

LEARNING TO SAVE.

The first thing to be learned by a boy or young man, or anyone else having the least ambition to become a useful member of society, is the habit of saving. No matter if a boy or girl has wealthy parents, each should learn to save, if for no other reason than that riches are well known "to take to themselves wings and fly away." Few are so well-to-do as to be secure against poverty and want. In this country it is notoriously true that the children of the wealthy classes are often miserably poor; while the men of large means among us, as a rule, commenced life without other advantages than habits of industry coupled with the disposition to save.

It is especially important that the children of people in moderate circumstances and of the poor should learn to take care of the money they get. A boy who is earning fifty cents, seventy-five cents, or a dollar a day, should manage to save a portion of it, if possible. If he can lay by only twenty-five cents a week, let him save that. It doesn't amount to much, it is true; it is only thirteen dollars a year, but it is worth saving; it is better than wasted; better saved than foisted away for tobacco or beer, or any other worthless or useless article or object. But the best thing about it is, that the boy who saves thirteen dollars a year on a very meagre salary acquires a habit of taking care of his money which will be of the utmost value to him.

The reason why working men as a class do not get ahead faster—are not more independent—is that they have never learned to save their earnings. It does not matter a great deal whether a man receives a salary of a dollar a day or five dollars, if he gets rid of it all during the week, so that there is nothing left on Saturday night; he will not get rich very rapidly. He will never have much ahead. But the individual who receives one dollar a day and is able to save twenty cents, or the one getting five dollars who is careful to lay up a dollar, is laying up something for a rainy day.

Young people who expect to labor with their hands for what they may have of this world's goods, who have no ambition or wish to become professional men, office-holders or speculators, should by all means acquire habits of economy and learn to save. So surely as they do this, so surely will they accumulate, so surely will they be in a situation to ask no special favors. Every man wants to learn to look out for himself and to rely upon himself. Every man needs to feel that he is the peer of every other, and he cannot do it if he is penniless. Money is power, and those who have it exert a wider influence than the destitute. They are more independent. Hence it should be the ambition of every young man to acquire, and to do this he must learn to save. This is the first lesson to be learned, and the youth who cannot master it will never have anything. He will be a menial, a dependent.

No boy is more thoroughly mistaken than the one who thinks that he may be discourteous to his mother and sisters and still be manly. A blustering, independent disregard of others shows no kind of superiority. Gentle courtesy, which is but kindly thought for others, is always expected from strength, and a manly boy never fails to show it.

REFORMING BOYS.

Mr. J. J. Kelso, of Toronto, who has done so much philanthropic work in behalf of dependent and neglected children in Ontario, says:

"There is only one way of reforming a boy and that is by securing his friendship, his good-will, his co-operation. To reform a boy who is determined not to be reformed is about as impossible as attempting to drive water up a hill. He may be kept for months or for years in the institution and go through prescribed routine with apparent obedience and yet at the end of it all come out a far worse boy than when he entered. But get into friendly sympathetic relationship with the same boy, learn his wishes and aspirations, at the right psychological moment, place him out amid good surroundings, show that you trust and believe in him, visit and encourage him from time to time, and if he falls to respond you can put it down that he is deficient and that his proper place is in the asylum for the feeble-minded. Normal boys like to be regarded as rational human beings and they have a great depth of loyalty for the man who knows how to treat them right and to rely upon their honor.

Some interesting facts are gleaned from the annual report of Mr. J. J. Kelso, superintendent of neglected and dependent children of Ontario, concerning the industrial schools of the province. There are four of these institutions, and they are doing a good work in moulding and shaping the lives of some 433 children.

The schools, with their respective attendance, are as follows: Victoria Industrial school for boys, 245; St. John's Industrial school for Catholic boys, 77; Alexandra Industrial school for girls, 92; St. Mary's Industrial school for Catholic girls, 19. Of the total number 146 are from Toronto, and 287 from other cities and towns throughout the province.

During the past year the government contributed towards the maintenance of children in these schools the sum of \$40,007.51, being at the rate of \$1.75 per week for each child. In addition to this, the municipalities to which the children belonged paid \$28,576.75, being at the rate of \$1.25 per week, the total maintenance of the children being \$3 per week.

