The boys must be clerks, agents, travellers, and to make it possible to reach such a high elevation they enter stores and wisely begin at the foot of the ladder; or they must enter a profession, no matter if the father be a labourer-for what father is not a labourer of some sort? And the girls, the poor girls, whose, " rights " and " duties " are so much talked about they must wait in stores, be shorthand reporters or typawriters, keep books, or even spend long wearisome hours and days in the impure air of a knitting or other factory, a tailor's shop or some such crowded place, quite irrespective of home surroundings, fitness for work, or training for future usefulne. s

The general effect of this state of affaire has now become very apparent. It is diffioult to obtain a situation for a boy; it is still more difficult for families of limited means who can only employ one domestic to find that very necessary help.

In the remarks which follow are recognized no other "class distinctions" than those which nature and Providence have established. It would be obviously unfair and unwise to infer that such positions as have been named are not desirable ways in which boys may be trained for obtaining a livelihood, or that girls do not fill the places referred to with credit and efficiency. The evil lies not in the kind of work, but in the overcrowding in certain employments, to the utter neglect of others equally respectable, important and honourable, for the saying of the fathers is not yet worn out, "Handsome is that handseme does."

WORK FOR BOYS.

occupation of a farmer, "a tiller of the This class of girls must, while still young, soil," in all its various branches and modifi- go out to earn money, and they crowd in cations, must stand pre-eminently first as troops into factories of all sorts chiefly bethe oldest, the most independent, the most cause in these employments they can be at health-giving, its surroundings fresh and home when the day's work is over, and be sweet, the one in which some leisure for as it were more independent than if they reading can always be secured, and in were living in what is called domestic serwhich a man of ability may rise to almost vice. The scarcity of domestic help is an is hard. Did our readers ever know or fed, poorly clothed, and utterly unfitted with weapons, depends upon individual you prefer it, bard work.

cate your boy and send him to the country. | the evil. Do not fear to let him begin at the beginning; his education will be of special service there.

with that of the agriculturist, education is of special value. If your son's training at school has unfitted him for work of this kind then there is something wrong either in the home or at the school. Do not cherish the mistaken idea that your son must not follow in his father's fortsteps, at his father's advantages it is better for him, and for the work he will do ; intelligent educated workmen are, and always will be, a power in the land. Nature's gentlemen are never degraded by active work, while a rough man will be rough and rude anywhere.

THE PROPESSIONS.

Agair, it you are able to educate your son, if his tastes lie in that direction and his abilities warrant the attempt, let him go her meals? Has she nice clean table linen is never taken into consideration any more on to fit himself for professional life-ever for her own use? Does she know that in then it is with those refined, intelligent, edhonourable in the hands of good men. In this direction great care must be exercised; there should be few second-class clergymen, teachers, lawyers or medical men. Do not, unless compelled by necessitous circumstances, let your son go to swell the crowd of dry goods clerks. Only a very limited number should engage in this work, and these, for the good of all concerned, should that might be touched, and it frequently as the champion of the country was victorbe boys of a certain kind of ability and happens that one or all of the advantages adaptability, who will be able to rise to positions of trust in the wholesale trade, rule if we were able to answer the questions or have the charge of clerks (young wemen always) in a department of the retail business. The vocations for boys which are always thronged are not the artisan employments in which, under fair conditions, the spected and they will learn to respect themindustrious man succeeds, but there are too many speculators, insurance agents, travel. ers of all degrees, the Education Depart- fords better exercise for the muscles of the lers, bookkeepers and clerks, and indolent, ment and those in authority must work to body, requires quite as much skill, and inefficient professional men. For the farmer there is unbounded wealth

of land to cultivate and much variety of em- it will come. ployment; for the artisan class there is room everywhere, and in professional life | not become effeminate and seek for shelterthere is always room at the "top." Why ed, easy work; let them strike out and aim curred his resentment. then should parents fear that young women at what is manly and honourable. Let it are taking the places their sons should occupy when there is such an unbounded field before them ! And now we venture to say a few words upon the delicate question of employment for girls.

WORK FOR GIRLS.

