, Mrs. Siddons plays "Jane Shore," and the "nobility are entreated to give directions to their servants to set down and take up at the theatre with their horses' heads turned toward Pall Mall. The door in Market Lane for chairs only."

Patent medicine advertisements, real estate and auction sales find prominent places. In fact, the *Times* of 1895 is the *Times* of 1793, plus only the mechanical improvements of a century.

There are eight copies of these *London Times*, each containing interesting descriptions of national events: the execution of Louis XVI, battle of the Nile, battles of Trafalgar and Waterloo, and the funerals of Lord Nelson and Queen Caroline.

The accounts of the battle of Trafalgar and the funeral of Nelson are finely written, with all the graphic power of a present public grief; and as we read them the great naval hero rises from the dim records of the past a very real and human personage.

* * *

I have pushed away the bundle at last with a positively creepy feeling—that eerie sensation that we experience when, leaving the warm precincts of the present, we enter the dim region of the past; when about us move, not the cheery realities of our own day and generation, but the shadows of that which has been.

Quaint old records of bygone days! You teach us that nations grow even as individual lives do—through passions and crudeness, through ignorance, through battles and defeats, through suffering—yet with the upward struggle in all—unto the greatest achievement, of self-knowledge and self-control.

Ups and Downs

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.
 T. J. BARNARDO, F.R.C.S., Eng.
 18-26 Stepney Causeway, Lon., Eng., Founder and Director.
 ALFRED B. OWEN,
 Canadian Agent and Superintendent.
 FRANK VIPOND,
 Managing Editor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TORONTO, DECEMBER 1ST, 1895.



*"O fortunate, O happy day,
 When a new household finds its place
 Among the myriad homes of earth,
 Like a new star just sprung to birth,
 And rolled on its harmonious way
 Into boundless realms of space!"*

Contemplating a simple country wedding, thus did Longfellow give utterance to the impassioned feeling, which his boundless sympathy with his fellow-creatures always aroused when his versatile and masterly pen was engaged in the portrayal of some phases of life's happenings, its hopes and disappointments, its struggles and rewards.

Gazing through the long vista of the future, ending, so far as his theme is concerned, when

*"The ancient bridegroom and bride,
 Smiling contented, serene,
 Upon the blithe bewildering scene,
 Behold, well-pleased, on every side
 Their forms and features multiplied."*

the Poet of the People paints, in language forceful in its very simplicity, a scene, or a series of scenes, of quiet peace and happiness and contentment, than to play a part in which there can surely be few greater blessings on earth; especially for those who, in the earlier years of their fight with the world, have been confronted with obstacles unknown to the average man as he pursues the comparatively smooth tenor of his way, and which have been overcome, and success attained, under God's blessing, solely by pluck, perseverance and steady, unflinching devotion to duty, often exacting, and at times felt to be burdensome.

It is with young men of this class that we are concerned. Among them much of our daily life is spent. Our boys, trained to a sense of duty to God, to their fellow-men, and to themselves, go forth into the world. On themselves, in spite of the watchful guardianship of their old friends, must largely depend the position they will take in their adopted country in years to come; whether they become honoured, respected, well-to-do citizens, giving to others who may follow the inestimable advantage of a good example; or whether they sink to low depths and become impervious to all influences that are ennobling and purifying—lost lives in fact.

It is essential that our boys possess no small share of courage, for from the outset of their careers they find the hand of man—of the man who knows them not, and his name is legion—is turned against them. Boyhood, train it how you will to rise superior to the taunts of prejudice and ignorance, retains much of its natural sensitiveness; and courage—real genuine courage—supported by a strong foundation of faith in a more discerning Power than man's selfishness, could alone withstand the cruel, bitter gibes which alleged respectable people in various walks of life hurl with malicious persistency at a class of young people who, as a class, are as much entitled to respect as any in the country.

Good resolution and earnest effort are at times undermined by this miserable species of warfare in which so many of our antagonists love to indulge; and then it is that these latter do rejoice exceeding much. But it is inconceivable that in the ever increasing expanse of years, a work on which God's blessing has time and again been so freely bestowed, could be stayed, or even seriously retarded, by the sordid selfishness or culpable ignorance of a section of mankind.

We cannot refrain from here alluding to the outspoken manner in which the editor of the Bowmanville *Canadian Statesman* expresses his opinion on the work of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. In the issue of that journal of Nov. 20th, the editor contributed an article of considerable length devoted to the work of Dr. Barnardo. The standpoint of the writer is not, as is so often the case when Barnardo boys are being subjected to journalistic treatment, that of the village partisan.

The editor of the *Statesman* had only a few months previously crossed the Atlantic from England as fellow-voyager of a party of our boys and girls on their way to Canada. He had mixed with them, questioned them, and, with the exceptional opportunities afforded on board ship, had endeavored to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the natures of those soon to become citizens, for weal or woe, of the country in whose welfare he himself was personally interested. Nor was the search limited to the 299 individual cases with whom the editor of the *Statesman* was coming into daily contact. In England he had also sought data on which to found an honest conviction as to the practical results of Dr. Barnardo's work. This was supplemented by his personal experience of the careers of a number of Dr. Barnardo's young people in Canada.

As a result of *honest, disinterested enquiry*, the *Statesman* of the 20th inst. contained, as we have said, a lengthy article highly eulogistic of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. The main interest of the article from our point of view here in Canada centres in the following paragraphs:—

"When we crossed the Atlantic in September last, Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Canadian agent and superintendent for the Barnardo Homes, was bringing out some 144 boys and 155 girls (some of whom are now living

with the best families in Bowmanville), and we daily chatted with the little folk and became greatly interested in them, as were many others of the saloon passengers. We can honestly say from what we saw on the voyage that, taking the whole 299 children and comparing them with a similar number of children taken at random from the families of the working classes in any community in which we have ever been, the Barnardo boys and girls would not suffer in the comparison. They were bright, intelligent, well-behaved, and, when spoken to, respectful in answering questions. One thing we noticed with much pleasure was the care, kindness and solicitude of the older and larger ones shown towards the little ones, of whom there were many.

