

"(4) In case any child, holding such license as aforesaid, has been convicted by any Court of competent jurisdiction of any felony, or of being associated with thieves or of obtaining a livelihood through crime while he is the holder thereof, then his said license may, on proof thereof satisfactory to the said Commissioners of Police, be revoked, but the said Commissioners may at any time thereafter restore the said license to such child.

"(5) Any child who sells papers or acts as bootblack, and who may be found guilty of any infraction of the provisions of this by-law within the said city, may, on conviction therefor, by or before the Police Magistrate of the said City, or any Justice, or Justices or Judge having jurisdiction for the trial of juvenile offenders, under chapter 39 of statutes passed in 1888, be fined a sum not exceeding \$2 and costs, and in default of payment thereof, and there being no distress found of the goods and chattels of the offender out of which such distress can be levied, may be committed to any Industrial School or Charitable Institute willing to receive the same, or to a House of Correction should such be provided; and in the event of such child proving incorrigible he may be committed to the common gaol of the city for any period not exceeding two days, with or without hard labor, in the discretion of the said Police Magistrate or other convicting Justice or Justices, provided that there shall be provision in the said gaol at the time of such committal, so that such child shall be kept separate and apart from offenders likely to prove injurious to such child."

The Magistrate spoke of the necessity for securing more accommodation in the way of Industrial Homes for this class of children. The School for Boys at Mimico was full and there was no Girls' Industrial School. He admitted the truth of the statement that schools were better than gaols, and thought there should be more accommodation in this line.