In homes of moderate means where there are one or two daughters who are old enough, the work of the household should be done by them. No training is more healthful, useful or necessary; but in order to encourage and afford partial independence, an allowance equal at least to the wages of a good servant should be made to them. This sum should be paid with regularity and generesity. It will be found to amount in most cases to more than is received by young ladies who keep books or copy letters. This arrangement will secure comfort and econemy; assist and relieve the mother of all and the new claimant is said to have good "Buffalo Bill." except the supervision, and add greatly to the completeness of home life. Speaking coming.

add to the income of the family or become plain manifestations of joy.

is more suitable, honourable, or useful than teaching. To be a properly qualified teacher means natural aptness to teach, and much steady hard work to obtain the necessary standard of qualification; but it also implies more, far more than these, not simply enough education to reach a certain standard, but culture, refinement, and above all, tao and good sense. And our country will never be safe until we cease to turn out teacher by machine-examination, and aim at seen ing high natural qualifications combined with

culture and refinement. Many young ladies will devote themsel es to bookkeeping (and do it well) or ty stores, and excel in such work; but in all in England and America," and the answer the same. cases it is absolutely necessary that great care be taken to preserve the self-respect nourish brutal instincts like those of the and modesty of our daughters-these are old Romans, overlaid by a thin veneer of above all price, and must not be trifled with. In stores they should, when at all possible, place to them of the ancient gladiator. have a department to themselves, under proper and mature supervision. In offices they should always be by themselves, not in a corner among general and frequently noisy and with much acceptance and efficiency the use my tongue. duties in these and many other employments requiring lightness of touch and accuracy in detail.

Again, in cases where natural disposition and liking point in that direction, no employment can be placed higher than that of the trained nurse, new in Canada, but greatly in demand, and for the well being of society, difficult to over-estimate. For information regarding the training schools of our country, our readers are referred to an interest in contests for it. But Britons article on the subject in the May number of this magazine.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

There remains still a large class of girls in our cities and towns, the children of hard working fathers and mothers, who cannot secure more than a limited education, and age, fortitude and tenacity. who from surrounding circumstances cannot hope to be able to fill positions such as have been indicated, but who, nevertheless, form an important, influential and eminently useful class of the community, and one whom In the list of work suitable for boys the all the others can ill afford to do without. any position in the service of his country. evil, but it is not the only evil caused by courage, skill and manliness, and because it Say not-It is hard work. Yes, the work | this state of matters. Such girls are under hear of anything being gained that was both by training and physical power to take qualities, and is regulated by honorable and worth the having without exertion or, if their places as heads of families, as in the equitable rules. natural course of events they must soon do. Some of the boys in every family should | The untidy, ill-managed home which can be be farmers; if the father be a farmer, so seen any winter day is ample proof of this;

sponsible? Is the public education of the habits, debauchery of all kinds, and a reckcountry at fault? Are we trying to educate less manner of life must all be abandoned We place next on the list for boys a good all up to the same level? Are passing ex- by the young man who would excel as an honest trade. Builders of all kinds, masons, aminations and never ending promotions amateur pugilist. bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, black- held up before the young rather than doing smiths, tinsmiths, machinists, engineers, their duty? Is being smart and answering (happily in this land) always in request. children rather than the fear of God and the such employments. The enterprising and lie in the home training, and is Bible study clever among them will rise. If the will or | ignored-both at home and at school? Are | know. ability be there they can become master heads of families doing their duty? We builders, and all the others can earn a com- ask in all seriousness a number of questions petency with reasonably short hours and which can only be answered by the mistress good wages. In such employmente, equally of a house where domestic help is required.