The children are only retained long enough to give them a good start in right doing and right thinking. Although they are placed in the school without definite sentence, the average length of stay is less than two years, many of the better children being paroled in a year to a year and a half, the principle prevailing that the children are better off under normal conditions of ordinary life when this can be managed.

The work of the schools is directed by a benevolent association, and Mr. Kelso, in his report, states that the officials are all thoroughly interested in their work and are seeking in every way possible to aid and encourage young people under their care to grow up good men and women.

We find the following in a recent issue of our ever welcome contemporary, *The Herald and Presbyter*:—"It is said, we do not know with what truth, that there never has been a lynching in Canada. Justice is much more swift and sure than with us, and in the vast sparsely-settled territory of the Canadian Northwest the mounted police are sheriff, judges, and sometimes jury and executioners. The Canadian Government follows a criminal to the ends of the earth, and he seldom escapes. At first sight we were inclined to doubt the correctness of this statement; but on reflection, and after making enquiry, we are led to the conclusion that the crime of lynching is fortunately unknown in this country.

LITERARY NOTES.

The British Magazines for March—Blackwood, *The Fortnightly*, *The Contemporary* and the *Nineteenth Century* and *After*—have reached our table, laden with a number of literary feasts. In Blackwood "Fancy Farm," by Nell Muro, is continued, and the readers interest in the story grows stronger with every succeeding chapter. There is the usual number of articles, all well up to the high standard of this favorite magazine. *The Fortnightly* presents 14 articles to the reader. Among them may be specially mentioned: "Imperial and Foreign Affairs," "An able Review of Events," "Liberalism and the Crisis," "The Clergy and the Marriage Law," and chapters VII and VIII of "Celt and Saxon," a story by George Meredith. In the *Contemporary* are several papers dealing with the late elections in Britain. "Paris After the Flood" and "The Future of the Ottoman Empire, two well-written articles, will have many readers. "Foreign Affairs," by Dr. Dillon and *Reviews of Books* help to make up an attractive number. With respect to the current number of *The Nineteenth Century*, we can only say—Buy it. Can't read it? Forty cents can't be better invested. For variety and solid worth the contributions to this issue could not easily be surpassed. We only mention *The Constitutional Experiment* in India; Belgium, Britain and the Congo; Fresh light on the Quebec Campaign, from the missing journal of General Wolfe; Alcohol in Relation to Life; and Great Britain and Japan in the Far East. New York, Leonard Scott Publication Company, 218 Fulton St.

PURCHASE OF SUMMER RESORTS.

As the Grand Trunk Railway system is in touch with several good openings for those who desire to purchase summer resorts, opportunities for business locations, manufacturing plants, etc., anyone interested who will apply to Mr. W. P. Fitzsimmons, Commissioner of Industries, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, can secure full particulars.

A PIONEER MISSIONARY.

The Montreal Witness says:—

The Rev. W. R. McKay, M.A., pioneer missionary of the Macao Mission, spent a few hours in the city en route from Springfield, N.S., to Kongmoo, South China. Mrs. McKay and three children will return in the fall. In September, 1902, Mr. McKay was designated to this field in Knox Church, the late Principal MacVicar presiding. He arrived at his destination in China on October 31st. Speaking of the field, he said his work covers three counties, forty by sixty miles in extent, and containing one and a half millions of population, residing in many cities, towns and villages. This is the region whence come all the Chinese in Canada, almost without exception. There also were founded the Protestant missions in 1807.

The missionary force now consists of twelve missionaries (including four married ladies), nine Chinese preachers, six teachers, three Bible women, two colporteurs and one medical assistants, with four men and four women in training schools. There are one station, thirteen outstations, ten chapels, six schools, four Sunday-schools, and three dispensary stations, with two acres on the large West river recently purchased for homes and hospital purposes.

As to funds, the Women's Missionary Society of the Montreal Presbytery furnished some \$2,000 last year, and the Chinese Sunday schools in Canada and other workers about as much more, with the churches the balance, especially for the support of individual workers, of whom Miss H. M. Latter and Dr. and Mrs. McDonald are from Montreal. There are now some 300 professing Christians and many adherents as a result of the missionaries' labors on this field.