"In conclusion, we may add that we know there is considerable prejudice felt against the bringing of so many unfortunate children to Canada, but we are sincere in the belief that, compared with Canadian boys of the cities and towns, a larger proportion of them succeed in their situations and make quite as good citizens. A large number of Barnardo boys have filled and are now filling situations with farmers in this district and giving them the very best of satisfaction. Patience and forbearance require to be exercised for a time, no doubt, by those who employ them, but they learn quickly, and, as a rule, become stout and rugged young fellows, so that much of the prevailing prejudice is not warranted by the results."

From the cause we have alluded to, as from others, we have had our failures; but, as has been pointed out, not only by us but by those who, solely with a desire to know the truth, have placed themselves in a position to ascertain the facts, these failures constitute but a very small percentage of the whole.

On the other hand, we have records of thousands of young men steadily pursuing their daily work, year in and year out, making progress, surely if slowly, and contributing equally with their neighbour to the wealth of the country; young men of whom no man from the day they first arrived in Canada could speak an evil word with justice; young men whose existence is so merged in that of the community at large that individually they would not receive even a passing word of notice—good or bad—from writer or speaker.

Again, there are those whose advancement has been more rapid, who have readily taken advantage of every opportunity offered them in Canada to place themselves, while still quite young men, in positions of considerable responsibility and trust.

It is from the ranks of these two classes of steady workers that come the recruits for our continuously increasing army of benedicts. Every month brings us more than one "fortunate," "happy" day

*"When a new household finds its place
 Among the myriad homes of earth."*

And each such day is to us a source of genuine pleasure, knowing full well, as we do, that every "new household" among our friends has only "found its place" after years of honest, manly effort and toil, and that the prospect of happiness which the future holds out is well merited by the struggles of the past.

Particularly so is this in the case of Henry Timmath and Arthur Hillier, the latest of our friends for whom the marriage bells have rung their merry peal. Henry is one of our older friends, having been in Canada since 1883, and during the whole twelve years he has maintained an excellent reputation for industry and trustworthiness. He has been anything but a "rolling stone," being still located in the neighborhood of Rutherford, to which district he went upon his arrival in Canada. We are very pleased to now find him settled in his own little home with a true helpmeet by his side; his future full of promise of peace and happiness, and the past, one on which he can look back as a period during which he strove manfully, and successfully, to fulfil the obligations which he took upon himself, when, as a little lad of fifteen, he first came face to face with the realities of life in Canada. For him and our

younger friend, Arthur Hillier, we have nothing but the heartiest congratulations on the step they have taken. Our very earnest prayer for both is that God will long spare them to enjoy the happiness which under His good care has now been vouchsafed to them.

Arthur came to Canada in July, 1892, and during his three years here he has not allowed the grass to grow under his feet. He is twenty-three years of age, and is earning wages at Hawkesville which, with his natural thriftiness of disposition, will enable him to enter upon his new responsibilities with a sense of security and comfort.

Charles Coles has arrived at the legal age of manhood, endowed with a generous share of common sense. He regrets that times are hard, but philosophically determines to make the best of them. Charles has just completed his engagement in West Flamborough, where he had been working steadily. Instead of wasting time and substance in waiting for times to improve, Charles went vigorously to work to secure the best situation available, and is now comfortably settled for the winter at Orkney, receiving, in comparison with the ruling standard of wages, fair remuneration for the winter season.

Of UPS AND DOWNS Charles writes:—

"I think, if it keeps on improving as it is doing, it will soon be up to perfection."

While Charles' expectations entail a very large order on our capabilities, one, we fear, we shall come far short of executing, we will do our best not to disappoint him too much, and we must rely on Charles' generosity not to be too hard on our shortcomings.

John Sander son sends us a very sensible letter from Picton, where John has "a very nice place" for which he is "very thankful." John, who has been in Canada two years, is striving to gain a thorough knowledge of farming, and informs us he intends to try hard to win the long-service silver medal. In this, as in all he undertakes, our friend has our very earnest wishes for his success. John has an inclination for music, and asks for information about a cornet he desired to be procured for him. Doubtless ere he reads this he will have received the information and the cornet as well, from which, we hope, he will receive much pleasure.

It is, of course, only of our older friends that we can tell of years of effort fittingly crowned with success. For our younger friends the time for looking back is not yet, but we are pleased and glad at all times to note the progress the little fellows are making; to tell of their manly efforts to sow so that they shall reap a rich harvest—rich not only in worldly gain, but in all that will add dignity and nobility to their manhood in years to come, just as it is adding

dignity and nobility to their boyhood to-day. And of these little fellows, striving bravely to mould their lives so that as men they will be honoured and respected, our ranks contain a very large number.

Two of our little men of whom we have the highest expectations are Thomas and Walter John Wright, whose portraits we have the greatest pleasure in publishing in this number. Thomas and Walter, who came out to Canada in the summer of 1894, are aged 15 and 13 respectively. They have good homes close to each other in Bosanquet township. Each is striving hard to do his duty. It may almost be said that Thomas has already engaged in stock raising on his own account, his employer last Christmas rewarding him for his good conduct with a ewe, which in the spring gave birth to a lamb, thus doubling our little friend's head of live stock. One of the great-



est sources of happiness to the young brothers is that they are able to see each other frequently. As they grow older we fervently trust that the strong bond of love which at present unites them may lose nothing of its strength, and that under God's guidance they may side by side build up a future full of happiness and prosperity.

Philip J. Reynolds has recently changed his place of residence from Holbrook to Warwick, work in the former place being scarce. Of the district in which he is now settled Philip, who has been five years in Canada, writes:—

"There is quite a different look in this part of the country. It looks rougher, but I guess the land is as good; it is newer, so it ought to be."