TREATMENT OF SERVANTS. Can you blame the girl who has a home for wishing to go there when the day's work is over? Are you making your home as attractive to your maid as it should be? Has she a clean, comfortable room that she can work. If he has erjoyed better educational call her own with all necessary appointments? Do you speak freely to her and ask period have taken pleasure in rough sports her about her friends at home? Do you en- and in personal combats. courage her to confide in you and tell you make her understand that her presence is good. necessary to the comfort of the house? Do you expect her to do all the work or only the upon those who witness it or read de what she can reasonably manage? Do you help her or see that she is helped? Has she skill of the combatants. The question is to time to sit down a little every day or only at | whether the battle is a righteous one or not ordinary circumstances she will have an afternoon out every week? Do you invite prizefights or who read descriptions of them. her to lay aside a part of her earnings every month? Do you encourage her to mend her clothes and show her how to do it? Do cold blood condemning prizefighting as a you take for granted that she will like to barbarity, nevertheless read the detailed deread a little, and see that she has proper scriptions of them published in the daily books? These are only a few of the points press, and who rejoiced or were chagrined and privileges named are abused; but as a in the affirmatine and set ourselves to devise be made worse by witnessing a prizefight, means to remedy some of the evils a better state of matters would ultimately prevail. Domestic servants will be esteemed and reselves. Parents of all ranks in life, teachgether, and when all is done it may toke a brings many of the higher qualities of the generation or two to effect a change. But mind into quite as great a degree of activity.

never be said that they are crowded out by girls. The employments suitable to both are in the main essentially different. Let a large number of our daughters be encourag. ed to stay at home and help their mothers For those who must earn money, and who are educated with that end in view, let proper provision be made to secure good work under suitable surroundings and conditions. Let all the members of the community strive to make domestic service honourable, inviting and desirable. "Let us look not every man on his own things, but also on the things of others."

chances.

self supporting. No work for young ladies | Pugillsm. and What Prominent Men say About It.

1. What in your opinion is the reason for the great interest in pugilism and pugilists taken by the American and English people ? 2. What is the moral effect of it upon

our young men? 3. Do you think that boxing is a proper part of the physical training of young men ? If not, what would you substitute for it?

The following extracts from the answers received will be printed to morrow :-

REV. ROBERT COLLYER.

1. Your first question misleads. You should have said "the great interest in to that would be :- Because such people civility, and the modern pugilist takes the

2. Brutal only, and that continually. 3. I think the art of boxing may be so well guarded as to do no harm to the boxer; and then it may be a good thing some day mixed office work. Influences adverse to the to be able to trounce a brute soundly right growth of the crowning flower of weman- then and there for insulting a woman or for even for the sake of others, to have some hood should be securely banished. Wita cruelty to a child. I have more than once such safeguards young ladies will discnarge wished I could use my fists as well as I can

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

1. I suppose that the savage is not yet wholly worked out of the blood.

2. As an exhibition, altogether debasing. 3. As an exercise with gloves, I think it admirable.

GEORGE W. CABLE.

1. All men are apt to be overfond of power and supremacy, and to show a keen and Americans do not believe in killing men, except such as are enemies of mankind, nor even beasts unnecessarily, except as wild game. Pugilism is on a very low key, a competitive test of physical strength, skill and endurance, and of a certain cour-

The moral effect cannot but be bad. Not only does it put the lowest physical and the lowest mental graces foremost and exalt the idea of supremacy by force, but it is a test and display of skill in the infliction of ferocious cruelty.

3. Boxing, even as a mere exercise, suggests always and only the methods of force, cruelty and violence, offensive and defensive. Any skilful gymnastic trainer can find forms of exercise to supply its place.

RICHARD K. FOX.

1. Pugilism greatly interests Englishmen and Americans because it involves is a form of contention which does away

2. Its moral effect is distinctly good. Young men who become femiliar with the pugislistic code are slow to quarrel, always much the better for the son, but if not, edu- but sad to say that is only a small part of forbearing. capable of great self-restraint, and inured to patience, accuracy and prompt Now, where lies the blame? Who is re- decision. Per contra, vicious and immoral

3. I consider boxing an essential part of every young man's physical training, above skilled workmen of every description are well and getting ou, held up before our all in an English speaking country. It is the physical expression of contestent individual-Send your healthy, well-developed sons to fifth commandment? Or does the fault ity, and goes further to burnish up the virile hal it than any other gymnastic exercise

JOSIAH QUINCY, OF BOSTON.

