

for such as are in so ragged a condition as to be unfit to attend school; and otherwise to carry out such measures as shall prove best calculated to develop industrious and virtuous habits in the children, and to find permanent employment for them—if possible in the country, beyond the reach of city temptations—on their attaining a suitable age. In undertaking such responsibilities, this Committee will have to rely on the liberality of the citizens; but they confidently believe that their appeal on behalf of so good a cause will not fail to meet with an adequate response.

6th. In the selection of teachers for such a school, more than usual care will be requisite, as much of the success of the scheme will depend on the moral influence exercised by them on a class of pupils over whom, in the great majority of cases, all home influences will be found adverse to those which the school is specially designed to bring into operation. But, should the Board of School Trustees be prepared to co-operate in the proposed scheme, they will, no doubt, act in harmony with the Committee in the choice of suitable teachers.

7th. In estimating the probable cost of that part of the scheme for the establishment of Industrial Schools which must be provided from voluntary resources, it may be assumed that it will be advisable to secure the services of one or more of the teachers beyond the regular school hours, paid for out of the Common School funds. For this remuneration must be made—say one male teacher at \$75, and one female teacher at \$50. But this will depend on the number of children under their care.

A suitable matron will be required, whose duties will embrace the cooking and superintending the industrial employment of the girls beyond school hours, at a salary of \$200, or, including board, \$250.

The cost of two meals per day for, say one hundred children:—

Breakfast of porridge and milk.....	\$235 00
Do. of bread, tea, sugar, and meat.....	265 00
Dinner of soup, soup meat, and bread or potatoes...	352 00

Or for both meals, \$6 25; or at the rate of 6½ cents per day.

The necessary utensils would cost about \$40.

8th. The services of the girls may be usefully brought into requisition in assisting in the cooking, and the arrangements of the table, so as to form a good preparatory training for domestic service. In addition to this, sewing and other suitable female industry will fitly occupy such time as is not otherwise engaged. But for the proper organization of this department, it will be indispensable to invite the co-operation of a committee of ladies, to undertake the oversight of the girls' school, and lend their valuable advice and assistance in the training of the boys. The radical source of juvenile depravity is the want of healthful home influences. To many of the vagrant children, which this movement aims at reclaiming, the idea of parental authority or domestic restraint is associated with drunkenness, brutal violence, or profanity. Fear has been developed in the place of the natural affections of childhood; and the most potent element of their reclamation is to be looked for in such kindly influences as are calculated to awaken the dormant affections natural to youth. To accomplish this great end the services of benevolent Christian ladies, such as have already been rendered with such signal success in conducting the Boys' and Girls' Homes, must be secured. But these, there can be no doubt, will be promptly forthcoming so soon as plans are sufficiently matured for action.

9th. The services of the boys may be to some extent profitably employed, as they are at present, in newspaper delivery and other similar occupations, carried on under such oversight as shall protect them from injurious influences. But, to admit of this, the arrangements as to meals and school hours will have to be exceptional. The experience of the Managers of the Boys' Home, however, has established the fact that boys of eleven or twelve years of age can readily be provided with comfortable homes on country farms to a far greater extent than they have yet been able to meet the demand; and one of the most important duties devolving on the Committee will be to provide situations of this kind, and to exercise an oversight over the children thus committed to the care of strangers. The transfer of the juvenile vagrant class of our city to industrial occupations on farms, or with the village carpenter, smith, or other artisan, if successfully carried out, will be equivalent to an effective system of emigration, in addition to the reduction it may be expected to effect on the criminal class in our midst.

10th. It will also be advisable, in the opinion of the Committee, to furnish meals to the children on Sundays as well as week days, and to organize a Sunday School, in which the religious instruction of the children shall be efficiently aimed at. Owing to the Separate School system already in full operation, and the appeal now proposed to be made to the School Trustees, being directed solely to the public Board of the city, it may be anticipated that no difficulty will arise from any claim of the neglected vagrants now in view, as the children of Roman Catholic parents. It is not to be overlooked, however, that many of this class of children will, probably, prove to be of such parentage; should it prove to be so, if the members of that communion are willing to co-operate, this Committee will gladly entertain any proposition calculated to secure united action in the common object of reclaiming such out-casts, and training them to be useful members of the community.