We trust Philip may find his opinion of the fertility of the soil he is now going to till well founded, and that the change he has made may prove beneficial in every respect.

George Brooks, 15, writing from Wardsville, sends his subscription for UPS AND DOWNS, and says:—

"I will do all I can to stay till my time is up. I attend church and Sunday school regularly."

All of which is welcome news, and we wish George every success in carrying out his determination to complete his "time," but even more earnestly do we trust that he will remain long in faithful service for the Master, whom, we are glad to believe, George is trying to serve.

Of Alfred Hulks, whose residence in Canada does not exceed many months, we have received very good accounts. His employer states that he "is doing nicely and is taking a great interest in the work." This is a good beginning for Alfred, who is in his thirteenth year. If he will continue in this direction, and make

the best of the opportunities offered him while at work or in school, we shall ere very long be able to tell an interesting story of his success.

We are sorry to have to report bad news of our little friend, William Owlett, who came out last year, and has been for some time a member of the household of Mr. G. A. Brodie, farmer, of Bethesda. While milking a cow William received a kick on his arm, the bone being badly fractured. Mr. Brodie secured the services of an expert surgeon, but, in spite of all that was promptly done to set the injured limb, there is grave doubt if the bones will ever assume their proper position again. We hope for the best, however, and derive much comfort from the knowledge that William, who is only twelve years old, is in the hands of good, kind friends.

In sending a dollar for his subscription to UPS AND DOWNS, Walter Denton says:—

"It is worth that to me. I prize them as my monthly reminder of my friends at the Home."

We extend our hearty thanks to Walter for the very tangible evidence of his desire to aid in making our journal a success. Walter, who is 16, and has been in Canada three years, wishes to make the best use of his time while young. To that end he has recently made an arrangement with a highly respected farmer at Masonville, whereby our friend will be able to attend school "full time" during the winter and earn his board and lodging by attending to the chores morning and evening. We think Walter is making an excellent move in thus bestowing upon himself several months' uninterrupted course of study, and that he will reap a substantial benefit in the future is beyond a doubt.

From John A. Spooner (1892) comes word that he is in good health and steadily employed. We are glad to hear this, and trust that John will always feel contented with his surroundings.

Money is, as our friend says, hard to get these days; but, on the other hand, it has a much greater purchasing power than it had a few years ago when it was not so difficult of access. This is one phase of the "hard times" which our friends should not overlook. If to-day they can only earn a dollar where four or five years ago they could earn a dollar and a quarter, that dollar will procure in nearly all the requirements of life what would have necessitated an expenditure of a dollar and a half, or more, five years ago. The decline in the price of labour has been accompanied by at least a corresponding decline in the price of almost every commodity necessary to the comfort of the average man or woman. We think that not a few people are inclined to forget this side of the question once they are started on that all too seasonable topic "hard times."



JOHN BODGER.

We recently had the pleasure of a visit from John Bodger, who had just returned from England, whither he had been to pay a farewell visit to his sister prior to his departure to the far-off province of British Columbia. John came to Canada in '90, and has spent four years in the neighborhood of Dutton, where he has earned the respect and good-will of a large number of acquaintances. The last two years he was in the employ of Mr. Robert Hine, of Dutton, and his employer's experience of his ability and general trustworthiness was such that when John expressed his determination to go West Mr. Hine kindly undertook to communicate with his brother, a farmer in Frazer Valley, B.C., on John's behalf. As a result our friend goes to the Pacific province with the comforting assurance that a good situation and home await his arrival. John's quiet, steady ways and unobtrusive earnestness are well known to us, and will, we feel sure, bring in his new home as great a measure of success and appreciation as they secured him during his first five years in Canada.

"I have been in my situation for nearly ten years—9th April, 1896. It is the first and it will be the last situation I will have till I settle down for myself."

This is from a letter from our friend, Arthur Williams, a stalwart young farmer at Kars, about to reap some of the fruits of many years' hard, steady labour. When Arthur became 22 years of age, his employer and friend, as remuneration for the previous nine years of service, offered him his choice of \$1,000 or a farm. Our friend chose the latter. A farm was accordingly purchased, "right at the end of my master's, a year ago last spring."

"It consists of 54 acres of as good land as was ever laid out; the land can't be beat. I am raising myself a fine stock. I have one span of horses—have a share in a binder and seeder, which my master's son and I bought together. In fact, I have everything that a young man would want to start farming with. I thank God that He ever put it into Dr. Barnardo's heart to raise a home for children."

Arthur Williams is but one of thousands who have thanked God that He sent them their friend in their hour of need. To what good use Arthur has put the help he received years ago, his letter gives ample testimony. His record from the outset is one of which we are extremely proud. He has consistently adhered to the good resolutions made when leaving England. We now have the sincerest pleasure in offering our very hearty congratulations on the prosperous condition in which he finds himself at the age of 23, and we very earnestly pray that God will long spare him to enjoy the future which is opening before him with so much promise.

Another "little man," of whom we can very truly say he is doing well, is Jacob Singer, whose sturdy and healthy-looking countenance finds a corner on this page. Jacob has stood a two years' test in a manner which leads us to expect great things of him. He is stationed at South Woodsee and is as full of enthusiasm and good spirits as a healthy boy of 12 should be.

Our centre group of portraits this month represents six of our friends whose residence in Canada extends from six to ten years. Each has made good use of his time and has before him a future which we are justified in expecting will redound still further to his credit. Henry and Fred C. White are brothers, who came to Canada in April, 1885. They, too, have not been separated by distance in their Canadian careers, Henry upon his arrival entering the home of Mr. Mulligan, of Millbrook, whilst Frederick was domiciled with Mr. F. Mulligan, a brother and neighbour of Henry's employer. The position of each is that of a member of the family rather than of an employé. Two brothers ten years in the employ of two brothers is a somewhat unique record, but both our friends have striven hard to do their duty, and both have been treated with consistent kindness by their employers. Both have received the long-service and good-conduct silver medal, and we have not the slightest hesitation in declaring that Henry and Frederick will take prominent positions in the community in which they live. As it is, they are held in high regard by all who know them. A bank balance of several hundred dollars testifies to Henry's belief in meeting the possibilities of the future well equipped with the munitions of war.

