

scatter them would be to spread contagion. Families could not be asked to take them until they were reformed. Then again, not content with taking in young vagrants and criminals between the ages of 8 and 14, whose natures are plastic and who could be sent to the country with little risk after a few months or a year's stay in the home, we threw our doors open for youths between 14 and 18 also, the age that is most difficult to manage, and that submits most impatiently to control. To do anything with this latter class, trades had to be taught, and more expense has been incurred in connection with this than with any other department. In these days, machinery and expensive tools are used to a great extent in connection with every trade. A large outlay has to be made, and the returns are variable and uncertain. Besides, it has been found everywhere else that institutions whose chief object is the reform of their inmates, cannot compete with establishments conducted purely on economic or business principles.

The difficulties that the Committee and the Superintendent have had to contend with, can thus be partly understood. Eighteen months ago, in order to ensure greater promptness in getting Masters, and to give more freedom, authority and responsibility to the Superintendent, the Committee handed over to him the management of the business done by the institution, reserving to themselves both inspection and control. The Committee meets every Tuesday to receive the Superintendent's report, to admit or discharge boys, and to take whatever action may be found necessary to further the interests of the School. A visiting sub-Committee of two is appointed every month, whose duty is to visit thoroughly every room and department at least once a week, and report as regularly. Quarterly returns are made to the Committee by the Superintendent of his liabilities and assets, so that whenever the new arrangement is found to be attended with loss it can be changed.

At present the annual amount the Committee has to raise to carry on the institution may be set down as at least \$4000; that is \$3000 for maintenance, \$500 for interest on debt, insurance, &c., and from \$500 to \$1000, according to

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