

uplifting of the race as are practical-minded men in other professions, and we consequently lose one of the greatest opportunities we have for contributing a generous quatum to the development of national character.

When it is remembered that the intimate association between degeneracy and mental defect on the one hand, and between degeneracy and crime on the other hand, has been in the main expounded by physicians, it is almost humiliating to see the initiative in the movement to provide reasonable care for our defective and delinquent classes taken by laymen. There is left for us, though, the privilege of rendering cordial co-operation, and this we should not fail to do.

One matter to which Mr. Kelso drew attention is the inadvisability of herding children together in large reformatories. The mania in recent years for building large institutions has unfortunately introduced a most artificial element into the life of many of the unfortunate classes. This has now come to be generally recognized, and the beginning of an effort at better things is to be seen in the call for the "cottage system" in many public institutions. It is a safe prophecy that within a few years a still greater departure from the congregate system will be demanded, and, while for many the institution will still be a necessity, for many others a close approach to home life can be attained. What has been done for the insane in Belgium, in Scotland, in Massachusetts, and elsewhere, is capable of very general application. The instance is cited because there is admittedly no type of defective more difficult to provide for than the lunatic. And yet twenty-five per cent, of the insane of Scotland are happily housed in the homes of farmers, artizans, and others. When this is possible, there is surely some means of escape from the cruel huddling together of large numbers of children whose defect is of a type often very easily dealt with, and who are at an age in which the evil influence of unfortunate associations is especially apt to make deep impress. It is satisfactory to know that Mr. Kelso has succeeded in very largely replacing reformatory treatment by the beneficent influence of good homes in the care of the delinquent children of Ontario, and we trust that he has proven our Province to be sufficiently well provided with *institutional* facilities for the care of delinquent children.

While urging sympathetic interest in such work as that which Mr. Kelso has been advocating, and which will be instituted by the