Thomas G. Wright's nine years' service with Mr. Bird, of Dundalk, has so thoroughly convinced that gentleman of Thomas' abilities and general trustworthiness that he has recently handed over the entire management of his farm to our friend, who is now twenty-one years of age. The responsibility is not a light one, but Thomas is equal to it we know, and we are very pleased to take this opportunity of congratulating him upon his employer's recognition of his faithful compliance with the calls of duty since he first started to "make his way" in Canada.

Patrick Sullivan commenced his career in Canada with a very strong determination to lead an earnest Christian life, and throughout the intervening nine years he has striven nobly and successfully in this direction. As a member of the various societies affiliated with the Methodist church at Alma he takes an active interest in all work of an evangelical or philanthropic character. He is an indefatigable worker in the cause of Temperance, being a member of the Royal Templars. The same earnestness and fidelity of purpose which have characterized his efforts in these fields have been exhibited in the pursuit of his regular daily work, and our friend is not lacking in the riches of this world. In all his efforts we trust that he may ever have the blessing of the Heavenly Father, in Whose vineyard he is a faithful worker.

Charles Harlow has also shown remarkable aptitude for filling a responsible position with credit to himself and profit to his employer. When Charles came to Canada in April, '89, he entered the employ of Mr. Stork, of Pickering. Upon the completion of the term for which he

had engaged, and during which he built up a splendid reputation for himself, Charles continued with the same employer for another year. During this period Mr. Stork received an injury which confined him to the hospital for some time, and the entire management of the farm devolved upon our friend, who acquitted himself in a manner eminently satisfactory to all concerned. Charles only left Pickering in August last to join three brothers who had some years previously gone out to Manitoba. The latest accounts tell of Charles being steadily at work and in receipt of good wages. The long-service silver medal and a substantial balance in the bank are but few of many tokens of Charles' perseverance and industry in Canada. He will do well whether he remains in Manitoba or returns to Ontario. His qualifications are those which always make for success.

Highgate possesses a very promising citizen in the person of Wm. Luke Mills, who has been living in that locality since he came to Canada in 1889. His first engagement was with Rev. Daniel Pomeroy, with whom he remained three years. William possesses a strong tendency to "go ahead." He is a steady worker, and his six years' labours have resulted in a bank balance of more than \$300. He is now twenty years of age, and stout of limb. He has a splendid reputation for steadiness of purpose, and we are much mistaken if before many years have passed our friend is not the proprietor of a flourishing farm. He has our very earnest wishes for the success to which his manly efforts entitle him.

"I am going to try and go to school again this winter. I am trying to make the best of everything as it comes."

These few lines show that Robert Bryan has a large fund of good common sense, and we are not at all doubtful that the "best" he will make of "everything as it comes," will be something "good." Robert is 19, has been here four years, which have been spent in steady attention to work.

"Returned from his first place on account of being 'too small,'" might appear to augur ill for the future of a lad who was hoping to make that future prosperous by virtue of his own exertions as an agricultural laborer. Ominous as the omen was for Charles King when he first essayed life on a Canadian farm ten years ago, he has since proved that first impressions are not always right, and we have in our "too small" friend of 1885 one of the most robust and successful workers in our ranks. In '87, Charles was placed with Mr. Fred. W. Hodson, of Brooklyn, and with whom he removed to London two years later, remaining in his employ until the spring of 1894 when he made an engagement with Messrs. Shore, stock breeders, of White Oak, receiving the remarkably good wages of \$185 all the year round. He later spent a year with Mr. Coxworth, of Claremont. At time of the expiry of this engagement Charles had established a reputation as one of the best cattle-feeders in Western Ontario, and his services were secured for one of the departments of the Agricultural College at Guelph, where he is now employed, receiving good wages and enjoying the good opinion of his employers and his associates. His record is an eminently satisfactory one. From the first he set to work



CHARLES KING.

to thoroughly master all he undertook. That he succeeded is evidenced by the position he, a young man of twenty-three, holds to-day, and we tender our friend our very hearty congratulations on the good use he has made of his opportunities, and heartily wish him a continuance of his well-deserved success.

* * *

Frank Sargeant, who has worked hard and well for five years, and is now 19, writes us that he has purchased 100 acres of land in the neighborhood of Dyer's Bay, where he purposes settling. We congratulate our friend upon his promotion to the ranks of the landowners, and wish him every success in his enterprise.

* * *

Good accounts reach us from Glencoe of John Leigh, who came from England in August, '91. John has made good progress, and is held in high esteem by his employer and family. Among John's possessions is a bicycle, in riding which he derives a vast amount of pleasure.



WALTER AND THOMAS WRIGHT.

George Chaplin, who came out with our September party of this year, and is eleven years of age, writes us from Scotch Block that his month's experience of his home in that locality is such that he wishes "to stay." We are very pleased to hear of our little friend's contentment, and sincerely trust it will be always so with him.

* * *

Charles McLachlin, 14, who has been two years in Canada, welcomes UPS AND DOWNS as a means of learning how his old friends are progressing. Charles is stationed at Ashfield, and is a steady little worker.

* * *

Joseph H. Stables sends a letter confined to two topics—old friends at Stepney and UPS AND DOWNS. Joseph, who has had six years' experience in Canada, is full of enthusiasm for all and everything connected with Dr. Barnardo's Homes. He is working at Castledery, and we have nothing but the best accounts of him.

* * *

In sending \$40 to be deposited in the bank and a donation of \$2 for the Homes, Joseph Evans informs us that he is in excellent health and well treated. Joseph, who is at Oakwood, has been seven years in Canada, and has served faithfully and well. At the time of writing he had just completed his engagement and was looking for a fresh situation. As Joseph is a very capable and trustworthy young farmer, we do not think he will have much difficulty in finding a good place.