1. The survival in them of ancestral savagery.

2. Bad, so far as it has any, 3. Yes, and an excellent form of exercise.

DR. WM. A. HAMMOND. 1. I am of the opinion that the great in- it. terest in pugilism and pugilists taken by the and is due to hereditary transmission from is powerless to disrate him. ancestors who always within the historic

2. The moral effect of pugilism on our of her joys and serrows? Do you try to young men is, I think, upon the whole,

It has very much the same effect as a batscriptions of the courage, endurance and ucated and religious people who witness

I have known several excellent clergymen and many other virtuous men who, while in ious or was defeated.

I do not think that any young man o good character and virtuous qualities could provided it was fairly conducted.

3. Boxing should constitute a part of the physical training of young men.

It is from every consideration, if a choice speed. is to be made, preferable to fencing It af-Moreover, a man always has his fists ready And now let us repeat, our sons must to defend himself from the assaults or to attack those whom he thinks have justly in-

COL. T. W. HIGGINSON.

1. This may be true of the English people, a race of much coarser fibre than our own, and in many respects, in my judg- is always ground for earthquakes, and there ment, behind us in real civilization; but I have yet to be satisfied that it is true on any large scale among sober and orderly Americans. It is certain the prominence given to the details of prize fighting in some newspapers, otherwise admirably conducted, is exceedingly abhorrent to many men as well as to nearly all women. But so far as this interest exists, it is partly due to respect for courage or for anything that passes for courage, and partly to the same untamed brutality which enjoys dog-fighting or cock-Dr. Kenealy, who acted for the Tichborne fighting. In England it is further re-enforcclaimant as legal counsel, left a family of ed by the habits of an artificial and blase several children and a snug fortune. An society, which is always greedy for some American relative now claims the money, novelty, whether it be a new prizefighter or horses.

What is the boasted courage of that ring? of Idaho, is somewhat tall, with a high fore-A St. Paul man, who has a well-stocked To stand up a few hours, not to be, at the head, regular features and rather light hair, generally, no work can be done more be. fish pond, has tamed a big trout so that it worst, knocked down violently a dozen being somewhat of a blonde. Her eyes are comes at his call, eats from his hand, and times, with almost an absolute certainty dark and her manners very charming. Al In not a few cases, however, it is neces. shows its delight by jumping out of the that neither life nor limb will be seriously together she impresses one as a very intellisary that the daughters of the house should water and turning in the air with very endangered, and that the same combatants gent young lady of about 28. She owns may give another exhibition, uninjured, a nearly 800 horses.

week or two later. There is not a skirmish in battle-nay, there is scarcely a drubken brawl between Western cowboys-that is not a matter of more serious danger. Gunpowder is an enemy which makes small account of Queensberry rules, and he who fights where that weapon is used fights in carnest. The bloodiest prizefight as but a sham fight in comparison; it has the brutal. ity of war without its seriousness; it does not even train men for war. If I were recruiting a company or a regiment, as in 1862, I should rather enlist ten sober, steady young men from Mr. Baldwin's Christian Union or Father Scully's Gymnasium than twenty professional pugilism, writing or copying, or they will attend in pugilists and pugilism taken by some people and any man of actual experience would say

2. I think that "the moral effect of it upon our young men" is not merely brutalizing, but utterly misleading, making then look for examples of courage in the wrong

direction. 3. In spite of all this, I regard this as " a proper part of the training of young men." This is because it is one of the best forms of physical training. In a world still some what brutal, it is worth a man's while, notion how to defend himself even without weapons. Nor is there any more necessary connection between boxing lessons and prizefighting than between a domestic game of

cards and the gambling saloon FROM ANTHONY COMSTOCK.

1. Those who find delight in pugilistic sport are, in my judgment, largely in the minority. They frequent these places for the excitement and what they can make by gambling upon the results. I do not regard those who sneak into prize fights under the cover of night to witness these criminal proceedings as representing any decent element in society. They may have money and position, but they cannot fairly be said to re present any decent portion of the community. They represent themselves.

2. Brutalising. 2. Yes, if it is not carried to extremes and does not lead to the brutal exhibitions which have disgraced this country and Eugland

during the past few years.

