

cases of sickness have generally been of a mild form, but there have been two deaths.

The cost of maintenance, as well for the pupils as for the *Freres* and employes, is \$15,548. There are three large dormitories, and superintending *Freres*, as well as the boys, sleep therein; strict silence is observed, and perfect order prevails. There are likewise three recreation halls, as well as yards; and the effects of the system of kindness, rather than of fear, adopted in the management of the Reformatory has shown the wisdom of the method, while corporal punishment is never had recourse to, one day passed in the solitariness of a cell sufficing to restrain the most recalcitrant in the way of duty. Due attention is given by the prisoners to their work, and swearing, blasphemy and filthy conversation have nearly disappeared amongst them, whilst a thorough reform of the majority of the juvenile offenders is anticipated.

During last April the Protestant offenders were sent to Sherbrooke, where a Reformatory School, exclusively for the Protestant prisoners, was to be opened, and where the new management would replace the one they were regretfully leaving. Nevertheless the number of young offenders somewhat increased in the Catholic Reformatory during the year, and, prompted by a desire for freedom, several attempts at desertion took place, 4 of which were unsuccessful. It is pleasing to learn that, out of 42 prisoners discharged during the year there has not been one case of recriminal come to the knowledge of the institution; and those of them who are engaged in the city still "make it their pleasure to visit their old masters," who yet endeavor to keep them in the path of duty.

And now the report comes to what it styles "a delicate point," and one which, it thinks, will seem strange to the partisans of agriculture in Reformatory Schools. In the bill passed by the Legislature, the third clause reads as follows: "The Brothers bind themselves to build, at their own expense, on land proper for farm cultivation, another Reformatory on which their establishment shall be located within three years." The time to build has now come, and, against the advisability of the removal contemplated in the foregoing clause fourteen objections are raised, which may be thus summarized.

The removal of the Reformatory School from the city would be its utter ruin, as it would take the revenue derived from the workshops, whilst the price paid for the board of the pupils would not be sufficient of itself alone to keep the school on its present footing. This removal would also be a loss to the apprenticeship, as away from the city, the varied and superior kind of work would no longer be made in the shops. Even with the same kind of work, they could not, having to pay cost of transport, compete with city workmen. Most of the foremen would leave the Reformatory if they were obliged to live in the country; and the prisoners have proved themselves to have no taste for working on a farm; moreover, if they were but allowed to learn a trade, they would not wish to cultivate the land. Besides this, the majority of the prisoners being from cities, naturally return thither on their discharge; and without a good trade their future is spoilt; neither would young men engage at low wages with a farmer, when they could earn very much higher wages at a trade. Prisoners who have been employed at farm-work in Reformatories are found to leave it on their discharge. In the present cases, those employed on the farm during summer could not conveniently be employed during our long winter. All expenses already incurred in furnishing workshops would be useless, if the institution were obliged to leave town; going to the country would increase expenses and diminish revenue; and, lastly, the tender age of the children would not permit their being employed at some kinds of necessary farm labor.

But the fifth clause of the bill provides "That at the expiration of five years, the Government, if it does not desire to renew the contract, shall purchase the property and material;" and the report sets forth what it calls "two great advantages for the Government," if the school remains in the present establishment, namely, the Government may, after the five years, discontinue the contract, without being obliged to purchase the property, material, etc.; also, by remaining in the present establishment, the directors expect to be able, at the end of five years, to decrease the amount now paid for each prisoner. They therefore hope that the Government will allow them to remain in their present premises, at least for the next four years, and moreover and above all, the expenses and debt they have already incurred make it impossible for them to undertake the construction of another Reformatory School.

In the present establishment, on the 31st December, 1873, there were 184 prisoners, of whom 136 were Canadians, 45 Irish, and 3 negroes. 73 were in school, and the trades followed by the greatest number of the workers were tailors, shoemakers and saddlers. The places of birth are given as follows:—Province of Quebec, 181; United States, 2; France, 1.

The following is the financial statement supplied:—

The value of the school is.....	\$149,000
The extent of ground occupied is 13 arpents.	
Expenses incurred for food for the inmates...	11,168
Expenses incurred for salaries for foremen of workshops.....	11,500
Expenses incurred for other persons employed	8,522
For purchase of machines and tools.....	5,000
Removing into the institution.....	6,000
Clothing.....	4,293
	<hr/>
	\$46,483

The Brothers of Charity in Boston.

The Catholic Order of the Brothers of Charity was established in Belgium in 1809, and there it has, at present, a membership of about three hundred. These brothers, in joining the order, give up the usual pursuits of the world, and without any reward, other than the consciousness of doing good, devote themselves to the care of the poor, homeless, and unfortunate, and to the reformation of those who have fallen into evil ways. The community principally exists in Belgium, where is intrusted to it, by the government, the charge of the deaf and dumb, the blind, the idiotic, the aged, the poor orphans, &c., &c., the twenty-six institutions containing these being supported by the government. To be intrusted with such responsibilities indicates the high esteem in which the self-sacrificing labors of the brothers are held. A branch of the brotherhood (now numbering thirty-two) has existed in Montreal for years, having come from Belgium. To this has been given the care of the reformatories of that city, and the charge of the penal institutions will be transferred to the same faithful hands as soon as the number of the brothers admits of their assuming the trust.

There have been no representatives of this order in the United States, though a somewhat similar order, that of "Christian Brothers," has for some time existed in New York and other States of the Union. For some years the friends of the House of the Angel Guardian, Vernon street, Boston Highlands, have endeavored to place this home for poor and orphan boys in charge of some of the Montreal brotherhood, but there were none that could seem to be spared from that city. Rev. Father Haskins, who for years, had so excellently managed this institution, died about a year ago, and since then Mr. J. D. Judge has well filled the same position while waiting for the making of permanent arrangements.

At last the services of the brothers have been secured, and on Tuesday last six representatives arrived and were welcomed at the home, to assume the care thereof, with the expectation that as many more will by and by be added. Of the six, one is an American, two are natives of Belgium, and the remainder are Canadians. The House of the Angel Guardian has now some 200 boys within its walls. The spiritual and temporal interests of these will be well looked to by the brothers, and the institution has doubtless in store for it a degree of prosperity even exceeding anything it has enjoyed in the past.—*Boston Traveller.*

Asylums for the Instruction of the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb, and for Idiots.

Appended to the foregoing report of the Reformatory are those of L. L. Desaulniers, Esq., M. D., Chairman of the Provincial Board of Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums, on that institution and on the undermentioned.

We avail ourselves of the following synopsis of the reports on the latter found in the *Montreal Herald*:—

NAZARETH ASYLUM.

This institution, on St. Catherine street, Montreal, is a building of 240 feet in length, by 36 feet in width, of 4 stories. The