11th. The idea that compulsory attendance is a logical sequence of compulsory taxation for the free education of all classes, is one which has attracted much attention recently, appears to be growing in favor; and this Committee believe that nothing else than such legal obligation—judiciously enforced, with large discretionary powers on the part of the Magistrate appointed to carry out the law—will meet the case of many of those referred to in the foregoing estimate. It appears to this Committee, however, that any premature attempt to employ it as a means of meeting

the wants of the unfortunate class of children whom it is now attempted to bring under the wholesome influence of moral and intellectual culture, would accomplish little good. They are the children of parents in poverty, in some cases from misfortune, but in many more from criminal idleness and dissipation. Their services are already enlisted in providing for their own subsistence; and the mere forcing of such children into the common schools would be productive of no satisfactory result. The offer of food to the hungry child may influence both him and his parents. The benevolent efforts enlisted on his behalf, and brought by such means directly to bear on him will accomplish much; and the fact that even with such additional motives and inducements, the school is neglected—as it no doubt will be by some—will furnish a strong plea for imposing legal obligations on the parents, with power to appeal to the Police Magistrate or other civil authority to compel the attendance of the neglected child. But it appears, meanwhile, to this Committee, that the appointment of a School Officer, whose special duty it should be to look after and report all boys and girls found idling on the streets during school hours, would be a valuable addition to the present system; and if such Truant Officer did his duty effectually, might greatly diminish the number of vagrants. The Committee, however, may confidently look for co-operation from the clergy of the different churches, the city missionaries, the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and other kindred societies to aid them in their exertions to gather in the wanderers who are now perishing in our midst for lack of knowledge.

12th. The committee deem it right to guard against the impression that the work now contemplated conflicts in any degree with that carried on by the manager of the Boys' and Girls' Homes. There are many children of tender years, the offspring of criminals in our gaols, or of parents so hopelessly abandoned as to desert them, or otherwise subject them to privations which reduce them to the cruellest orphanage. Others are the children of widows, compelled to obtain their bread in situations where they cannot provide a home for them, and who, in some cases, contribute out of their scanty earnings towards the maintenance of their children in those charitable institutions. In repeated instances, vagrant boys, practically destitute of all parental protection, have been sent by the police magistrate to the Boys' Home, and have there found a home; and as the annual reports show, have been placed with country farmers and traders, where they are now doing well and giving satisfaction to their employers. But that institution is expressly stated to be a "home for the training and maintenance of destitute boys, not convicted of crime." There are in Toronto many vagrant children, not so destitute as to render it desirable or possible to remove them from their parents, who nevertheless are growing up in ignorance and lapsing into crime, and who would not only themselves be benefitted by the advantages of an industrial school, but who might also be expected to carry home healthful influence, in many cases into haunts of vice and depravity. The excellent results that have already rewarded the benevolent labors of the managers of the Boy's and Girl's Homes is a strong incentive to action in the no less important field which the industrial schools will occupy.

13th. Having thus set forth the grounds which appear to establish the necessity for the establishment of Industrial Schools in Toronto, and the general principles embraced in the scheme, the Committee would further state their belief that two such schools, with the requisite departments for boys and girls, will be needed; one of them in the west, in the vicinity of Dummer street, and the other to the east of Yonge and south of Queen street. As, however, an industrial school is still somewhat of the nature of an experiment here, though already carried out on a great scale with perfect success in London, Edinburgh and other cities at home, as well as in the neighboring States, it may suffice, at first, to hire a building in the Eastern, as the more crowded locality, and test the scheme by its results, after a fair trial.

It is, therefore, recommended by this Committee that the scheme, as thus set forth, be submitted to the Board of School Trustees, very respectfully inviting them favourably to consider its proposals, and asking them to state if they will be prepared to accept the co-operation herein proposed, and to do their part in providing the school house and teachers required; or, failing this, that the Board of Trustees be requested to take the whole question under their consideration, and report as to the best means of obviating the manifest failure of the common school system to overtake the poorest and most ignorant of our city children.

The following appendix shows the probable cost for our school, with one hundred children, over and above the ordinary expenses of a common school:—

Matron, acting as Cook, &c.....	\$ 250
Extra services of one teacher.....	50
Two meals per day at the average estimate.....	20 25
Clothing (second hand, and to be repaired in school), say.....	100
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	\$2495
Furnishings as.....	40
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	\$2535

It was moved by Rev. Mr. Topp, seconded by Mr. James Leslie:

Resolved.—That the report now read be adopted, and that a copy of it be transmitted to the Board of School Trustees, with the request that they will give it their favorable consideration, and report on it at their earliest