Distance does not deter Arthur Wilson from taking advantage of the opportunities of the hour. During the month our friend called at the Home on his way back from Morden, Man., where he had for two months past been "reaping a harvest"—not only of grain. During the summer he had worked on the Lakes. The result of this readiness to adapt himself to circumstances has placed Arthur, who came out in 1890, in a very satisfactory condition financially, and he intends spending the next four months at the Chatham Business College. In taking this course, we think our friend is acting very sensibly. It will materially contribute to the attainment of that large measure of success which, we feel sure, the future holds in store for Arthur Wilson, and for which he has our very earnest wishes.

* * *

Only less distressing in its surrounding circumstances than the death of poor George Green, was that of John Chapman, which occurred on Nov. 14th, at Ormsby, our poor friend falling a victim to the flames which devoured the hotel in which he was at the time staying. Our first intimation of the terrible event was the arrival at the Home of a brief note from the Rev. Thomas Leech, of Bancroft, informing us that John Chapman had been burned to death on the day and at the place above mentioned.

Our considerate correspondent did not fail to add that John Chapman was "always an industrious and good lad." This posthumous testimony to the good qualities of our unfortunate friend but confirmed the reports we have always received of him since his arrival in Canada eight years ago. At the time of his death, John was following his trade as a blacksmith, to which he apprenticed himself last year. He was only eighteen years old, and was held in high regard by his employer and many others in the locality where he lived. It appears, from the particulars we have been able to gather, that our poor friend would have escaped all injury had he not, with a companion, returned to the burning building to remove some effects. This, perhaps not unnatural, boyish recklessness cut short a promising career and added one more to our death-roll for the year. Such events as these cast a gloom over our work, which it is not easy to dispel, and we can but leave the mitigation of the sorrow of all John Chapman's friends to the one never-failing Father of all Who in His wisdom often does that which fills our human hearts with sorrow, but which, we may be assured, is designed for our ultimate good.

OUR LITTLE BOARDERS.

In writing of the successes of our older boys who are well started in the world, we must not forget the smaller fry, the little lads under ten years of age, who are at present boarded out. This department of our Canadian work is by no means the least successful. In former years boys remained in the English Homes until they were considered to be old enough to earn their living independently, and, in fact, were seldom sent to Canada under the age of 13 or 14. A few years ago, however, Dr. Barnardo resolved to extend to this country the Boarding Out System, which has for long past been in operation in England with such successful results. Accordingly, we have now in every party a number of little lads, between 4 and 10 years of age, who are placed, on their arrival, in farm homes where so much a month is paid for their maintenance. They attend school regularly all the year round, and the people who undertake the charge of them enter into an agreement with us to feed, clothe and care for their little

boarders, and to look well after them in every way.

A member of our staff, Mr. Arthur Gaunt, a gentleman of great experience and ability, gives his whole time to looking after this department of the work, chiefly in visiting the little lads in their homes.

The movement has been a most successful one in every way. The children have all the advantages of beginning life in Canada at an age when they have nothing to unlearn, and when they can adapt themselves at once to the ways of the country. They are brought up amongst Canadians and attend Canadian schools, and when the time comes for their being transferred to situations, they go out possessing useful experience and "knowing their way about." The number of applications for these little fellows is very large every month, far more than we can supply; and we are happy to bear testimony to the general kindness with which they are treated in the homes of their foster parents. We give a few brief extracts from letters recently received, from which it will be seen that "well and doing well" is the general substance of most of the reports.

Willie Fell is "well and doing well at school," and, we hear, "talks of writing" us. A boy of ten who is doing well at school ought to be able to write a very interesting letter, so we shall look out for an envelope with the Huntsville post-mark, where Willie has lived since he came to Canada two years ago.

* * *

Owing to a new school being built quite close to their home at Emsdale, Walter Grant, ten, and Geo. Fry, twelve, will not be kept from their studies during the winter. This is good news, and we hope Walter and George will make the most of their opportunities to acquire knowledge. A healthy body is a great help in developing the mind. Walter and his chum are blessed in this respect; so we shall be disappointed if they do not turn out brilliant scholars.

* * *

William and Henry Hughes came to Canada in the early part of this year, and have a good home with kind people at Bracebridge. William, who is nine, bravely fulfils his trust as elder brother, Henry being only five years old. They go to school and Sunday-school regularly, and we receive very cheering accounts of their progress.

* * *

A recent letter from Elmsdale informs us that James and Philip Gates, aged twelve and six respectively, are "hardy, healthy little fellows." Boys of this description will give a good account of themselves when they set to work on Canada's fruitful soil.

* * *

Thomas Mitchell, 12, and Arthur and Frank Smith, 11 and 7 respectively, are living together at Utterson. Thomas has been in Canada two years, but Arthur and Frank only came out last year. They are three happy little fellows, getting along well at school and enjoying themselves generally.

* * *

"Behaving well at school as they do at home" is the welcome word from Raymond in regard to John and Walter Hayes, who left England last spring. John is eleven, and Walter is his junior by three years.

* * *

Benjamin S. Elliott and Peter Beechy don't intend to lag behind, and we hear that they "are trying to get promoted at school at Christmas." This is good news, and shows that Benjamin, who is eleven, and Peter, who is ten, will make their way in the world.

(Continued on page 8.)

SURGERY ON THE FARM AND IN THE HOME.

By C. A. HODGETTS, M.D.

"OUR BOYS" FIRST AID TO THE INJURED
ASSOCIATION.
PART IV.

BANDAGES.