JAMES BARTON, THE HISTORIAN. 1. The recent revival of interest in prizefights may be a recreation against overculture in special directions, which tend to effeminacy and the diminution of the human animal. We have one Emerson, and possibly that necessitates one Sullivan, although it was Emerson himself who said that the first condition of a successful life is to the English embas-y, there was no lack to be a good animal. It is true these noted pugilists are not good animals. There are plenty of men in Harvard University who are far better animals than Sullivan or Kilrain, and would better stand any fair test of manhood than they.

2. I hope you young men are not such fools as to get any harm from reading about the pummelling which these good natured giants bestow upon one another for the public amusement. The worst effect seems to arise from the betting on the results. Probably, however, that is confined to a comparatively | the landlord demanded \$240 damages, which small class of men who derive a precarious | the Gaikwar said he would inquire about. livelihood from it, and idle persons like the Prince of Wales. That Prince is, ex-officio, a relic of barbarism, and his patronising of Sullivan is an indication that the whole thing is absolute, as he is himself.

3. I see no objection to it, if young men have a taste for it. Some of the most eminent men of recent times found both pleasure and advantage in it in the days of their youth. Anything is better than nambypamby weakness.

MISCELVANEOUS.

Religious Herald: It is one thing to depict a useful life and quite another to live

Once a cardinal always a cardinal is the American and English people is inherent, rule in the Catholic Church; even the Pope

loads of raisins, each train composed of twenty cars, thus far this season. One who is contented with what he has

done will never become famous for what he will do. He has lain down to die. A law has been passed in Waldeck, Ger-

many, forbidding the granting of a marriage license to a person addicted to the liquor Jim Waldron, living near Arcadia, Ill., is

having a cage 30 by 40 built on his farm, and intends to engage in the business of raising wildcats.

vented which works on the plan of scissors. If it can find the joint in t e leg of a duck we'll agree to buy one and join the church.

An old sea captain thinks that he has a good answer for the question, " Where do sea birds obtain fresh drinking water?" He says that he has often seen birds far from land that could furnish water flying around and under storm clouds drinking the drops of water as they fell, and chattering like ducks in a pond on a hot day. They will smell a rain equal

President Carnot is said to have sent assurances to Berlin that while he is Presi dent no French Government will be allowed to adopt a warlike policy.

100 miles away and fly for it with tremendous

It takes sixteen days for a Laplander to marry the girl of his choice, but after he has got her the mother-in-law can approach his house only at the peril of his life.

A Minnesota prophet said that there was "ground for earthquakes January 1st and January 10th." Of course there was. There ought to be a hole in the ground for the crank who makes foolish predictions.

The London firemen are about to be uniformed for duty in asbestos cloth, a material which has already been adopted by the Paris fire brigade with satisfactory results. Equipped in this incombustible apparel, the fireman is practically master of the flames.

It's rave to see a man mowing on the ice, but such a sight was possible the other day at Mount Vernon, Me. After a swamp froze up, enough grass remained above the ice to warrant a thrifty farmer cutting it and drawing it home for bedding for his

Miss Kitty C. Wilkins, the horse queen

My Own Canadian Home.

BY E. G. NELSON.

Though other skies may be as bright, And other lands as fair ; Though charms of other climes invite My wardering footsteps there, Yet there is one, the peer of all Beseath bright heaven's dome ; Of thee I sing, O happy land, My own Cauadian home.

Thy lakes and rivers, as "the voice Of many waters " raise To Him who planned their vast extent A symphony of praise. Thy mountain peaks o'erlook the clouds-They pierce the szure skies; They bio thy sons be strong and true-To great achievements rise.

A noble heritage is ours, So grand and fair and free ; A fertile land where he who tolls Shall well rewarded be, And he who joys in nature's charms, Exulting, here may view Ecenes of ench ntment strangely fair, Sublime in form and hue.

Shall not the race that tread thy plains, Spurn all that vou'd enslave? Or they who battle with thy tides. shall not that race be brave? Shall not Niagara's mighty voice Inspire to actions high? Twere easy such a land to love, Or for her glory die. And doubt not should the foeman's hand

Be armed to trike at thee, The trumpet carl throughout the land Need scarce repeated be! As bravely as on Queenston's Heights, Or s in Lundy' Lane, Thy sone will battle for thy rights And freedom's cause maintain.