We here begin the practical portion of our papers, and trust the reader will find points of interest which may in the future prove of value. In cases of accidents, perhaps the most important article to be used in rendering proficient first aid to an injured person will be a "bandage," of which there are two principal kinds—

folded or unfolded, according to the purpose for which it is required. The ends of the bandage are either tied or pinned; if tied, be sure and use the "reef knot" (Fig. 2) in preference to the "granny" (Fig. 3) When fastening by pins use safety pins, as thereby you make the bandage more secure.

A "folded" bandage—that is, a bandage folded like any ordinary neck-handkerchief, by doubling the "point" down to the "lower border" and refolding it until the required width is obtained—makes a convenient arm sling, or serves to bind on splints temporarily for the support of broken limbs, and for bandaging wounds of the forehead, back and sides of the head; or the eyes, nose, ears, cheek, chin,

shoulder of the injured side, raising the arm gently; bring it across the middle of the bandage as it hangs down in front of the chest, then carry the other end of the bandage upwards in front of the wrist over the shoulder of the sound side, and tie the ends together behind the neck, thus forming a small sling. (See II, fig. 4.) The point A (see fig. 4) of the first bandage will be found under the second sling as it passes over the shoulder of the injured side; double this point back and pin it at the top of the shoulder; the bandage will then be finished.

For wounds of the hand lay that member on an "unfolded" bandage so that the fingers are directed towards the "point" (A, fig. 1) of the bandage and the wrist rests on the centre of the "lower border;" turn the "point" backwards over the fingers to the lower part of the forearm; and, lastly, carry the ends around the wrist, crossing them over the point and tie on the opposite side. (See III, in fig. 4.)

OUR LITTLE BOARDERS.

(Continued from page 7.)

"Health and conduct very satisfactory" is the report from Utterton of William C. Barge and Thomas Smith. Each is eleven years old, so that the race for honours at school between William and Thomas will be a fair one. We hope they may both come out winners.

"We can truly say that Arthur Albury, who has been with us for two years and four months, is a good boy in every respect. We feel sorry to part with him; and, if we had not boys of our own, would wish to keep him ourselves." Arthur is eleven and a half years old, and the above letter, written from Huntsville, is a tribute to our little friend's good qualities.

From Port Sydney word reaches us that Frank Parsons, who came to Canada last July, is "in good health; he is a smart boy, and takes great interest in his studies." This promises well for the future of Frank, who is now ten.

"Happy, contented and doing well at school." This of George J. Melson and Robert Gazlee, who have spent their two years in Canada at Baysville. George is ten and Robert eleven; and they send all kinds of good wishes, which we very heartily reciprocate.

George Henry and Arthur S. Brittain come in for warm words of praise from their guardian at Hamilton. They have done their best during the two years they have been in Canada. Arthur is eleven, and George is a year older.

Frank Horse is a bright little man of eight, living a happy life at Falkenburg Station, from which place news reaches us that Frank is "hearty and well, and attending school, Sunday-school and church regularly."

We are sorry to hear that our little friend Joseph Render is suffering from a bad cold. Joseph, who is seven, is in kind hands at Allensville, and is receiving the most watchful attention from the lady to whose care he has been committed. "He is a bright little fellow, and has won our hearts."

John Chalk, 11, John Wade, 8, and Daniel McIntyre, 5, are three little friends at Falkenburg. They are all in good health, and the two elder boys go to school every day, and have the good opinion of their teacher.

"Well and doing well" is what we hear of our little ten-year-old friend Thomas Miller, who has been living for a year at Huntsville.

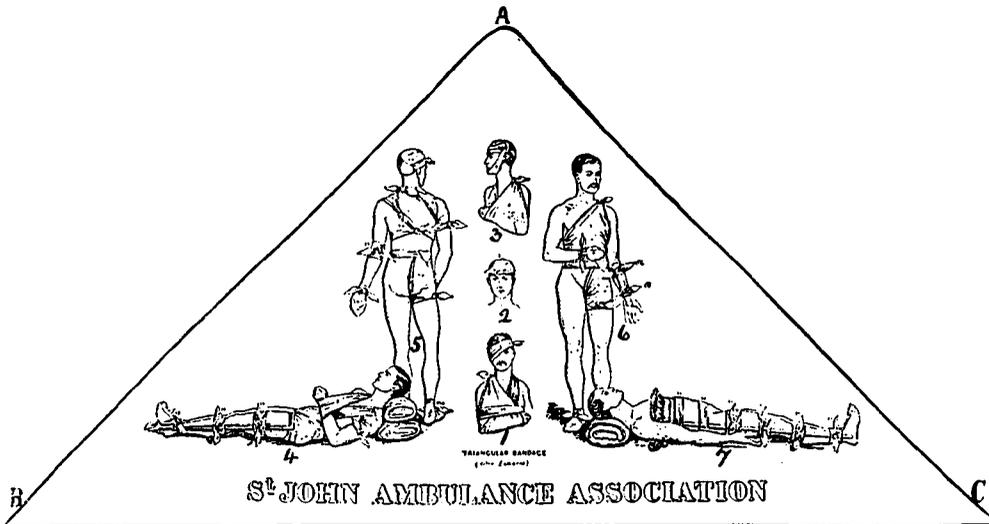


FIG. 1.

"Illustrated Triangular Bandage of the St. John's Ambulance Association." Of the three corners, A is "the point," and B and C "the ends." Of the three borders, the long one is the "lower border;" the other two are spoken of as the "side borders."

"the roller" and "Esmarch's triangular." They are used to protect wounds from dirt and dust and in supporting injured portions of the body. Pressure is applied by them to arrest bleeding; they serve to maintain dressings in position over wounds and in retaining splints applied to fractured limbs.



FIG. 2.—Reef Knot.

A "roller bandage" may be made of long strips of either calico, linen or flannel, of widths varying from three-quarter inch to four or five inches and from six to eight yards long. As it requires considerable practice to properly apply the roller bandage, and as its application may result seriously when wrongly used, it follows that something is required which can be used in ambulance work by any intelligent person; fortunately, we have such in the "triangular bandage" named after the celebrated German surgeon Esmarch.

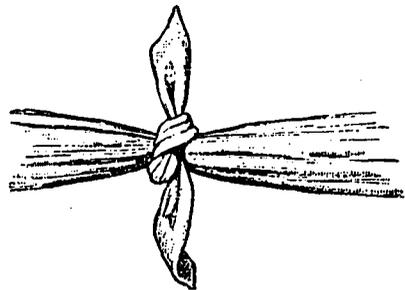


FIG. 3.—Granny Knot.

These bandages are made of either calico or linen; the dimensions are 4 ft. at lower border and 2 ft. 10 in. at the sides. They can be readily improvised on emergency from good-sized pocket-handkerchiefs or neck-handkerchiefs. The triangular bandage is used either

upper and lower limbs. (See illustrations on Esmarch bandage and fig. 4.) As this latter illustration (Fig. 4) shows bandages for shoulder, hand, and elbow, we would draw your attention to the following directions:—

For wounds of the shoulder lay an "unfolded" bandage over the shoulder so that the point A (see illustration Fig. 1) rests on the side of the neck (See A, Fig. 4) and the "lower border" across the middle of the upper arm, then carry the "ends" B and C around to the inner side of the arm; cross them and bring them back and tie them on the outer side of the arm, as seen at I in fig. 4. To support the injured shoulder and arm, fold a second bandage, broad; place one end over the



FIG. 4.

UPS AND DOWNS.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

(Continued from 2nd page of Cover.)

"No one, however, has proved more certainly than I that even the steady opposition of powerful organs of the press is utterly unable to hinder God's work or stay its progress, if only the workers are honestly desirous of doing His will, and are eager to press forward, spite of the gainsayers, in the path of duty and obedience. A remarkable instance is furnished in the story of the past year, during which I was assailed in the pages of a society journal which has often done good work by exposing shams. . . . But, on the whole, chiefly good has come out of the attack. Friends were thereby raised up to help who never helped before. A reader of the journal in question perused a hostile article while sitting in the Reform Club. He had never sent me a shilling previously, but he was moved to send me there and then £500, and he was only one of many who offered sympathy and aid. As the result, the donations for the twelve months, which in 1893 had amounted to £134,000 (the largest sum ever previously contributed in one year), now rapidly rose to £150,000, being £16,000 more than in 1893."

"1. During 1894 I sent out to Canada and the Colonies 724 trained and tested young emigrants, 635 being boys and 89 girls. In all, 7,310 emigrants have now been sent from the Homes to the Colonies, where over 98 per cent. of these have succeeded, less than 2 per cent. being failures."

"2. The eight Provincial Branches, or "Ever-Open Doors," have during 1894 abundantly justified their establishment. During that period they have dealt with 1,857 applications, and through them 884 candidates have been permanently admitted into the Homes. They gave 14,806 separate nights' lodgings during the year, and 44,941 free rations to apparently homeless candidates."

"3. After only three years of existence, the Young Helpers' League, on 31st December, 1894, included 212 Habitations and 157 Lodges, whose registers contained the names of 10,727 Companions, all of whom had paid their subscriptions for the year. The League's total contributions amounted for the twelvemonth to £5,305, being an advance of £1,108 over the previous year."

"4. At the close of the year 1,425 boys and girls were boarded out in 129 centres in cottage homes in as many rural districts throughout England."

"5. At our Girls' Village Home, Ilford, several important alterations and additions were effected. The much-needed New Children's Church was completed and dedicated to the worship of God. Mossford Lodge, with the 26 acres of valuable land in which it stands, and which adjoined the village, was purchased and added to the freehold property of the Homes. Extensions at the Laundry House have been made at a cost of £1,500; and the foundations have been laid of the New Schools, which for so many years have been urgently required."

"6. The number of orphan and waif children dealt with in the course of the year reached the great total of 12,393, of whom 7,999 were fresh applications; 2,279 were fresh admissions, and 6,673 were in residence during the whole or part of the year."

"7. A new Home for Incurables, known as the Jones Memorial Home, containing 24 cots, and situated at 16 Trafalgar Road, Birkdale, Southport, was given to the Homes, and opened during 1894."

"8. A new Provincial Branch was opened at 3 Bradninch Place, Exeter, as a residential Home for Girl Waifs of Devonshire birth."

"9. The income of the year, derived from voluntary contributions, exhibits an increase over that of 1893 of

no less a sum than £16,237, the total amounting to £150,291 12s. 9d., as compared with £134,053 19s. 1d. for the preceding year."

"During the year the work centred at our Industrial Farm, near Russell, Manitoba, has progressed quietly but satisfactorily. Under the able and successful management of the Superintendent, Mr. E. A. Struthers, J.P., the farm is being steadily developed by the labors of the resident lads; and in especial the Creamery has won itself a name for the excellence of the brand of butter which it turns out. Some samples of this butter have commanded a price of 4 or 5 cents per pound above the ordinary market price prevailing in Winnipeg. The live-stock is improving in quality year by year. The generous gift of one or two rams and bulls of the best stock by Lord Polwarth (one of our trustees and formerly one of the presidents of the Homes) has largely contributed to this result."

"Mr. Struthers reports that the conduct of the youths under his care during 1894 has been on the whole excellent; and I have also learned from independent sources that an admirable spirit pervades the Farm Home, that the discipline is good, and that the lads are happy in their work and daily life."

"The Farm Home was favoured in October, 1894, with a visit from Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, and Lady Aberdeen. As His Excellency is one of the trustees of the institutions, a special interest attaches to the Viceregal visit. After a prolonged and careful inspection of the premises, including the Creamery and the Stock Yard, the lads were paraded, and His Excellency addressed them, stating that for twenty years he had been interested in the work, and that his interest had been deepened by this visit to the Industrial Farm. Several photographs were taken by Lady Aberdeen. His Excellency's verdict was entered in the visitors' book as follows:—

"Evidently a well-managed institution. We offer most hearty good wishes."