Did kindly heaven afford to me The choice where I would awell, Fair Canada, that choice should be The land I to e so well. I love thy hills and v. lieys wide, Thy water's flash and toam; May God in love o'er thee preside. My cwn Canadian home

St. JOHN, N. B., 1887.

PARISIAN TOPICS.

Matters in the Cay Capital.

The general European war continues not to be fought, and, if the other capitals are in anxious ferment over what may happen in the spring, Paris certainly is not. Vastly more important was the fact that 1,500 invitations had been sent out for Lord Lytton's initial reception. As was expected, the affair was one of the most striking gatherings of notabilities, political, social and intellectual, that has been seen for a long time in Paris. Even for those who were not in the way of getting invitations of other topics of talk, besides the eternal war scare with which Berlin, Vienna and London weary themselves and the rest of

For example, what could be more entertaining than the attempt of a house-owner here to extort \$5600 from the Gaikwar of Baroda and its tanure. The Indian prince. on his way from Queen Victoria's Jubilee stopped for a month in Paris and hired a. house for the heavy rent of \$1200 a month. At the end of the term he paid his rent and Meanwhile the landford learned that his guest, instead of being an ordinary prince, was a fullously wealthy one, and raised his claims to \$5600. The Gaikwar refused to pay this and went to a hotel. Finally he left for Switzerland. The landlord tried to top his baggage at the station here but failed because he needed a judge's order. By the time he got this the Gaikwar and his suite had arrived at Belfort, where he was stopped by the authorities on a telegram, but he was finally allowed to proceed by the deposit of \$4000 security. The Gaikwar will fight the thing in the courts.

Papal Influence.

The great powers seem to be decirous of making frie da with the Pope. The Pope is without an army, but there is no part of the civilized world in which he does not sway an extraordinary influence. France California has sent east seven solid train. has been exerting herself to make friends with his Holiness, while the Duke of Norfolk has been carrying flattering messages from Queen Victoria to the Pope and from the Pope to the Queen. Every now and ther Bismarck makes a move in the direction of conciliating the Vatican, and altegether the amount of deference paid to the head of the Roman Catholic church is worthy of remark. As far as Irish politics are concerned, it is apparent that the Vatican is not anxious to interfere to any marked degree as between the priests and the people. To do so would be certain to provoke general discontent, if not to weaken the hold of the A new style of carving knife has been in- | church upon the prople. The church has a way of trying to stem the tide of a movement, and then, when it finds that it is impossible to stem it, of turning about and allowing itself to be carried along. In Ireland the priests are so committed to the Nationalist movement that it would be a difficult matter to tear them away from it. They are full of patriotism, and in helping on the fight for home rule believe that they are serving both their God and their country. It is not to be wondered at that the Nationalist idea has taken such a strong hold on the minds of the people when they see their spiritual leaders keeping so well to the front. As has been well said, there is no indication that the Vatican is anxious to come to the front to pull the Tory chestnuts out of the Irish fire.

It is reported that Prince Bismarck, feeling the approaches of old age, has selected Count Hatzfeldt as his successor.

It is estimated that 750,000 people were drowned and 3,000, 00 left homeless by the overflow of the Yellow River in China.

The friction between the Vatican and Quirinal is very great, and all hopes of an amicable understanding are abandoned.

The Nihilist Tschernoff and several other prisoners, charged with an attempt on the zar's life, have been condemned to death.

The report issued to the shareholders of the gambling banks at Monaco informs them that there were seventy-six suicides during the past season.

In two London churches actors have been invited to read the lessons for several successive Sundays lately with great satisfaction to the audiences.

Our live stock shipping trade last year was fairly satisfactory. For the most part good prices were obtained and casualties in transportation were not above the average. The export of cattle reached upwards of 65,000 head, the greatest number ever known. Sheep, however, showed a great falling off from recent annual exportations, the total being 35,000, or the smallest number on record since 1878.