"The Farm was also visited during the year by our President, Lord Brassey, who, after a minute inspection wrote as follows:—

"Most favourably impressed, and proud to know that I have acted for a time as President for Dr. Barnardo. The efficiency of this Institution reflects highest credit on all concerned."

"A more detailed statement, subsequently made by Lord Brassey, is also appended: 'We made a thorough inspection. The buildings, which are capable of receiving 100 boys, looked well from the outside. The interior affords no better accommodation than is absolutely needful; there is no comfort or luxury which might suggest disagreeable comparisons when the boys are transferred from the Institution to the stern realities of farm life in the Northwest. Speaking relatively, the farm buildings and other strictly agricultural requirements are more liberally considered at Russell than the accommodation provided for the boys. The boys were bright, happy, and employed in a practical way. One feature of interest is a highly successful Creamery. The butter finds its chief market at Winnipeg, though it is sold so far away as the Pacific Coast. The other operations embrace every kind of mixed farming. Wheat is grown, and we saw excellent specimens of turnips and potatoes.'

"Of the total number of the 6,673 children who have been in residence during the year, 724 have been emigrated, 1,515 have been placed out in domestic service in England, apprenticed to trades, sent to sea, migrated to places where labour was required, restored to friends, or otherwise disposed of; and 24 died, being a death-rate of 3.59 per 1,000 per annum. On the last day of 1894 the boys and girls actually resident in the Homes numbered 4,410, as compared with 4,394 in residence on the corresponding day of 1893, showing a net increase of only 16."

"The following is an analysis of the ages of the candidates admitted during the year:—

AGES ON ADMISSION.		AGE OF ADMISSION.	
96	were infants 2 years old and under.	107	were between 2 and 5 years of age.
352	" " 5 " 10 "		
387	" " 10 " 14 "		
597	" " 14 " 16 "		
740	were over 16 years of age.		

The youngest inmate received was an orphan baby two weeks old, and the oldest a destitute youth of eighteen years of age."

"The Institutions now comprehend 82 Homes, included in 54 separate branches, distributed as follows: Two in Devonshire, one in Essex, one in Jersey, one in Kent, two in Lancashire, one in Northumberland, one in Somerset, one in Suffolk, two in Wales, one in Worcester, one in Yorkshire, three in Canada, and the remainder in London. Through these various centres the Homes meet juvenile destitution and distress in almost every phase, from the very cradle to the threshold of adult age. In their distinctively Mission branches they also relieve distress in the households of the suffering adult poor; they carry the Gospel to thousands of East End families; they provide educational opportunities of the greatest value to the rising youth of a great city, and in many other ways they witness for Christ, for humanity, and for right living, and they are an agency for bringing good, physically, mentally and spiritually, to hundreds and thousands of the poor and needy."

"In the following table, compiled from the successive Annual Reports, is set forth the gradual growth of the income of Homes, since 1867, when the work had been already one year in existence:—

	£	s.	d.
15th July, 1867, to 15th July, 1868	214	15	0
6th July, 1868, to 31st Dec., 1869	818	2	4
1st January, 1870, to 31st March, 1871	2,429	10	4
1st April, 1871	7,010	14	4
" " 1872	15,297	17	3
" " 1873	12,441	15	10
" " 1874	23,312	6	8
" " 1875	25,549	13	1
" " 1876	34,900	11	0
" " 1877	32,124	7	8
" " 1878	29,394	18	10
" " 1879	35,754	10	0
" " 1880	38,693	8	11
" " 1881	41,367	18	9
" " 1882	45,136	2	6
" " 1883	55,714	1	6
" " 1884	60,416	12	9
" " 1885	68,466	5	11
" " 1886	76,986	17	7
" " 1887	98,708	17	1
" " 1888 to 31st December, 1888*	84,729	8	3
1st Jan., 1889	106,723	12	0
" " 1890	110,478	7	3
" " 1891	131,376	4	6
" " 1892	132,880	0	5
" " 1893	134,053	19	1
" " 1894	150,291	12	9

Gross Total in the 28½ years, £1,555,272 11 7

*Prior to 1888 the Institutional year for accountancy purposes was taken as from 1st April to 31st March following. In 1888, however, a change was made. Hence the income given here for 1888 is for nine months only.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FARMERS.

Mr. T. W. Elliott, who for twenty years prior 1887 carried on a wood, coal and feed business in East Toronto, has established a "Farmers' and Manufacturers' Purchasing and Sale Agency" at 63 Jarvis Street, Toronto. It is Mr. Elliott's intention to handle not only farming implements, but farm property as well, he having some valuable farms in York County to dispose of at present. Mr. Elliott is well and favourably known in York County, and sat as a representative at Toronto's Council Board from 1884 to 1886 inclusive. It would give us pleasure to hear of business among our friends being transacted through the above agency. Farmers will be interested to learn that Mr. Elliott has been appointed agent for the celebrated Wilkinson Plough Works.

H. E. CLARKE & CO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[EX. AND M.—B. 6.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED WINCHESTER RIFLE, .42 Calibre with full equipment, must be first class. State particulars and price. Antoinette Arnold, Fox Point P.O., Muskoka.

HORSE AND BUGGY. Horse four years old, 14 to 15 hands. Worth \$100; will take \$80; or bicycle as part payment. G. F. MIDLAND, care W. A. Patterson, Smithville, Co. Lincoln.

FARMERS!

Attention!!

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

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Student's Upright Piano

UPON THE MARKET AT

\$300
NET CASH,

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

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

The Piano is made in SOLID Walnut oil finish.

IF you want a bargain in a second-hand Piano be sure to write us. We have first-class uprights at \$200 and \$225. We have good Organs at \$30 and upwards, and excellent Square Pianos from \$75 to \$200. Liberal terms of payment.

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

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

MASON & RISCH

Piano Co., Ltd.,

32 King St. W., TORONTO.